12 PAGES

The New York Times.

With Review of Books and Art

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Saturday: SNOW, WARMER.
Stock market—Dull and irregular.
Wheat, 94½; corn, 28⅝; cotton, 7 5-16.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Few members were present in either house yesterday, and after the introduction of bills an adjournment was taken till Monday next.—Page 4.

CONGRESS—Richard R. Kenney yesterday was sworn in as Senator from Delaware. The bill to prohibit liquor selling in the Capitol went over till to-day. The Nicaragua Canal bill and Allen's Union Pacific resolution were discussed without action. Forty-eight pension bills were passed. The House agreed to the conference report on the Military Academy appropriation bill. Sixty-one private pension bills were passed. Reports in favor of the sitting members were made in three contested election cases.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—The Portuguese Ministry resigned yesterday because of the financial situation. The English contestants for the Newnes Cup were announced at London. The conviction of Kneebs, the American horseman, for entering a "ringer" was affirmed at Berlin. The Von Luetzow scandal was discussed in the Reichstag yesterday. Fighting is reported on the Siamese border between natives under French protection and the Siamese. The Pope's condition yesterday was reported to be much improved.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Mrs. Van Demark of Kingston, N. Y., died from the effects of injuries inflicted by a dentist.

The British steamer City of Agra, from Liverpool for Calcutta, is reported to have been lost at sea.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher is rapidly failing, and her relatives were summoned to Stamford last night.

Rachael Sarvahlo, a Camden spinster of seventy, has married a man whom she rejected fifty-two years ago.

The Rev. P. Cameron Scott of Brooklyn died Dec. 4 in British East Africa. He was director of the Africa Inland Mission.

A son and daughter of J. Madison Reeve of Oregon, L. I., were coasting yesterday when they broke through the ice on Mattituck Creek and were drowned.

The Spanish authorities at Havana yesterday released Señora Rodriguez, wife of a Cuban leader and an American citizen. The report of the burning of Guanabacoa is denied.

John Grab, Sr., of New Rochelle, while driving across the New York, New Haven and Hartford tracks yesterday, was struck by a freight engine and thrown fifty feet. He will probably die.

Hard fighting in the Island of Crete was reported yesterday. Many Christians were killed. The City of Canea is burning. French and British marines were landed to protect the Consulates of their Governments.

The story of the rescue of the fifty-two passengers and sailors of the steamer Warwick by the schooner George S. Boutwell was told in detail yesterday in Gloucester by the crew of the Boutwell, which had just arrived in that port.

In a speech, which had a decidedly anti-French tone, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in Commons yesterday that a further advance toward Khartoum would be made by the British next season.

At Washington yesterday Michigan Republicans were protesting against the selection of Alger for Secretary of War. At Canton it was believed that Hanna would be Postmaster General. Col. McCook of this city and Emory Spear of Georgia were discussed for the Attorney Generalship. At San Francisco it was said that Judge McKenna had accepted a portfolio. Congressman Sherman of this State yesterday was discussed as a Cabinet possibility.

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Mrs. Leland Stanford has just disposed of over $500,000 worth of land in California.

The bicycle show will be opened at the Grand Central Palace at 8 o'clock to-night.

Yale's final offer of peace to Harvard in the matter of athletic contests is expected in a day or two.

The Northwestern National Bank of Great Falls, Mon., has suspended, owing to a defalcation or a juggling of accounts which is not clearly explained.

Thursday's battle in Indian Territory grew out of a feud and not out of an attempt to rob the Sac and Fox Agency. The fight occurred at Stroude, and the number of persons killed is not known definitely.

Chauncey M. Depew denied last night a story telegraphed from Boston that he was to be succeeded as President of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad by Samuel Spencer or anybody else.

The County Committee of the McKinley League met last night and installed William Brookfield as Chairman. Mr. Brookfield and John E. Milholland made speeches attacking the local Platt machine.

Page 3.

The damage to the cruiser Brooklyn is confined to a bad rip on the port side.

A Burlington (N. J.) man shot his wife and himself because she refused to live with him.

Property holders along Aqueduct Avenue object to paying cost of widening the avenue. The city will pay 40 per cent. of it.

The cashier of the First National Bank of Bethlehem, Penn., has decamped and is shown to be a defaulter to the amount of $12,430.

Gen. A. A. Ames yesterday gave his version of the controversy with Gen. Curtis regarding the latter's conduct at Fort Fisher.

Peter Joseph Dreis, the oldest druggist in St. Paul, committed suicide because he was annoyed by the consequences of his son's throwing a snowball.

The Madrid Official Gazette will publish to-day a comprehensive abstract of the proposed reforms for Cuba. In drafting these measures, great attention has been paid to financial matters, including the tariff.

The Greater New York Commission yesterday approved its Revision Committee's work as far as it has been completed. Several important changes were made in the proposed charter. Senator Lexow said the charter bill will be passed "with a rush" when the time comes.

The Legislature's Special Committee on Trusts began its investigation here with the American Sugar Refining Company. Theodore A. Havemeyer and Henry O. Havemeyer were examined. Both claimed that the company did not have a monopoly, and explained why they went into the coffee business. John Arbuckle and James N. Jarvie also testified.

Page 4.

Torpedo Boat No. 6 showed a speed of 29 knots in the builder's trial.

Senator Hill says he expects that the extra session of Congress will pass some sort of a tariff bill after a long struggle.

The United Hebrew Trades, composed mainly of Socialists, denounced the Lodge Immigration bill on account of the educational qualification.

A young German killed himself on his fiancee's grave, at English, Ind., yesterday. He came to this country expecting to marry, and was informed that his betrothed had been dead three weeks.

Louis F. Payn will have private offices in the Capitol at Albany separate from those occupied by the Insurance Department. It is believed these offices will be headquarters for the Republican machine.

The battleship Indiana, which left Hampton Roads with Admiral Bunce's squadron, was obliged to return yesterday, her turret having got loose again. The sea was too heavy for her. Officials explain that bilge keels will remedy the defects.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State of New York has sent an appeal to members of the Senate and Assembly asking them to pass a resolution urging the United States Senate to ratify the proposed Anglo-American treaty of arbitration.

More citizens of prominence state their objections to the proposed Municipal Assembly. Men who have given largely of their time and abilities to the public service urge that the revival of a local legislative body like the old-time Board of Aldermen would be a dangerous retrograde step.

Page 7.

The meeting of Mrs. Church's dancing class, at Sherry's, was very well attended. The cotillion was led by Harold Van Rensselaer. Only one more, on Feb. 19, will be held this season.

A syndicate, including Charles Frohman and others, is to build a theatre for farce comedy on Broadway, probably at Thirty-seventh Street. Henry and Leander Sire are also contemplating the erection of a theatre for similar purposes at Forty-first Street and Broadway.

E. J. Henley, who is playing with Margaret Mather in "Cymbeline," and whose arrest, at the instance of Mrs. Hoffman Martin, prevented that play from being produced on the night advertised for its opening, yesterday procured a summons for Mrs. Martin's appearance in a police court. She has been annoying him and Miss Mather with threats. The woman has disappeared.

Page 11.

It was decided yesterday to hold conventions of cotton growers in the South, with a view to bringing about an agreement to reduce acreage.

Page 12.

Frederic Taylor died suddenly at his home, 47 West Seventy-third Street, Thursday night. He was well known as a banker and financier.

Friend C. Haight was suspended from membership in and Edgar D. Thornburgh was expelled from the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange yesterday.

Senator Charles B. Page said that his street sprinkling bill was introduced at the request of many influential citizens, and if any job was concealed in it he did not know it.

Columbia and Harvard Schools lead in the chess tournament at the De La Salle Institute, each with a score of 9 games won and 5 lost. Falk retains the lead in the individual score, with 6 won and 1 lost.

Charles L. Webber, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital Thursday night suffering with a fractured skull, died yesterday. Two elevated railway employes were arrested for assault upon Webber.

It is probable that several members of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds will come here Sunday night, as individuals, to look over the proposed sites for the new Custom House.

The Brooklyn police yesterday arrested Aaron Schlang and Max and Annie Stein for arson. They are accused by Max Gluckman and Hirschkopf of setting fire to their homes three years ago.

Wayland Trask and Alfred Rankin, who constitute the firm of Wayland Trask & Co., were arrested yesterday, on the charge of taking for their own use securities left with them by Andrew J. Willets.

Dr. Maximilian P. E. Groszmann explained to the Public Education Association about the schools of which he is Superintendent. They are maintained by the Ethical Culture Society, and it is sought to make an individual study of each pupil.

A peculiar law question has arisen in Brooklyn, where Cornelius Hurley, after getting a judgment against the New York and Brooklyn Brewing Company for $3,000, sued the brewing company and Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company on the same account and got a verdict of only $2,000.

A meeting of gentlemen prominent in financial and commercial circles was held yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce to assist in the formation of a non-partisan National Sound Money League. A Committee on Organization was appointed, and it was decided to hold a conference at the Chamber Feb. 24.

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SENORA RODRIGUEZ RELEASED

The Spanish Officials Give Heed to Consul General Lee's Representations—Guanabacoa Not Burned.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—Señora Eva Adan Rodriguez, wife of a rebel Colonel, who was brought here yesterday as a prisoner on the steamer Manuela, from Nuevitas and lodged in the house of refuge, was released to-day. She is an American citizen, and at the time of her arrest the Government promised that she would be set at liberty. Upon the representations made by Consul General Lee she was released from custody.

Dr. Caspar Betancourt, who, it was announced yesterday, had been liberated upon his acquittal of the charge of aiding and abetting the rebels, is still under arrest, and will remain in custody until certain formalities are complied with. It is said, however, that he will be released in a day or two.

The report that the town of Guanabacoa, five miles east of Havana, on the opposite side of Havana Bay, has been burned by the rebels is untrue. The story has no foundation whatever.

Further details of the operations of Col. Arjona at Juan Criolla, near Ciego de Avila, in the Santa Clara Province, have been received here. The enemy were found in strong parties and made stout resistance to the Spanish troops, but were dislodged from their positions by the use of artillery and cavalry and bayonet charges. The losses of the troops were one Lieutenant and one private killed, and a Major, a surgeon, a Lieutenant, and twenty-three privates wounded. Other engagements are detailed in the official reports, in which the rebels suffered the loss of fifty-two men killed or wounded, and the troops had about half that number of men wounded.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY DEAD.

The Rev. P. Cameron Scott of the Africa Inland Mission.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Information was received to-day at the office of the Philadelphia Missionary Council of the death Dec. 4 of the Rev. P. Cameron Scott of Brooklyn, N. Y., founder and director of the Africa Inland Mission, at Nzawi, British East Africa. Mr. Scott was one of the youngest and most active missionaries in the field, being only twenty-nine years old.

Returning from the Congo, he conceived the idea of an undenominational mission, and since June, 1895, fifteen missionaries have gone to the field under his direction. Since December, 1895, he established stations at four points, and erected buildings at each, though never soliciting any funds. He had remarkable success with hostile tribes, and was especially commended by her Majesty's Royal Commissioner, John Ainsworth, who gave him a grant of land at the last station founded.

Mr. Scott broke all records for travel on foot in British East Africa, journeying as high as forty-five miles a day under the hot sun.

The Philadelphia Council now will take direct charge of the mission.

OPPOSITION TO GEN. ALGER

Michigan Republicans Trying to Keep Him Out of the Cabinet of President McKinley.

HANNA'S COURSE UNCERTAIN.

Politicians at Canton Think He Will Accept a Portfolio—Col. McCook of this City Considered for Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Those Republicans who are opposed to the appointment of Gen. Alger as Secretary of War are persisting in their determination to compel his withdrawal or to defeat his nomination if it shall be sent to the Senate.

Until Alger shall have been nominated formally the attacks upon him, of course, will be with a view to convincing the President-elect that it would be a mistake to endeavor to get his nomination through the Senate. To disregard that suggestion may be embarrassing to the party. To get the nomination through in spite of opposition would scarcely be much better.

It is reported by a Michigan man here that the Michigan Republicans are very much agitated about the prospective appointment of Gen. Alger, and that Gen. Cutcheon, a former member of the House and a veteran of the rebellion, has expressed the opinion that the party could not bear the load of Gen. Alger's appointment to the War Department with such a record as his to be answered.

Gen. Alger's answer to the reproduction of his record is described by his opponents as puerile. He refers to Sheridan as having commended him for his services as proof that he had a good opinion of him. This is answered by a comparison of dates, and the showing that the words of commendation accorded to Alger by his superior officers were given before they had examined the offense for which he was recommended for dismissal, and for which he would have been dismissed if he had not resigned.

It is insisted that if Alger had been confident that he could meet and disprove the charges against him, he would have remained in the service until he had been tried, and then would have resigned, with his record cleared and unimpeachable.

McKENNA HAS ACCEPTED.

The California Judge Will Be One of the President's Advisers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—By private dispatches, received last evening, it was positively learned that Judge McKenna had accepted a position in the Cabinet of President McKinley. The information is authentic, but the dispatch itself was not given out for publication.

Judge Joseph McKenna was born in Philadelphia on Aug. 10, 1843. He went to the Pacific coast in 1855, and settled in Benicia, Solano County. He was educated partly in the public schools and in the Benicia Collegiate Institute. He studied law under Prof. Abbott of that institute, and was admitted to the bar in 1865, was elected District Attorney of Solano County, and re-elected in 1867. After leaving the District Attorney's office he practiced law. In 1875 he was elected to the Assembly of the State of California for the session of 1875-76. In 1876 he was nominated for Congress, and was beaten, the district being Democratic. Renominated in 1878, he was defeated again by a narrow majority. Upon the State being redistricted, he was nominated by the Republicans of the Third Congressional District, and was elected in 1884 to the Forty-ninth Congress. He was re-elected successively to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses. While serving in the Fifty-second Congress he was appointed by President Harrison a United States Circuit Judge, and has served in that capacity since.

MARK HANNA MAY ACCEPT.

Belief in Canton that He Will Be Postmaster General.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 5.—Mark Hanna spent three hours with Major McKinley this afternoon, and then returned to Cleveland. Mr. Hanna said there was no warrant for the report that he had accepted the position of Postmaster General, yet it is believed by politicians here that in the end he will yield to the desire of the President-elect and enter the Cabinet. There are no fresh developments in the Ohio Senatorial situation, and Gov. Bushnell, who holds the key to it, remains mute respecting his intentions. He has not said he would not appoint Chairman Hanna to the Senate of the United States to succeed John Sherman, and, on the other hand, he has given no one the smallest reason to think he would.

Logan C. Murray of Louisville, who was here to-day, is authority for the statement that Gen. Alger told him that Col. J. J. McCook of New York City is a very strong Cabinet possibility. The impression is that Col. McCook may be made Attorney General. His appointment, it is thought, would not be opposed by either wing of the Republican Party in New York.

Judge Emory Spear of Georgia is also talked of as a Cabinet possibility in case Judge Goff of West Virginia should not accept a portfolio. It is Major McKinley's wish to give the portfolio of the Interior Department to Judge McKenna of California.

J. Addison Porter of Hartford, Major McKinley's private secretary, came to Canton this afternoon and will remain here till some time on Saturday. Ex-Congressman Bellamy Storer of Cincinnati, who is an applicant for a foreign mission, was here to-day.

GOWDY TO GO TO PARIS.

The Indiana Chairman to be a Consul General.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 5.—John K. Gowdy, Chairman of the Republican State Committee during the last campaign, returned from Canton this evening and announced that he had been appointed Consul General at Paris, the place now held by Samuel E. Morss of this city.

Mr. Gowdy was one of the original McKinley men of Indiana, and some of his letters to Chairman Hanna previous to the Indiana State Convention, in which he reflected somewhat upon the leadership of Harrison in this State, got to the public instead of to their destination.

The new Consul General to Paris is a farmer about fifty-five years of age, who was born and always has lived in Rush County, this State. He was a private soldier during the war, and has been in politics for a number of years, having served as Sheriff and Auditor of his county. He has been Chairman of the State Republican Committee of Indiana since 1890.

A SMALL ROW IN RICHMOND.

Relates to Sending a Colored Troop to the Inauguration.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 5.—The colored people of this city are stirred up over the question of the military of their race attending the inauguration of McKinley. In order to enable the battalion of colored troops of this city to go to Washington, their friends raised a sum of money by holding fairs and other entertainments. Now the disposition of the troops is to abandon this trip and to spend the money attending the unveiling of the Grant Monument in New York in April. This change of programme, however, does not suit those who contributed the funds for the Washington pilgrimage.

J. S. Sherman Mentioned.

The report that Congressman J. S. Sherman of the Utica district might finally be selected as the New York State member of President McKinley's Cabinet was revived yesterday. Congressman B. B. Odell, however, said last night that the Republican State organization was still sticking to its original recommendations, and had made no new ones. Mr. Odell said that he still has hopes that Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will be selected by Major McKinley.

SAVED FIFTY-TWO LIVES.

Story of the Rescue of the Steamer Warwick's Passengers and Crew Told in Detail.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 5.—Capt. Zacharie Surratt of the schooner George S. Boutwell determined to chance getting a cargo this season at the old deserted grounds of Grand Minan. In the pursuit of this venture he was the instrument of rescuing fifty-two persons from drowning, by far the largest number ever saved by a Gloucester schooner.

This happened in December, but thus far the most meagre item only in this connection has been published, stating that the steamer Warwick was ashore and her crew was rescued by the Boutwell.

The details of the rescue, as related by the sturdy crew of the Boutwell, are full of interest.

The steamer, pounding upon the rocks, began to break up, and those on board were forced to take to the boats, two of which were successfully lowered, half of the crew and passengers being placed in each.

Their situation was seemingly hopeless. The thick snowstorm shut off all sight of land, and the bitter, freezing weather and icy sea almost froze the marrow in the rowers' bones. Great lumps of ice made the oars heavier all the while.

The two boats took different directions, and were separated by about two miles when discovered by the Boutwell.

With the greatest difficulty the schooner was shot up near one of the boats; ropes with slip nooses were passed, and the men were drawn to the schooner's decks. This was done in the face of a raging gale and in a tremendous sea.

After the first boat's load was landed on the schooner's deck, the craft was headed toward the other boat, and the remainder of the shipwrecked people were successfully placed on her decks. Never before had she carried so many at sea.

These boatloads could not have lived much longer. They were sixty miles from the nearest land, Cape Sable, and were being blown steadily to leeward and to sea.

MR. ORR OBTAINS JUDGMENT.

Result of a Suit in Denver as Executor of the Jarvis Estate.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 5.—Alexander E. Orr, President of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City, figured a little in Judge Le Fevere's division of the District Court this morning.

He is executor of the estate of George F. Jarvis of New York City, and in that capacity sued to-day for the recovery of $2,726 from Minnie E. Minty, who gave to Mr. Jarvis, in February, 1891, a promissory note for $3,000, but has been unable to pay it all. The note was guaranteed by Charles F. Wilson. Judgment was rendered for Mr. Orr.

ONE OF EDISON'S SCHEMES.

Photographs of the Inaugural Parade for Use in the Biograph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Many persons will be able to see how the inaugural procession looks, or at least how a part of it looks, without coming to Washington. Mr. Edison has secured the privilege from the Government of erecting a camera at the Treasury, to take pictures of the procession as it passes.

These pictures are to be used in the biograph, which will reproduce the swaying crowd, the bodies in procession, the carriage of the President and the ex-President, and may perchance show the smile of President McKinley as he raises his hat to the cheering crowd.

If it be possible to get near enough to the east front of the Capitol with a camera it will be possible to take pictures which will show how the President and the President-elect looked together in front of the Capitol and the expression of Major McKinley's countenance as he delivered his inaugural address.

NORTH DAKOTA EXEMPTION LAW

Reduction in Amount and in the Rate of Interest.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 5.—Probably the most important bill which will be considered by the Legislature this year was passed after a hard fight by the Senate to-day. It provides for the reduction of personal exemptions from $1,500 to $1,000, a step which has been attempted for years.

In the early Territorial days, a law was enacted giving to every citizen of the State exemption from seizure on account of debt of a homestead to the amount of $5,000 and personal property to the extent of $1,500. This law was designed to protect the "debtor class," and was heralded far and wide as an inducement for immigration. But it has served to protect worthless classes, and has built up an enormous chattel mortgage business, so that business has been conducted by chattel mortgage to a very large degree.

An attempt was made yesterday to pass a bill with the exemption reduced to $500, but that failed by only two votes. To-day the reduction of interest rate bill was tied to the exemption bill, and the two passed together with the increase to $1,000 over the bill of yesterday.

The maximum rate was reduced to 10 per cent. Usury was made a misdemeanor, and compounding was forbidden.

A CHALLENGE TO FRANCE

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach Creates a Commotion by the Tone of His Utterances in the Commons.

EGYPTIAN POLICY OUTLINED.

A Further Advance Toward Khartoum Will Be Made by the British Next Season—Liberal Criticism of the Government's Project.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that a further advance of Egyptian troops would be made toward Khartoum next season.

In the course of his remarks Sir Michael said that the occupation of Egypt by Great Britain had been prolonged because France had not allowed the British to have as free a hand as was necessary.

Great Britain, he added, intended to occupy Egypt until that country was able to do without her. Moreover, it would be necessary to reconsider the powers and authority of the Egyptian Mixed Tribunals and to decide whether they should be allowed to interfere in such affairs as the cost of the recent Anglo-Egyptian expedition.

As regarded the action of the Egyptian tribunals, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach continued, Great Britain would not be worried out from her policy when her mind was made up. He moved a resolution granting the sum of £798,000 to meet the total cost of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition to Dongola, including the maintenance of the garrisons at Suakim and elsewhere in the Soudan and the Indian troops in Egypt, which Great Britain would pay.

The action of the mixed Court of Appeal in upsetting the judgment of the Egyptian Public Debt Commission in regard to setting aside certain Egyptian funds toward the expense of the Dongola expedition, he said, was calculated to prolong British occupation of Egypt. Great Britain had advanced the money to pay Egypt's share of the expenses, leaving Great Britain and Egypt to mutually decide when the sum should be repaid.

The Right Hon. John Morley (Liberal) said that the remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer amounted to a challenge to France and Russia to take issue with Great Britain in the latter's Egyptian policy. In view of the sensitive condition of Europe at the present time, he declared, nothing more rash could be uttered.

Sir Charles Dilke (Liberal) denounced the Egyptian policy of the Government.

Sir William Harcourt, leader of the Opposition, expressed regret at the unwise language and gratuitous provocation of the powers which characterized the remarks of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

Mr. George N. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, sought to minimize the effect of Sir Michael's language, and denied that it was in any way intended as a menace to France.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, Unionist member for North Lambeth, said that Great Britain was only doing in Egypt what Russia was doing in Siberia, and France was doing between the Senegal and the Niger Rivers in Africa.

After some further discussion, the resolution submitted by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was adopted by a vote of 169 to 57.

In the lobby of the House there was much comment upon the anti-French tone of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and surprise was expressed by a number of members that he should have spoken as he did.

The speech was thought to have such significance that the full text was telegraphed to Paris this evening.

HARVARD-YALE DEBATE.

College Men to Discuss the Gold Standard As a National Policy.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—After considerable discussion and consultation with various professors, the Harvard Committee on Intercollegiate debate has finally chosen the following question for the Harvard-Yale debate, which will come some time in March: "Resolved, That the United States should adopt definitely the single gold standard and should decline to enter a bimetallic league even if Great Britain, France, and Germany should be willing to enter such a league."

Yale is to have choice of sides and is to make known her choice within two weeks. The first trial debate to choose Harvard's speakers will be held on Friday, Feb. 19.

TWENTY-NINE KNOTS AN HOUR.

Torpedo Boat No. 6 Comes Fully up to What Was Expected.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 5.—Torpedo Boat No. 6, in a builder's speed trial, to-day made a mean speed of 28.76 knots in eight runs over the Government measured mile.

In two runs, one with the tide and one against the tide, the boat made the remarkable speed of 29 knots, just a little short of thirty-three miles an hour.

During these runs there was carried a steam pressure of from 205 to 230 pounds, but most of the time it was about 210 at the engines. All on board were convinced that the boat can make even better speed when the crew are broken in as thoroughly as those of the Cushing. While the boat was not exactly in trim, as she will be required to be by the inspection board, she was very nearly so, all her armament and fittings being on board, with the proper supply of water and coal, and she carried more persons, aside from her crew, than she will be expected to on her official test.

PULASKI'S NEPHEW A PAUPER.

A Wreck Physically and Financially—Sent to a Hospital.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—A man who is said to be Count Kazimierz Soffozynski of Poland was taken from his wretched lodging in an attic at 423 Race Street to-day to the Philadelphia Hospital, probably to end his days there.

He says he is the nephew of Gen. Pulaski, who fought in the American Revolution. At the age of thirty-two the Count was banished to Siberia for sixteen years for plotting to secure Poland's freedom.

When his term had expired he came here, in 1881, and, with his sister, who died of starvation in Brooklyn a short time ago, laid claim to the estate left by Pulaski, now amounting to about $1,000,000.

For the past four years he has been selling cough drops on the streets, but a few days ago he was stricken with pulmonary tuberculosis. Paralysis of the legs also attacked him, and since then he has been absolutely helpless. He has not secured a penny through his claim.

WHITE HOUSE PRESENTATION.

Venezuelans Send Gifts to President Cleveland and Secretary Olney as a Token of Appreciation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Red Parlor of the White House was the scene to-day of a presentation by Mr. Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister, to President Cleveland and Secretary Olney, of a testimonial from the Governor and people of the Venezuelan State of Zulia, in token of their appreciation of the efforts made by the President and Mr. Olney to bring about a peaceable settlement of the British Guiana boundary dispute.

The testimonial consisted of a rosette and cane, each formed of specimens of precious woods from the Zulian forests. The cane contained 125 pieces and the rosette 172 pieces.

It is probable that the presents will be placed in the State Department Library. The President and the Secretary of State could not accept them as personal gifts without the consent of Congress.

MRS. BEECHER NEAR DEATH.

Her Relatives in New York and Elsewhere Have Been Summoned.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 5.—To-night Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher is reported to be failing rapidly, and her attending physician says that she cannot live more than a day or two longer.

A change in the patient's condition took place this afternoon for the worse, and to-night she is very weak.

Relatives from New York and elsewhere have been summoned to-night.

BOY AND GIRL DROWNED.

Children Coasting Went Through the Ice on Mattituck Creek, L. I.

MATTITUCK, L. I., Feb. 5.—Two children, son and daughter of J. Madison Reeve of Oregon, near this place, were drowned in Mattituck Creek this afternoon. The children were coasting from a hill to the creek, and their sled went through an air hole in the ice.

The sled and the cape of the little ones were found floating on the water, and a search was at once begun for the bodies. The boy's body was recovered, but up to a late hour to-night the girl's body had not been found. It is thought that it may have been carried out to the Sound. The boy was eight years old the girl ten.

AN AGED BRIDE'S ROMANCE.

A Camden Spinster of Seventy Accepts a Man She Once Rejected.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 5.—Squire Longstreth of this city has performed a marriage ceremony, the contracting parties in which are the oldest he ever united. The bridegroom is Moses Samuels, seventy-seven years of age, while the bride was Rachael Sarvahlo, aged seventy years. She had never been married.

When she was eighteen years of age, and one of the belles of this vicinity, Samuels proposed to her, but she would not marry him. In after years he wed, but she remained single. When Samuels's wife died, he took for his housekeeper Rachael Sarvahlo. Then he renewed his suit for her hand, with the result that she became Mrs. Samuels.

ALABAMA'S COAL OUTPUT.

Production Last Year Considerably Below That of 1895.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 5.—State Mine Inspector J. D. Hillhouse to-day issued a bulletin preliminary to his annual report on the production of coal in Alabama. He has received official reports from about all the mines in the State, and while he is not prepared yet to give the final figures in the report for last year, the estimated output is placed at 5,100,000 tons, as compared with 5,691,000 tons for the year previous.

Of this Jefferson County produced 3,493,098 tons.

Last year's decrease in production is due to the dullness of the coal and iron trade. It is not so great as generally was expected, 1895 having been the biggest year for coal production in the State's history.

MAN THROWN FIFTY FEET.

John Grab, Sr., of New Rochelle, Seriously Injured by an Engine.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 5.—A freight engine on the suburban branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, ran into a team of horses drawing a beer wagon at the crossing near Bartow station this afternoon.

John Grab, Sr., proprietor of the Evergreen Bottling Works, was in the wagon. He was thrown through the top of it into a ditch fifty feet away. He was brought to his home here. He was injured about the shoulders and back, and it is feared he has suffered internal injuries and cannot recover. The wagon was demolished, and one of the horses was killed and the other badly injured.

Mr. Grab was a prominent citizen of this place, and had held public office.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are snow, turning to rain, warmer.

The storm has moved from Louisiana to Western Tennessee, increasing slightly in intensity. The second storm has moved from north of Montana to Manitoba, diminishing in intensity. A third storm has appeared off the North Pacific coast. The area of high pressure has moved slightly from the Middle St. Lawrence Valley to Maine. A second high-pressure area has developed to the north of Montana. Rain has fallen in all districts except in New England, the extreme Southwestern States, and the Middle Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature has fallen in the Lower Mississippi Valley and in Montana, has risen in the lower lake region and on the Atlantic coast, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	32	28	29
6 A. M.	32	24	25
9 A. M.	33	27	28
12 M.	34	34	33
4 P. M.	35	31	35
6 P. M.	34	32	34
9 P. M.	34	33	33
12 P. M.	34	31	33

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	30½
Weather Bureau	28
Corresponding date 1896	34
Corresponding date for last twenty years	31

FIERCE FIGHTING IN CRETE

Christians Shot Down by Turkish Soldiers While Seeking Refuge from Flames.

THE CITY OF CANEA BURNING.

Marines Landed from French and British Warships to Protect the Consulates of Their Governments.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A dispatch to the Central News from Athens says that desperate fighting has occurred between the Christians and Mohammedans in the Island of Crete.

Fully 300 persons have been killed in Canea. Many of them lost their lives while attempting to reach the warships.

The Mussulmans have set fire to the City of Canea, and the place is now burning. The Christian quarters have been almost totally destroyed.

The city is in a state of anarchy, and a Christian is safe nowhere.

Many Christians, who had locked themselves in their houses, were driven out by the flames only to meet death at the hands of the Turkish soldiers, who shot them down at sight.

A number of Chrstians have succeeded in finding refuge on the warships in the harbor, but the outlook for those still in the city is very precarious.

The situation is so critical that marines have been landed from the British and French warships to protect the Consulates of their respective Governments.

The various Consulates are crowded with fugitives.

GREECE SENDS WARSHIPS.

Demonstration in the Deputies in Favor of a Union.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Advices received here from various sources confirm the stories of the disturbances in Crete and of the killing of Christians. The various reports indicate that in the first instance the Christians were as fully to blame as the Mussulmans.

The Athens correspondent of The Daily News telegraphs that the Consuls have arrived at Canea from Halipa, and have sent messages declaring that the situation is hopeless. He adds that the most intense excitement prevails in Athens.

M. Delyannis, the Prime Minister, announced in the Chamber to-day that the Government, at the instigation of the King, had ordered two warships to proceed to Canea immediately, and that other warships would follow them. The statement was received with the wildest enthusiasm and with acclamations for the union of Greece and Crete.

THE CITY OF CANEA.

It Is the Capital of the Island and Its Principal City.

Canea, or Khania, since 1841 the capital of Crete, and its principal seaport, is situated on the northern coast of the island and about twenty-five miles from its western extremity on the isthmus of the Akrotiri Peninsula, which lies between the Bay of Canea and the Bay of Suda. It is on the site of the ancient Cydonia, is the principal commercial town of the island, with a population of about 15,000. It is closely built, irregular and overcrowded, and surrounded by a massive Venetian wall. Of late years a few of the streets have been widened.

The ordinary buildings are of wood, though a few of the more important are of more solid materials. There are some Greek churches, a number of Turkish mosques, a Jewish synagogue, a military hospital in an old Venetian building, and a substantially constructed prison. The fosse is laid out in gardens, public gardens have been constructed outside the walls, and artesian wells have been bored by the Government. The harbor is 1,200 feet long, formed by an ancient transverse mole, indicated by a lighthouse, and protected by a fort. The harbor is shallow, but affords safe anchorage for vessels of 300 tons.

Oil, soap, and wax are the principal exports; shipbuilding on a small scale is carried on in the port, and there is considerable manufacture of leather.

The town is the seat of a Greek Bishop, suffragan to the metropolitan at Candia. It is also the official residence of the European Consuls. In 1856 the town suffered severely from an earthquake.

THE CITY OF AGRA LOST.

Her Captain and Thirty-two Others on Board Saved.

LISBON, Feb. 5.—The British steamer Onega, in passing Peniche, Portugal, to-day, signaled that the British steamer City of Agra, Capt. Lydersen, bound from Liverpool for Calcutta, had been lost at sea, and that her Captain was on board the Onega. Thirty-two persons were saved. The vessel was wrecked on Cape Villano, on the northwest coast of Galicia, Spain.

The City of Agra was an iron screw steamer of 3,274 gross and 2,133 net tonnage, 385 feet 4 inches long, 38 feet 7 inches beam, and 21 feet 5 inches deep. She was built at Glasgow in 1879, and was owned by the City Line (G. Smith & Sons) of Glasgow.

DEATH AFTER TOOTH-PULLING.

A Dental Operation in Kingston, N. Y., Results Fatally.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Mrs. Benjamin J. Van Demark, aged twenty-five years, died to-day in circumstances that are regarded by her husband and many of his friends as peculiar. Her husband told a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-night that he believed his wife died from injuries which she received at the hands of Dr. Hill, a dentist of this city, who on Tuesday extracted four teeth from her mouth. While extracting them he in some manner tore a gash about an inch in length in her tongue. Before the teeth were extracted the woman was placed under the influence of vitalized air, a preparation made by Dr. Hill for painless dentistry.

Upon recovering consciousness the woman left the office in a somewhat dazed condition, and on reaching home, not fifteen minuates afterward, her tongue had swollen so that she could not protrude it from her mouth. A small lump also formed on her jaw in the place where her tooth had been extracted. All day Tuesday and part of Wednesday she suffered, being able to take only liquid refreshments. When a doctor was called to see her on Thursday he diagnosed her case as being the result of a cold.

To-day the woman died. The Coroner will hold an inquest on Saturday night.

ANTI-PLATT REPUBLICANS

ARE ORGANIZING FOR WAR ON THE LOCAL MACHINE.

William Brookfield and John E. Milholland Make Speeches to the McKinley League.

The new County Committee of the McKinley League, which is the provisional organization paving the way for a new anti-Platt Republican organization, met last night at the old State Club, in East Twenty-second Street, and installed William Brookfield as its Chairman. John E. Milholland had retired as Chairman. In accepting the office Mr. Brookfield said:

"The present County Committee does not represent the Republican sentiment of New York. It is a fraud, and its power is largely stolen. Our aim is to correct the outrage perpetrated in the name of regularity and restore party harmony by putting the organization upon an honest basis.

"Appeal after appeal has been made to those in authority to correct the abuses, no matter whom it might affect, but no heed has been given to them, and it remains for us to keep protesting until the wrongs are righted. It seems to me necessary that this movement should go on, notwithstanding the many discouragements we face, and, for one, I am willing to stay with it and work with it to the end.

"Should the Legislature pass such laws as will throw about the primaries and conventions the same safeguards as now protect the ballot box, more than likely our mission will then have ended, but it will be time enough to determine that when that much-desired result is reached. Until then, let us go on, determined to stand against all entreaties, threats, blandishments, and derision. Let us all beg of our legislators to give us the legislation that will prevent the degrading, debauching, and usurping of the fountain-head of all political power, namely, the primaries."

Twenty-eight Assembly districts were represented at the meeting, and it was determined to appoint a committee of five in each Assembly district and a committee of one in each election district to push the work of the enrollment and permanent organization. A Finance Committee was appointed, with W. S. Bagg as its Chairman. The date for the primaries and the new name for the organization will probably be determined upon at a meeting to be held Friday night.

John E. Milholland declared that no power of patronage could get him away from the new organization. He said that in the present condition of affairs the new organization would be a good one to tie to, and seemed to convey a hint that President McKinley would not forget his old friends in the matter of the bestowal of patronage. Mr. Milholland also said that the action of the old State machine in making certain appointments was already helping the new one. Mr. Milholland suggested that a mass meeting be held at the Cooper Union to urge the cause of honest primaries, and that all the members of the Legislature who favor legislation to compel honest primaries be invited to speak at it.

This suggestion was adopted, and the details were left to the Committee on Organization.

BATTLE IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

It Grew Out of a Feud and Not Out of an Attempted Robbery—Reported Lynching of Participants.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Feb. 5.—The battle reported to have taken place at the Sac and Fox Agency yesterday, in which four people were killed, is ascertained to-day to have occurred at Stroude, in the eatsern part of Lincoln County.

The affray was the result of an old feud. Two weeks ago, while quarreling over some land, Jim Griffis was shot and nearly killed and his father was slightly wounded by Henry Lustin. Lustin was arrested, but was admitted to bail Wednesday.

Old man Griffis and three of his sons, accompanied by four other men, rode into Stroude yesterday and compelled the people to close their stores and hide, saying there was going to be a battle.

Several hours later, as Henry Lustin, his son Everett, Jim Furber, and old man Robinson were entering the town, they were ambuscaded and compelled to surrender by the other crowd, who bound them to horses and rode off into the Creek country with them. Later they released Jim Furber, who returned and said that they had declared they would hang old man Lustin and shoot his son and Robinson.

The people of Stroude were completely terrorized, and most of them have been afraid to venture from their houses since. A posse was organized at Chandler yesterday to go to the rescue of the three men carried off, but there is little hope of reaching them in the woods and mountains of the Creek country.

A message from Stroude late last evenings says that a report has reached there that Henry Lustin and Robinson have been found dead, hanging to trees, and their bodies riddled with bullets, but it cannot be confirmed.

Stroude is south of the Sac and Fox Agency, and this encounter gave rise to the reports yesterday of the raid on the agency.

MME. VILLARD'S DIVORCE.

She Secures Release in South Dakota from Her Matrimonial Bonds.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 5.—Mme. Villard, who has been one of the especially interesting characters in this city for more than a half year, is a free woman, so far as matrimonial ties are concerned. Judge J. W. Jones to-day signed the decree which dissolved the bonds which held Julia De La Tour Du Villard to M. Brice Ernest Gabriel Raymond Odde, Marquis De La Tour Du Villard.

She was Miss Chapin of New York, and in 1892 married the Marquis, with whom she sailed for France and lived until a year ago, when she was forced to leave him, being penniless. She says that, arriving in Paris, they took apartments in a fashionable quarter. Notwithstanding the fact that the Marquis was worth 575,000f., he considered it beneath him to pay any of their bills, and she was obliged to do it herself, even selling his laundry bills.

After her money was exhausted, and their landlord insisted upon payment of his rent, she was obliged to pledge her jewelry in order to procure the cash to satisfy him.

DEPEW WILL NOT RETIRE.

Denies Rumor of His Leaving the New York Central.

Chauncey M. Depew denied last night the story told in a dispatch from Boston that he is about to go out of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and will be succeeded by Samuel Spencer.

The story, which he had already heard, was sent out, he said, to depreciate stocks, and was entirely without foundation. "If I were going out of the road," he added, "we would not go outside of our own organization for a President to succeed me." When interviewed on the subject, Mr. Depew was in bed suffering from a slight attack of the grip.

An Agent of Jefferson Davis.

VALDOSTA, Ga., Feb. 5.—Mr. Frank Sloat, who died here Wednesday, was the trusted agent of Jefferson Davis in the awarding of the contracts during the war. He was a native of New York, but his knowledge of business methods made him invaluable to the rebel Government. He amassed a large fortune.

COST OF ARMOR PLATE.

H. C. Frick and Other Manufacturers Contend that Secretary Herbert Has Placed the Figures Too Low.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—In combating the report of the Secretary of the Navy on the cost of making armor plate, H. C. Frick, Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Carnegie Company, has written a letter in which he speaks highly of the board of officers appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to investigate the subject. That board estimated the total cost at $423.41 per ton, and Mr. Frick says the company would be willing to accept the report, except that the shop cost is proved to be too low by the omission of certain parts of processes. Two items the company asks be left to arbitration.

"We are confident," says Mr. Frick, "arbitrators would decide that we are entitled to a very different return than the board suggests."

On the second point for arbitration Mr. Frick says: "The sinking fund provided to cover depreciation is only about 4 per cent. of the cost of the plant. This would mean that we should calculate upon twenty-five years of work building the navy. We have ourselves estimated the period as ten years, allowing two battleships per year. We believe that Senator Chandler, who began the building of the navy, has stated that twenty battleships would probably be the number required; that Secretary Tracy held the same view. Secretary Herbert, if we remember, put the number somewhat higher. We believe that arbitrators would allow us much more than the board has for this item."

The Naval Board fixed the cost of an armor-plate plant at $3,537,000, but Mr. Frick says that this does not include $650,000, the cost of a rolling mill required to make light armor. Considering everything that is absolutely essential, Mr. Frick contends that an outlay of $5,000,000 is necessary before armor is successfully made.

Mr. R. P. Linderman, representing the Bethlehem people, made a statement refuting the figures of Secretary Herbert. Instead of the company's investments on account of the new plant with which to do Government work, being $3,351,000, the basis on which the Secretary's statements appeared to have been prepared, they were in reality, he said, $6,551,000.

When asked if he believed the Government would save money by making its own armor, Secretary Herbert said he doubted it. The experience of this and all other Governments shows that Government work is more expensive than when it is let out privately.

"I also ask Congress, in order that it might hold this matter in its own hands," continued the Secretary, "to give to the incoming Secretary of the Navy the power to buy or lease a plant or to erect its own plant to manufacture its gun steel. I believed that that was necessary; that there would always come up questions as between the contractors and the Government, and the Secretary ought to have full power to compel obedience to whatever Congress may decide in the premises."

ELECTRICITY IN AGRICULTURE.

Tests of Its Effect on the Germination of Seeds.

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 5.—The Hatch Experiment Station of the State Agricultural College has just issued a bulletin, in which is a detailed report of a series of experiments on the effects of electric currents upon the germination of seeds and the early growth of plants. Two forms of battery were used, and seven varying methods of applying the electric current, while eight varieties of seeds were included in the tests.

A summary of results in the germination of seeds shows that the application showed a gain in promptness of germination of 32.40 per cent. in twenty-four hours, 21.05 per cent. in forty-eight hours, and 6.33 per cent. in seventy-two hours. A similar series of observations upon growth showed gains for electricity of 17.65 per cent. in twenty-four hours, 11.47 per cent. in forty-eight hours, 2.38 per cent. in 72 hours, and 2.38 per cent. in ninety-six hours.

It is determined that growth can be best stimulated by applications of the current for thirty seconds, at hourly intervals.

SALE OF STANFORD PROPERTY.

Over Half a Million Dollars' Worth of Land Changes Hands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—Mrs. Stanford, widow of ex-Senator Leland Stanford, completed arangements last night for the sale of over $500,000 worth of land.

The property consists of five ranches in different parts of California. Altogether there are 5,800 acres, much of it very fertile. The intention is to sell each ranch as a whole if possible. This property is part of the so-called Leland Stanford estate, which itself is separate from the endowment of Stanford University.

The valuable and extensive Vina, Ridley, Palo Alto, and other ranches, together forming a total of 86,400 acres, have nothing to do with this sale. They cannot be sold. They are forever the property of the university, having been given to it by Senator Stanford during his lifetime.

An Old Charity Invokes Aid.

The New York Female Sick Assistance Society, founded eighty-four years ago for the relief of the sick poor, without reference to color or nationality, has issued an appeal for aid. The appeal says in part:

"The large number of individuals out of employment, and in consequence, when sickness comes, are unable to help themselves, makes the work of this society a public necessity, which should be encouraged and maintained by those whom Providence has placed in more favorable circumstances. Donations should be sent to the Treasurer, Miss Catherine Pryer, 52 West Twenty-seventh Street.

Inspector Schlesinger Indicted.

An indictment for felonious assault in the second degree was returned by the Grand Jury yesterday against Marks Schlesinger, an Inspector of the Bureau of Incumbrances, who is accused of having kicked William Scott on the head during a seizure of trunks on the sidewalk in front of Doyle's store, in the Astor House, last October. Scott, a boy of nineteen years, was a messenger for the trunk store, and, it is said, he was just going out of the store with a valise at the time the Inspectors arrived. They seized it, and he refused to give it up, and, in the struggle which ensued, he was hurt. As a result of the injury he has become paralyzed.

Suspected Diamond Thief Arrested.

Andrea Manro, an Italian, forty-one years old, of 12 Jones Street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of being implicated in stealing diamonds valued at $10,000, in New Orleans last December. The theft was from a diamond dealer, and was accomplished by three men, of whom Manro is believed to be one, by the handkerchief change trick. Manro was a convict in Italy, and his picture is in the Rogues' Gallery. The police say he has operated in the same way here.

Civil Service Examinations.

Secretary S. Williams Briscoe of the Civil Service Board yesterday announced the following examinations: Feb. 9, examiner in the Law Department; Feb. 11, inspector of engineering in Public Works Department; Feb. 16, Superintendent of Buildings for Fire Department; Feb. 18, bridge engineer and draughtsman; Feb. 23, chainmen and rodmen; Feb. 25, medical examiner for Civil Service Board.

BICYCLE SHOW OPENING.

Great Exhibition Begins at the Grand Central Palace To-night.

For a week after to-night the bicycle will have its reign in this city. The annual show under the auspices of the National Cycle Board of Trade will open at 8 P. M. in the Grand Central Palace, at Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, and enthusiasts from far and near will welcome it. The exhibition will be bigger and more brilliant than ever before.

Those in charge of the show, after a couple of months of the hardest kind of work, have succeeded in getting things in shape for the opening night. As a rule, shows of such a magnitude do not get into perfect working order until they have been running a day or two. The 500 exhibitors have all done their best, both in the scope and variety of their exhibits and the artistic manner in which those exhibits are displayed.

In the Grand Central Palace there are four acres of floor space. Every foot of this has been utilized to the utmost advantage. Never before were there so many conveniences for visitors. In all, nearly 900 spaces have been rented.

Opening at 8 o'clock to-night, the show can be visited by the public daily, with the exception of Sunday, between the hours of 2 and 11 P. M., up to and including Saturday, the 13th inst. The special hours for agents and manufacturers will be from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., during which time no admission fee will be charged to any regularly qualified member of the trade.

SWIFT SKATING IN MONTREAL.

Records Broken in the Ninth Annual Canadian Race Meeting.

MONTREAL, Feb. 5.—The ninth annual race meeting of the Amateur Skating Association of Canada was inaugurated at the Montreal Amateur Association's rink to-day. The races to-day were among the most brilliant ever witnessed on the rink. Several world's records were broken. It was supposed that J. K. McCullough, the Canadian skater from Winnipeg, had established a new record of the five-thousand-metre race. The best previous record was that held by J. J. Eden of Norway—8:37 3-5. According to the scorers McCullough covered the distance easily in 8:32 3-5. Later it was learned that the scorers had made a mistake in counting the laps.

Alfred Nass, the Norwegian, in the five-hundred-meter race, equalled the world's record, held by himself, of 0:46 4-5, McCullough being a good second.

The Canadian record for the half-mile backward was lowered by William A. Lockhart of St. Johns, N. B., from 1:41 2-5 to 1:36 2-5.

The record for the one-mile junior championship of Canada was lowered from 3:30, to 3:29 3-5 by L. Spooner of Montreal, and in the two-hundred-and-twenty-yard hurdle race F. B. Irwin of the Montreal Athletic Association lowered the record from 0:27, to 0:25.

A similar mistake occurred in the three-mile professional race. It was announced that J. Wilson, the Minneapolis boy, had established a new record by covering the distance in 7:42 1-5.

Both the 5,000-meter and the three-mile race will be skated on Monday.

COLLEGE ATHLETIC TREATY.

Yale's Final Offer of Peace to Harvard Is Now Expected.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 5.—When the Yale crew assembled for practice to-day, they found no Captain, and were coached by Capt. Jim Rodgers of the football eleven.

They learned later that Capt. Bailey had gone to New York for a conference with athletic graduates of Yale relative to the new Harvard treaty. It is thought that Yale's final offer of peace to Harvard will be made in a day or two.

LOW PRICES FOR TROTTERS.

Close of Brasfield's Four Days' Sale at Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 5.—This was the closing day of W. R. Brasfield's sale of trotters. Low prices ruled. The average for fifty-three head was $60.

Altogether 236 animals were sold in the four days for $22,544, an average of $96. Another sale will be held next week, beginning Monday.

Naval Reserves Play Hockey.

The Second and Third Divisions of the Naval Reserves have arranged a series of hockey games for a silver cup. The first game was played at the St. Nicholas Rink, Sixty-sixth Street near Columbus Avenue, last night, and there was a good-sized crowd to see the sport. The Second Division men were heavier built and stronger skaters as a whole. The Third Division men lacked in team work and lost two or three chances of tries for goal on that account. The score was 6 to 0, in favor of the Second Division team. The players lined up as follows:

Second.	Positions.	Third.
Brigham...	Forwards....	.....Bell
Walden...		....Shearn
Mitchel...		....Folsom
Walton...		.....Pentz
Crawford.....	Point.....	Bedee
Crosby.....	Cover Point.....	Magie
Murray.....	Goal.....	Gilmore

Brooklyn Bowlers Win.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 5.—The Brooklyn bowling team to-day met the most expert bowlers of this vicinity and won two out of three games. They played with picked bowlers. The games resulted as follows:

First Game—Cincinnati players, 783; Brooklyn, 881.

Second Game—Brooklyn, 888; Cincinnati, 693.

Third Game—Brooklyn, 883; Cincinnati, 700.

Silver of the Brooklyns made highest score, 193, Mayer, for Cincinnati, making 178.

St. Louis Expects to Get Rusie.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—President Von der Ahe of the St. Louis Browns has returned from Cleveland and Indianapolis, but refuses to say anything about his conferences held in those cities with Robinson and Brush. He announces, however, that he is after Amos Rusie, the star pitcher of the New York Club, and expects to get him. In regard to the trade of Connor for "Bug" Holliday, announced yesterday, Von der Ahe says the deal has not been consummated, but surely will be.

A Championship Hockey Game.

An exciting game of hockey will be played to-night at the Clermont Avenue Ice Skating Rink, on Clermont Avenue, near Myrtle, Brooklyn, when the New York Athletic Club team will meet the New York Hockey Club. The last-named club was only admitted to the Amateur Hockey League at the last meeting. As the New York Athletic Club team defeated the hitherto unbeaten St. Nicholas Skating Club's first team last Saturday night, the winning team will become the champions of Greater New York.

Polo Athletic Club Boxing.

There will be boxing at the Polo Athletic Club to-night. "Paddy" Purtell, a Western sparrer, will meet "Johnny" Gorman at catch weights, fifteen rounds. Two ten-round bouts will also be had, including one between "Jack" Ward and "Jack" McKeck. The Polo Athletic Club is at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue.

Roberts and Ives to Play Billiards.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Roberts, the English champion billiard player, has accepted Ives's challenge to play for the championship. The agreement, however, is not signed yet.

Death of Pitcher Radbourn.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 5.—Charles Radbourn, who for many years was the pitcher for the Providence and Boston teams of the National League, died here at 1 P. M. Death was caused by paresis.

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One True Blood Purifier—Hood's Sarsaparilla, the medicine with the greatest record of cures, greatest sales, greatest merit. It purifies the blood, gives appetite and strength.

Hood's

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Is the medicine to make and keep you well.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

JUGGLING IN BANK AFFAIRS.

Suspension of the Northwestern National of Great Falls, Mon., Owing to a Supposed Defalcation.

GREAT FALLS, Mon., Feb. 5.—The Northwestern National Bank failed to open its doors this morning, and the fact caused great excitement. Rumors of a heavy defalcation were spread, and it was admitted by the officers that grave complications had arisen.

The trouble arose out of a recent sale of stock, whereby the Conrad Brothers disposed of holdings to R. D. Hatcher, who claimed to represent Eastern parties. The purchase money, amounting to some $180,000, was paid to the Conrads, and was supposed to come from Hatcher's clients.

Nothing further was known of the matter until it was discovered that $177,000 which the Northwestern National Bank had in the Globe National Bank of Boston had disappeared. The transfer of the money from the Globe National to a New York bank was known to the Directors, but Hatcher had said that officials of that bank were among the purchasers and it was supposed that the money transferred came from them.

Last night President Coram arrived from Boston and related the condition of affairs as far as the Globe National was concerned. The Northwestern books show a credit there of $177,000, while the Globe National books show a small overdraft. At a meeting of the Directors held last night it was decided to close the bank pending an investigation. The last statement of the bank shows deposits of $307,304 and assets of about $750,000. The bank officers say there is no doubt that depositors will be paid in full. There is no trouble in other banks.

The Northwestern had a capital of $250,000 and an advertised surplus of $50,000. Thomas Couch, G. M. Hyams, Frank Kleptko, and other prominent stockholders in the Boston and Montana and Butte and Boston Mining Companies are members of the Board of Directors of the bank, and W. G. Conrad, a Great Falls capitalist, is President of the institution.

An Ohio Bank Closed.

FRANKLIN, Ohio, Feb. 5.—The First National Bank has closed its doors. The Directors held a meeting last night and found they had money sufficient to pay off all their depositors, and concluded that as there was a steady falling off in receipts it was an opportune time to wind up the bank's affairs. This bank failed about a year ago, and has been struggling along since then.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The failure of the First National Bank of Franklin, Ohio, was reported to the Controller of the Currency by telegraph to-day. The bank owes depositors $75,000. It has assets, including bonds, of $158,000, and a surplus of $10,000. Its capital is $50,000.

Failure of a National Bank.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The First National Bank of Griswold, Iowa, has failed, and George A. Stone, Bank Examiner at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, has been placed in charge.

Condemnation Commissioners Appointed.

Michael Coleman, Arthur Ingraham, and Emanuel Blumenstell were appointed Commissioners yesterday in condemnation proceedings before Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, in the matter of the city acquiring lands for a public park between Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Jefferson, and Division Streets. For a school site at Market and Monroe Streets, Herman W. Vanderpoel, Archibald E. Brasher, and Thomas J. Miller were appointed Commissioners, and for a school site on Attorney Street, Henry M. Whitehead, Benjamin Oppenheimer, and Henry H. Potter were appointed.

Knit Goods Makers Combine.

Knit goods manufacturers from various States held a meeting yesterday at the Wool Exchange, West Broadway and Reade Street, to form a National organization for the mutual protection of members. Among the subjects discussed were the tariff and the injurious effect on business generally resulting from cutting prices. The New York market is the selling headquarters of nearly every knit goods manufacturer in the United States, and the question of forming a National organization has been often discussed, but the matter had regularly fallen through until yesterday because of the spirit of competition existing among the manufacturers.

Secretary Carlisle's Visit.

Secretary Carlisle called on Assistant Treasurer Jordan yesterday, and then went to the Custom House, where, after a talk with Collector Kilbreth, he discussed affairs in the Appraiser's office with Thaddeus S. Sharrets, Vice President of the Board of General Appraisers.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 5.—Maher & Flockhart's extensive foundry, at 60 Polk Street, was damaged by fire this morning. Loss, $7,500; no insurance.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 5.—A fire occurred in the village of Central Square, Oswego County, this morning, destroying the Elliott and Bates Blocks, involving a loss of about $5,500.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 5.—A fire in the "Mirror Room" of Powers's Art Gallery, on the sixth floor of the Powers Block, this morning did $5,000 damage. Several costly pictures were damaged and large mirrors cracked. The A. T. Stewart clock, which stands in the centre of this room, was probably ruined. The fire started from an electric light wire.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The First National Bank Building, Elks' Lodgerooms, and several lawyers' offices on Glen Street, Glens Falls, were damaged by fire to the extent of $15,000 early this morning. Several adjacent buildings were badly damaged. The origin of the fire, which broke out in the Elks' Lodgerooms, is unknown The loss is covered by insurance.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 5.—Seven frame dwellings belonging to the estate of Isaac W. Miller, valued at $7,000, and the store of Louis Duff, valued at $10,000, were burned at Newport, Del., this morning. The fire department of this city was called upon and no doubt saved the town from a more destructive fire. The fire is supposed to have been caused by thieves in Duff's store.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—2:45 A. M.—158 Broadway; D. Youmans, hatter; $500; D. Barron, restaurant, $500; Citizens' Insurance Company, $100; building, $2,500.

—3:45 A. M.—447 West Twenty-seventh Street; dwelling of J. Sullivan; damage slight.

—7 A. M.—175 Allen Street; dwelling of Edward Fisher; damage slight.

—10:30 A. M.—34 Maiden Lane; Martinez, Hedsa & Co., cigars; $1,500.

—12:55 P. M.—221 St. Ann's Avenue; Frederick K. Frank; damage slight.

—1:15 P. M.—308 East Thirty-fourth Street; Antonio Lofoalzo; damage, $500.

—2:20 P. M.—Truck loaded with electrical material, Broadway and Thirtieth Street; John Lawless owner; damage, $350.

—3:15 P. M.—38 West Ninety-fourth Street, Dr. Burrows; damage, $100.

—9 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Gerard Avenue, Peter McDowell; damage, $100.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Officials Do Not Think the Grain Fight Will Disrupt the Pool.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Officials of Eastern railroads in this city do not look for anything more serious to result from the present independent action of certain roads affecting grain rates to the seaboard than, possibly, a reorganization of the Board of Managers, which has arbitrarily dictated the policy of the Joint Traffic Association lines during the last thirteen months. The association agreement itself is believed to be in no more danger of collapse than when it was signed.

When grain shipments, which formerly went to the seaports of New York and New England, were being diverted by Southwestern roads to the Gulf of Mexico and Southern Atlantic ports in such immense lots that it was imperative on the Board of Managers to act, that body only yielded to the pressure of New York commercial interests to the extent of sanctioning a five-cent reduction in the corn rate, instead of authorizing a ten-cent cut in all grain commodities.

That was three months ago, and the only result was decreased shipments by the association roads until they rebelled. There is little doubt that grain is being taken here to the sea on a ten-cent basis, and the cut announced from St. Louis, South and Southeast, shows that the new bidders for a permanent export business are in the fight to stay.

Commissioner Blanchard of the Joint Traffic Association said yesterday that he had nothing to add to what he said on Thursday, which was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, except that evidence of the falsity of the charges concocted in Chicago was accumulating.

Southern Grain Rates Reduced.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 5.—At a meeting of the Southwestern and Mississippi Valley Freight Rate Committee, held here this afternoon, nearly all of the principal lines in the association being represented, a reduction was ordered in grain rates, to meet secret cuts and to compete with the rates now in effect by the trunk lines. The reductions will apply from all Ohio River points, and is intended to prevent the diversion of grain traffic from the Southern ports to New York.

BAY STATE TROLLEY ROADS.

Increasing Their Mileages and Paying Good Dividends.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—According to the report of the Railroad Commissioners on street railways Massachusetts companies now own 1,083.516 miles of street railway lines, 193.229 miles of second main track, and 91.502 miles of side track, making the total length of track owned, 1,368.247 miles. The increase over the previous year is 212.997 miles. The number of miles actually operated is 1,291.040, an increase of 203.865. There are now eighty-three companies in the State.

The average cost of street railways of the State was $23,396.44 for each mile of main track for construction; $9,804.50 for equipment, and $12,840.44 for lands, buildings, and other permanent property, making a total average cost of $46,041.38.

The gross assets of the companies Sept. 30, 1896, were $62,187,775.01. The liabilities were $61,117,713.49. The total income for the year ended Sept. 30, was $14,900,941.93, and the total expenditures were $14,423,012.72. The total amount of cash dividends declared was $1,802,846.50, an increase of $196,652. One company paid as high as 10½ per cent.

Western Transportation Venture.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 5.—The Michigan and Ohio Transportation Company has been organized with a capital of $200,000, and a contract has been made with the Detroit Dry Dock Company to build two car ferry barges at a cost of $150,000. Each vessel is to be of wood, 340 feet long over all and 60 feet beam. They are each to carry 28 cars, for which there will be 4 tracks. The haulage will be done by tugs. E. H. Moreton of this city is General Manager of the company and W. Jacobson of Chicago is Traffic Manager. The barges will carry coal and other freight between Toledo and Detroit, thence to be distributed by the Western and Northern roads. It is expected the boats will be running by next June. The company expects to lay out $50,000 on Toledo terminals.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—A ruling of the Joint Traffic Association is that dating from March 1 the immigrant fare from New York to Pittsburg is to be $8.

—In the Connecticut Senate yesterday a bill was presented providing that all new stock of railroads shall be offered to stockholders at and sold at auction if not taken. It exempts stock of the Consolidated Road issued in exchange for the stock of other companies.

—New Orleans Mardi Gras rates, as set by the Joint Traffic Association, will be one first-class fare for the round trip from Washington, D. C., to New Orleans and Mobile, tickets limited to continuous passage, and to be sold between Feb. 26 and March 1, good for fifteen days.

—The Directors of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad have elected these officers: President—F. W. Huidekoper; Vice President and General Manager—C. H. Bosworth; Secretary and Treasurer—Charles D. Moyer; Counsel—Cravath & Houston; General Solicitor—Bluford Wilson.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Harlem Loan Association of New York City; capital, $5,000; Directors—John W. Pflume, New York, and John Kennedy and Mathew A. Kennedy of Yonkers.

—Olin Gas Engine Company of Buffalo; capital, $50,000. Directors—Fred C. Olin and William H. Cornell of Buffalo, and Harvey J. Hopkins of Pleasantville, Penn.

—McFarlin Clothing Company of Rochester; capital, $50,000. Directors—Francis M. McFarlin of Powers's Hotel, Rochester; James D. Carson, and Orth C. Graves of Rochester.

—Braendly Gum and Mica Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Walter G. Scott of Long Island City, John P. Shafer of Brooklyn, and Edwin R. Lancaster of New York City.

—Western Union Farm Land Trust Company of New York City, to deal in Western farm lands; capital, $10,000. Directors—Walter S. Weldon of New York, Robert Weldon and Charles D. Willard of Brooklyn.

—The Consolidated Fire Works Company of America of New York City yesterday filed with the Secretary of State a certificate showing a reduction in its capital stock from $2,500,000 to $1,338,400, which represents the amount of its paid-in capital. The certificate shows the liabilities of the company to be $168,950.

—Granite Transportation Line of New York City, to operate boats and barges on the Hudson River, New York Bay and Harbor, the East River, and Long Island Sound; capital, $5,000. Directors—Charles T. Kossam of New York City, George V. Tompkins of Brooklyn, and others.

With a sharp stick

you can turn up the dirt and get ground ready for planting—but what a clumsy, slow, laborious, ineffective way of going to work! Not much more so, though, than the old-fashioned way of washing. Think of it! Grinding the clothes up and down on a wash-board, with nothing but soap and main strength to get out the dirt. Then think how simple and easy is Pearline's way—soaking, boiling, rinsing. You need Pearline for all your washing and cleaning. You need something better than soap or a sharp stick when you're dealing with dirt. 516

DR. O'REILLY GOING ABROAD.

He Receives an Extended Leave of Absence from Official Duties.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Major Robert M. O'Reilly, Surgeon, United States Army, has received an extended leave of absence, with permission to go abroad. Dr. O'Reilly has been the attending physician upon President Cleveland and his family. His official position is that of attending surgeon to army officers residing in Washington. Dr. O'Reilly has accompanied the President on nearly all his duck-hunting expeditions.

His application for leave gave rise to a rumor that Mr. Cleveland was going abroad, accompanied by the physician, but there is apparently no ground for this surmise other than the knowledge of the close personal and professional relationship of the President and his family surgeon.

It is understood that Dr. O'Reilly wants to make a European trip for the purpose of recreation and study after his hard work of the past four years.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Titus Sheard of Little Falls, N. Y., is at the Sturtevant.

—Ex-Congressman Nathan Frank of St. Louis is at the Hoffman.

—Capt. James G. Warren, United States Engineer, is at the Grand.

—Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth of Lockport, N. Y., is at the Holland.

—State Senators Clarence Lexow and B. M. Wilcox are at the Metropole.

—Congressman B. B. Odell, Jr., of Newburg, N. Y., is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Herman Sturp, Commissioner General of Immigration, is at the Cambridge.

—W. H. Harding of Baltimore, T. J. Williams of Albany, and John D. Keating of Springfield, Mass., are at the Marlborough.

—Charles Harris of Cleveland, J. J. Benson of Detroit, and E. P. Burton and Edward F. Henson of Philadelphia are at the Windsor.

—Leighton Parks of Boston, H. T. Duke of Philadelphia, and John S. Graham and Prescott Simpson of Pittsburg are at the Westminster.

—Frank C. Riggs of Syracuse, H. A. Lozier of Cleveland, and Benjamin W. Nichols and S. M. Goodale of Boston are at the Manhattan.

—George Watson Beach of Hartford, E. C. Baker of Cleveland, F. E. Shepard of Chicago, and R. M. Goddard of Richmond, Va., are at the Everett.

—E. R. Reynolds of Syracuse, E. M. Ashley of Buffalo, Thomas C. Picking of Providence, and H. R. Blethen of Boston are at the Imperial.

—George C. Smith of New York, J. W. Brooks of Boston, Mrs. Hart Smith of New York City, and H. Weiller of Philadelphia are at the Brevoort.

—Creighton Churchill of Chicago, George M. Huston of St. Louis, W. Martin Jones of Rochester, and H. J. Stearns of Syracuse are at the Grand Union.

—John C. Fay of Washington, D. C.; Jonathan Rowland of Philadelphia, Edward Ellis of Schenectady, and W. R. Gray of Boston are at the Gilsey.

—Ex-Congressman Stephen W. Kellogg of Connecticut, Assemblyman James W. Husted of Peekskill, and J. Rider Cady of Hudson, N. Y., are at the Murray Hill.

—Ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson of Ohio, Oscar G. Murray, receiver of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and Judge John S. Keyes and Sherman Hoar of Concord, Mass., are at the Waldorf.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-town Firms Now in the City.

—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Stowe, silk, 54 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. K. Taylor, worsted embroideries, 488 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; E. H. Tiffany, notions; 2 Walker Street.

—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Evoy, carpets, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; R. Dey, dry goods, 66 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions; 2 Walker Street.

—Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Exstein, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. B. Trask, boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street.

—Halle, Schwarz & Skall, Cleveland, Ohio; H. Halle, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Hartwell, Richards Company, Providence, R. I.; A. P. Bartlett, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

—Leopold Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Leopold, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

—McCarthy & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. McCarthy, dry goods; Miss O'Hara, millinery, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Nachman & Meertlef, Montgomery, Ala.; J. Nachman, dry goods, 54 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

—O'Boyle, M. W., Pittston, Penn., dry goods, &c.; Grand Hotel.

—Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. C. Lindsay, domestics, 45 Lispenard Street; Gilsey House.

—Stern, Hummell & Bloch, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Stern, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. A. Stanhope, notions; Hoffman House.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 5.—For the murder of his wife in this city, on Jan. 31, 1896, Thomas F. Kippie was to-day sentenced to death.

DURANGO, Mexico, Feb. 5.—Two bars of refined silver, valued at $10,000, were stolen yesterday from Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office. Employes claim that they were stolen while the office was closed. There is no clue to the robbers.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Charles J. Flanagan of Buffalo has been appointed from the civil service eligible list as clerk and bookkeeper in the office of the Special Commissioner of Jurors in New York City. The salary is $1,500.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 5.—Ormerod Heyworth, a cotton broker, was found hanging by the neck in his office at an early hour this morning. Financial difficulties, caused by unfortunate speculations in cotton, led to the suicide.

SMITH'S BASIN, N. Y., Feb. 5.—While attempting to thaw out some dynamite in a store this afternoon two Italians were blown to pieces, and two others were injured fatally. The men were working on the Champlain Canal improvement.

MOUNT VERNON, Ky., Feb. 5.—"Boss" Parker, aged twenty-one, living near here, shot and killed his father, Anderson Parker, yesterday. The two were fighting while drunk. "Boss" Parker was shot twice in the head and also in the leg, and probably will die.

HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Thomas Crane of New York City, an inmate of the State Volunteer Firemen's Home, here, committed suicide this afternoon by cutting his throat. He was seventy-one years of age. Some of his releatives reside at 4 Bank Street, New York.

HADDAM, Conn., Feb. 5.—Burglars entered the Goodspeed Post Office in East Haddam early this morning, forced the safe, and got about $60 in cash and several letters. Then they crossed the Connecticut River, entered the Goodspeed Railroad Station and blew open the safe. The building was fired and completely destroyed. A car of grain was destroyed and the freight station was damaged.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			P. M.
Sun rises.

REFORM PLANS FOR CUBA

Comprehensive Abstract of the Scheme of Autonomy Approved by the Queen Regent.

THE FINANCIAL PROVISIONS.

Elaborate Specifications as to Tariff—Differential Rates Proposed in Respect to Certain Spanish Productions—Reciprocity Treaties.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—A full abstract of the proposed reforms for Cuba and Puerto Rico, approved by the Queen Regent, will be promulgated to-morrow in The Official Gazette. The Ministry regards them as constituting as comprehensive a measure of home rule as can be granted in the existing conditions. It is stated that some of the reforms infringe so much upon the rights belonging to the Ministry in regard to the colonies that it will be necessary to submit them to the Cortes before they can be put into effect.

The most striking features of the reforms, which have not yet been announced, relate to the management of the finances of Cuba. The Council of Administration, of thirty-five members, will be constituted, as already announced, of twenty-one members elected directly by the people, nine chosen from the commercial and educational societies of Havana, and five from the ex-members of the Cortes from Cuba who have been elected the greatest number of times.

Council of Administration.

The Council of Administration has large powers in regard to the framing of the tariff and the budget. They are to frame the tariff, within certain fixed rules prescribed by the home Government and subject to the condition that a provisional tariff shall be promulgated by the Minister for the Colonies, pending the organization of the machinery of the new Cuban Government. The essential condition upon which the Government insists is that a differential tariff of not more than 20 per cent. in favor of Spanish products shall be imposed upon certain articles, principally articles of Spanish manufacture, which are to be named by the Government.

The tariff will consist of two columns, one being the uniform revenue rate levied upon the products of all countries, and the other the differential rate in favor of Spain levied upon certain articles to be named by the Government, but in no case to exceed 20 per cent. of the value of the articles.

The proposed reforms deal also with the question of reciprocity treaties, which may be made for Cuba, distinct from treaties relating to Spain, and which will be framed by the home Government upon consultation with the Cuban Council of Administration.

Provisions also are made for the appointment of employes by the Governor General who must be born in Cuba or be Spaniards who have resided at least two years in the island. Appointments will be made in most cases with the consent of the Council of Administration.

Provision is made for the extension of the power of the municipal governing boards and for the appointment of municipal Judges by the members of the municipalities.

The new reforms are to go into effect as soon as they have received the approval of the Cortes and as soon as the state of the island will permit.

Substance of the Decree.

The decree approved by the Queen Regent is substantially as follows:

ARTICLE I.—The laws of March 15, 1895, will be amplified.

The municipalities and assemblies of the six provinces of the Island of Cuba (Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba) will enjoy all the liberties compatible with the laws and the respect of individual rights.

The assembly will have the right to elect its Presidents.

In each assembly there will be an executive committee, elected by the assembly every six months, and its President will be elected by said committee.

The Mayors and Deputy Mayors will be elected by the municipalities from among the members. They will exercise, without limitation, the functions of municipal administration.

The provincial assemblies will have the right to suspend the decisions of the municipalities when they go beyond the limits of the municipal rights, but the municipalities will have the right of appeal to the highest court of the province.

Regulations as to Taxes.

The provincial assemblies will have large powers in matters of taxes, in accordance with the general and local system of taxation.

The appropriations for the provinces and municipalities will be separate.

The Council of Administration of the island will be composed of thirty-five Councilors; twenty-one of them will be elected directly by the people. Nine will be as follows: The President of the University of Havana, the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Havana, the President of the economical societies of Havana, the President of the Planters' Association, the President of the Tobacco Manufacturers' Union, a member representing the chapters of the cathedrals of Havana and of Santiago in Cuba, a representative of all the trade associations of Havana, and two persons designated among the taxpayers of the Province of Havana. The other five will be Senators or Representatives to the Cortes.

The Governor General will be honorary President of the Council, and the actual President will be nominated by the Governor General from among the members of the Council.

In order to be elected Councilor it is necessary to have the same qualifications as are required to be Deputy to the Cortes, and it is necessary to have resided two years in the island.

Imperial Expenses.

The Cortes will determine the amount of the expenses of sovereignty, (imperial expenses,) and will determine the total of the budget. To meet that amount the Council of Administration will vote every year the taxes and revenues necessary to supply the expenses approved by the Cortes. Only in the case of the Council of Administration not having approved and voted by the 1st of July the taxes and revenues necessary to meet the budget approved by the Cortes, the Governor General will "decree" them with the advice of the Intendente.

The Council of Administration will frame and approve the local budget.

The establishment of educational institutions to qualify for Governmental positions, excepting for those of the army and navy, will pertain to the Council of Administration.

Customs Tariff.

The powers of the Council of Administration, as regards the customs tariff, will be as follows:

First—It will fix all customs duties.

Second—It will decide upon all taxes on exports.

Third—It will modify the fiscal duties for revenue on importations in the island, subject to these modifications:

1. National products directly imported to Cuba will enjoy the indispensable protection, taking into consideration that the taxes on foreign products will be for revenue only.

2. Taxes for revenue established by the Council of Administration will be applied alike to foreign and to national products.

3. Taxes on exports will be equally levied and will not be differential; but it will be possible to except from these rules the direct exports to Spain for home consumption.

4. No prohibition on exports will be imposed upon products directly exported for home consumption in Spain.

The customs tariff will consist of two parts, one for revenue only, equally applied and in the same proportion to foreign and home products, and the other of differential duties imposed on all foreign products, and in this there will be a margin of protection for the national industry, with a maximum that the Cortes will establish.

Differential Columns.

The Government will fix, for the first time, the articles of the tariff which will make up the differential columns. The taxes will not exceed 20 per cent. of the value of the articles.

The Government will decree a revision of the official valuation of merchandise, after hearing all those interested, pro and con.

The immediate realization of all the conditions established in these rules being impossible, the Minister of the Colonies, in accordance with the law of the 28th of June, 1895, will publish a provisional tariff on these lines, in order to avoid delay in the reform of the tariff laws.

The commercial treaties or conventions affecting the tariff of Cuba will be special. In order to establish reciprocity there will not be in them the most-favored-nation clause or its equivalent.

The Council of Administration will be consulted as to the advisability of negotiating commercial treaties and conventions, which it is the intention of the Government to negotiate, and this will be done before the final drafting of the treaty, and its presentation for the approval of the Cortes.

Pending Contracts.

The Council of Administration will respect mutual pending contracts, and at the expiration of the same will have the right to accept or to repeal them. The Council will also have the power of enforcing in the island the Treasury laws of the peninsula, so far as regards a contract with the Bank of Cuba.

A special decree, which will be submitted to the Cortes, will contain the disposition for the maintenance of public order, and the suppression of secessionists' movements.

ARTICLE II.—Article II. provides that the Government will embody in a single decree the present rules and those of the laws of May 15, 1895, developing both in by-laws, which shall not change the strict sense of the present decree.

ARTICLE III.—Article III. enacts that the before-mentioned rules will apply also to Puerto Rico.

ARTICLE IV.—Article IV. provides that the date for the application to Cuba of the law of 1895, and of the present decree to Cuba and Puerto Rico, shall be fixed by the Government as soon as the state of the war will permit it.

Address from Ethan Allen.

Ethan Allen, President of the Cuban League of the United States, has issued an address to the American people, in which he says that the Cubans having spoken through their representatives in condemnation of the Spanish reform proposals, it is becoming that the American people should confirm this decision. The hurried offer of Spain to compromise, he says, is a trick to seduce with promises where she has failed to reduce with arms.

THE FORT FISHER CONTROVERSY

Gen. Ames Reasserts His Position Regarding Gen. Curtis's Conduct.

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 5.—According to the reports of the banquet of the Loyal Legion, held at Delmonico's Wednesday evening, a paper on the battle of Fort Fisher, read by Gen. A. A. Ames of Lowell so enraged Gen. Newton Curtis of Ogdensburg, N. Y., by its criticisms that Gen. Curtis referred to Gen. Ames in a later speech as a "a craven-hearted coward."

Gen. Ames, while not wishing to enter into a newspaper controversy, was willing to-day to present his side of the affair.

"It is an old affair," said he to a NEW YORK TIMES representative, who called at his home to-day. "Curtis knew of the paper and what it contained, if not by his own knowledge he was told by friends. He came to the dinner prepared for trouble.

"My paper deals wholly with official reports. I criticise no one, dead or alive. But I do traverse Badeau's so-called history in his 'Life of Grant.' It touches Curtis, and him only. Curtis gives Badeau's literal statement, and then attempts to put it forth as the truth, without a word in support. He finds himself in a collision which wrecks him.

"Curtis's attitude amuses me. When he came to me from a covered way he roared as gentle as a sucking dove. You will find it a universal rule that the roarer is never dangerous in the midst of danger. Curtis, who would suggest cowardice, as the paper shows, only resorted to it as a ruse when he had nothing to say to my recital of the official reports touching his conduct at Fort Fisher.

"He has, I am informed, a medal of honor for bravery at Fort Fisher. According to his own statement in his own defense the other evening, he said he fired off some guns dropped by killed and wounded Confederates; that and nothing more did he say to justify the award of a medal. If he was so brave as to criticise me, why did he not lead his brigade, as did Col. Pennypacker, with the colors of some regiment, and thus inspire as well as lead? Why did he leave it to Capt. Lawrence of my staff to lead his brigade in the charge? Why did he not take his brigade, a small one of only about 1,000 men, forward in a body?

"Both Curtis and I are members of the New York Commandery, and were not there as guests."

DISHONESTY OF A CASHIER.

A Pennsylvania Bank Official Decamps and a Steal Is Exposed.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Feb. 5.—For fifteen years, Cyrus E. Breder, cashier of the First National Bank of Bethlehem, has been regarded as an upright and honorable man, but his honesty was a cloak, and he is now a fugitive from justice, with a shortage in his accounts at the bank of $12,430.

When the First National Bank was organized, thirty-four years ago, Breder began with it as a clerk. By steadiness and capacity, within fourteen years he had worked his way up to cashier. For five years after becoming cashier he appears to have been perfectly honest. Then he took a small sum of money, with the probable idea of returning it. It was the old tale over again. He never returned the first money taken, and throughout the last fifteen years he has been stealing from the bank small sums at a time, until his shortage reached over $12,000.

Hopeless of ever being able to replace this sum, and probably knowing that detection could not be longer averted, on last Tuesday night Breder told his wife that he had resigned from the bank and was going to New York City to accept a position there. Since then nothing has been seen of him. His absence from the bank led to an investigation of his accounts, and it only took an accountant an hour to-day to discover the extent of the absconding cashier's peculations. Breder received a salary of $150 a month, and, as he lived quietly and without display, and has never been known to speculate, it is only a question of surmise what he did with the money he took from the bank.

When Breder left home he is said to have had only $150 in money with him, and, as the man was of a sensitive disposition, his friends fear that he has committed suicide sooner than face his disgrace. The Directors of the bank say that the defalcation will not affect the institution, as there is a surplus on hand of over $100,000.

THE BROOKLYN'S DAMAGE.

Report of the Diver on the Extent of the Port Side Rip.

CHESTER, Penn., Feb. 5.—The diver's report of the damage sustained by the cruiser Brooklyn shows that the plates have been ripped from about Frame 28 to Frame 60, or thirty-two frames in all. In other words, from a point near the bow to a point under the engine room. This rip is longitudinal, and is jagged, and the blow forced open the seams, but the damage is confined to the port side.

The injury is serious, but it is not as bad as was at first thought from the quantity of water forced into the double bottom compartments. The skin is not damaged, and the bolts were not sheered off. Capt. Cook said to-day that there was not a flaw otherwise in the ship, and now that the damage has been ascertained, there has been a load of anxiety taken off the minds of the officers and crew.

CONTROL OF SUGAR PRICES

American Refining Company the First Subject of Investigation by the Committee on Trusts.

MESSRS. HAVEMEYER TESTIFY.

They Told of the Methods of Their Company, Declared It Was No Monopoly, and Explained About Their Coffee Business.

The Special Committee on Trusts, of which Senator Lexow is Chairman, began yesterday its investigation of supposed monopolies in this city. It met in the Council Chamber in the City Hall at 11 A. M. Besides the Chairman, Senator Lexow, there were present Senator Parsons and Assemblymen Barry, Bedell, Mazet, and Warner. Senator Gallagher was absent owing to illness in his family. The chamber was filled with spectators and witnesses. Among the spectators were Senator Cantor and Police Commissioner Andrews.

Chairman Lexow announced that the committee would first investigate the Sugar Trust, or the American Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey. He said that the following witnesses had been summoned: Theodore A. Havemeyer, Henry O. Havemeyer, John E. Searles, James N. Jarvie, William V. R. Smith, and John Arbuckle. All of these were in the chamber except Mr. Smith and Mr. Searles. Edward M. Shepard of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden was present, in the place of Mr. Parsons, the company's counsel.

The American Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey is composed of H. O. Havemeyer, President; Theodore A. Havemeyer, Vice President; John E. Searles, Secretary; Directors—H. O. and T. A. Havemeyer, Francis O. Matthiessen, William Dick, John E. Searles, Washington B. Thomas, and John E. Parsons. Its main office is at 117 Wall Street, this city, and its capital is put down at $75,000,000.

Theodore A. Havemeyer Testifies.

The first witness called to the stand was Theodore A. Havemeyer. Chairman Lexow conducted all examinations. Mr. Havemeyer said that the American Sugar Refining Company was organized in 1891 by the consolidation of eight sugar refining companies, and remains as originally organized. He denied that it was organized for the purpose of preventing illegal combinations of labor.

"Does not your company control the sugar market in this country?" asked Chairman Lexow.

"No, Sir."

He added that there were other sugar refineries competing with the American Sugar Company. He named as such independent refineries the Mollenhauer, the McCahan, the National, and refineries in Galveston, Louisiana, and California.

"Do you not fix the price of sugar?"

"No, Sir. We only fix the price of our own product."

"What per cent. of the total output of sugar in this country do you refine?"

"About 75 per cent."

He said that the original capital was $50,000,000, and it had been increased to $75,000,000 in 1895, in order to buy up four Philadelphia refineries. Among them was one owned by Claus Spreckels. He said that these refineries had formerly competed with his company, but that they were not bought for the purpose of crushing competition. The product of his company, he said, amounts to about 20,000,000 pounds of sugar a day, which is equal to 25,000 or 30,000 barrels. Altogether about 1,500 men had been thrown out of work by the consolidation of the companies, but many of them had been re-employed.

Went Into the Coffee Business.

Chairman Lexow asked if the American Sugar Refining Company had not gone into the business of manufacturing coffee. Mr. Havemeyer said it had.

"Why did you go into the coffee business?"

"To make money." [Laughter.]

"You acquired an interest in the Wilson Coffee Company, in Ohio?"

"Yes, Sir. Havemeyer & Elder took an interest in it, and I and my brother are members of that firm."

Mr. Havemeyer testified that the stock of the company is divided into preferred and common stock, of $37,500,000 each, and that dividends of 7 per cent. are declared on the preferred and 12 per cent. on the common stock. He also testified that the debt of the company is about $25,000,000 and its reserve is $13,181,256.

"Is not a business that pays dividends of 12 per cent. and has a surplus of $4,000,000 a year a pretty good commercial venture?" asked Mr. Lexow.

"I would not put my money into any business," replied Mr. Havemeyer, emphatically, "that does not make 15, 16, or 20 per cent. profit!"

"Is not any business that can make that much necessarily a monopoly?"

"No, Sir."

"Do you know of any business, in these times of depression, that makes that much?"

"Yes, Sir; the coffee business," replied Mr. Havemeyer, turning his head and glancing toward Mr. Arbuckle, the coffee manufacturer, who sat some distance from him.

John E. Searles Wanted.

Chairman Lexow next called for John E. Searles, Secretary of the company, to testify, but was informed by Mr. Shepard that Mr. Searles could not be present, he thought, before to-day. After a whispered conference with other members of the committee, Chairman Lexow said:

"While the committee does not wish to seem unaccommodating, we shall have to insist that Mr. Searles be here at 2 o'clock."

When the investigating committee reconvened at 2:20 P. M., Mr. Searles was not on hand. Chairman Lexow stated that the committee wanted its subpoenas obeyed, and, that if they are not, the "full vigor of the law and the authority of the Legislature will be appealed to." He explained that the subpoena had been served on Mr. Searles the night before. Mr. Shepard replied that Mr. Searles had not had proper notice. The Chairman, however, directed the stenographer to enter upon the record that Mr. Searles had been served with a subpoena, and had disregarded it.

Henry O. Havemeyer's Connections.

Henry O. Havemeyer, President of the company, was called to the stand. He gave many facts connected with the conduct of the company that Theodore A. Havemeyer did not give, and in several instances corrected his brother's statements.

He said that the company was organized by the consolidation, not of eight, but of fifteen refineries. The Sugar Trust, which was the predecessor of the American Sugar Refining Company, was organized in 1887, and in January, 1891, its stock was bought by the American Company. The present seven Directors of the company were the original Trustees of the old Sugar Trust. Mr. Parsons was the only new member.

The total valuation of these fifteen companies was put in the consolidation as "$50,000,000, less 15 per cent., which was to remain in the treasury for the acquisition of other plants." He thought $50,000,000 was "far in excess of the par value of their stock." The increase of capital by $25,000,000 was for the purpose of buying the Philadelphia refineries.

"Why did your company organize in New Jersey?"

"The courts had declared that we were illegal, and we became legal by organizing under the laws of New Jersey."

"Mr. Havemeyer," said Chairman Lexow, after a long and solemn pause, and speaking very deliberately, "do you control the sugar market?"

"No, Sir."

"Do you fix the price of sugar?"

"No, Sir."

"Do you not substantially control the product?"

"I do not."

"Is it not true that the American Sugar Refining Company has since 1893 fixed the price of refined sugar in the United States?"

"It has not."

"Are you able to control the product of sugar?"

"No, Sir."

"Nor to fix the price?"

"No, Sir."

Comments on His Own Testimony.

Mr. Lexow here read from the report of the United States Senate Investigating Committee in 1894 the record of H. O. Havemeyer's examination. In answer to a question by Senator Allen if the American Sugar Refining Company could not control the price of sugar, Mr. Havemeyer then answered: "Up to the importing point." Chairman Lexow then asked Mr. Havemeyer:

"Were you mistaken at that time?"

"I think the statement might have been true at that time."

"What change has taken place since 1894?"

"There are more refineries."

"Are not the prices of these refineries the same as yours?"

"They are generally a little lower."

Here Senator Lexow read again from the report of the United States Senate investigation of 1894:

"Senator Allen—You control the price? Answer—Yes, Sir.

"It was organized with the view to controlling the price and output of this country? Answer—That was one of the objects of consolidation.

"You have succeeded in doing it? Answer—Yes, Sir.

"That was the principal object for organizing the American Sugar Refining Company? Answer—It may be considered that that was the principal object."

Mr. Havemeyer said, as soon as Senator Lexow finished reading: "I don't think that was right."

"Do you wish to change your opinion?" asked the Chairman.

"I wish to say that that was my opinion at the time. Now it is not my opinion. But when a company controls 80 per cent. of the product of anything it goes without saying that the company, by stopping production or increasing it, can control prices and product."

"You do, then, in effect, control product and prices of sugar?"

"We undoubtedly do."

"You do this by reason of the consolidation of interests which together produce 80 per cent. of the total output of the country?"

"Yes—In refined sugar. There was a time when we produced 90 per cent."

Mr. Havemeyer testified that the margin between raw and refined sugar is now three-fourths of a cent a pound.

He said Claus Spreckels was not a competitor, because he could put sugar west of the Rocky Mountains at ½ cent a pound, while it would cost the American Company 1½ cents a pound.

He also admitted that whenever his company fixed the price of sugar, that became the price all over the country.

In reference to the coffee business, he testified that there is plenty of money to be made in it, and his company intends to conduct it just as it does the sugar business, "so that the public will get the benefit of half a cent a pound on roasted coffee, and we will also get a magnificent return for our investment. The day of 4 cents a pound margin on roasted coffee is passed."

Questioned as to competition with Arbuckle in the coffee business, he said that Arbuckle used to buy large quantities of sugar from his company, and quit because a competitor paid him 22 cents for his empty barrels, while his company had been buying them of Arbuckle for 20 cents. This trouble with Arbuckle occurred, he said, six months ago, and three months later he went into the coffee business himself."

As to the reduction in the price of sugar, he admitted that this was largely due to the reduction in the import duty, and to improved and more economical methods, rather than to the lower profits made by the company. Profits were about the same or larger. He also admitted that the company gave a rebate of three-sixteenths of a cent a pound to factors who sell its product.

John Arbuckle's Story.

John Arbuckle, the coffee man, was then called, and testified as to the trouble between himself and the American Sugar Refining Company. He said that he was selling this sugar in two-pound packages, and Mr. Matthiessen of the American Sugar Company came to him and wanted to buy the packing machine.

"I told him that we wanted the machine because we were going into the sugar refining business ourselves. He said: 'How would you like us to go into the coffee business?' We said we could not object, but that we wanted a refinery and were going into the sugar business."

James N. Jarvie, a partner of Mr. Arbuckle, testified that Mr. Matthiessen said to Mr. Arbuckle and himself that if they "insisted on going into the sugar business" the American Sugar Refining Company "would go into the coffee business," and that "Havemeyer has more millions than Arbuckle."

Mr. Jarvie also stated that a coffee roaster of Chicago, W. F. McLaughlin, told him that "he had it from one in authority that if Arbuckle got out of the sugar business the Havemeyers would get out of the coffee business."

Mr. Havemeyer rose excitedly and denied these statements very emphatically. "They were made, if made at all," he said, "by nobody coming from us! I declare here now that we do purpose going into the coffee business."

At this stage the investigation was postponed until to-day at 11 A. M.

SHOT HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Tragedy at Burlington, N. J., Resulting from Marital Infelicity.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Feb. 5.—Nicholas Schaffer of this city shot his wife, and then turned the weapon upon himself, on the street here, at noon to-day. Schaffer and his wife had been separated, and he had fitted up a house with the intention of starting anew. He accosted his wife as she was returning from work, and asked her to return to his home. On her refusing, Schaffer drew a revolver and fired three shots at his wife, one taking effect in the stomach and the other two entering her face just above the mouth. The crazed man then turned the revolver on himself and shot twice, the balls taking effect in the head. Mrs. Schaffer, it is thought, will recover. The husband's wounds proved fatal.

RESULTS OF SNOWBALLING.

Three Runaways and a Suicide Were Caused by a Boy's Foolishness.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 5.—One little snowball is responsible for the tragic death of Peter Joseph Dreis, the oldest druggist in St. Paul and one of its leading politicians.

A son of Mr. Dreis, a boy of thirteen years, threw a snowball at a man in a cutter, the ball striking the horse and causing it to run away. This runaway resulted directly in three other runaways, in which large damage was done.

Two of the injured people called at the drug establishment of Mr. Dreis yesterday and demanded that he pay them damages. Without making answer to their demand he walked directly into the office at the rear of the store, put a .32 calibre revolver behind his right ear, and fired. Death was instantaneous.

Mr. Dreis had been in the drug business here forty years.

WIDENING AQUEDUCT AVENUE.

Property Holders Object to the Cost—City Will Pay 40 Per cent. of It.

Chancellor MacCracken of the New York University appeared yesterday before the Board of Street Openings and urged the board to remit 40 per cent. of the assessment for the proposed widening of Aqueduct Avenue, from Washington Bridge to King's Bridge Road. The avenue is now 60 feet wide, the Chancellor said, and that suited the people there. If the city wanted to widen it, it should pay for the work. Gen. Collis moved that the city pay 80 per cent. of the cost, which, when amended by President Jeroloman to read 40 per cent., was adopted.

The board has informally considered the project of acquiring title to the old Jones's Wood property, on East Sixty-eighth and Seventieth Streets, and converting it into a park, but the matter has not yet been taken definite shape.

E. J. Ivory Wants Damages.

Edward J. Ivory will take measures to press a claim against the British Government for $200,000, through his attorney, John F. McIntyre. He will ask this as indemnity for arrest and five months' imprisonment in connection with his recent trial in England.

A CHARTER DEFECT, THEY SAY

More Citizens of Prominence State Their Objections to the Proposed Municipal Assembly.

FEAR IT WILL WORK EVIL.

It Is Urged that the Revival of a Local Legislative Body Like the Old-time Board of Aldermen Would be a Retrograde Step.

The voices of thoughtful citizens continue to be raised against the proposed Municipal Assembly chapter of the Greater New York charter. Men who have given largely of their time and abilities to the public service urge that the revival of a local legislative body like the old-time Board of Aldermen would be a dangerous retrograde step.

As public discussion of the proposed Municipal Assembly advances, the opinion becomes more general that if the provision for such a body is allowed to stand by the Greater New York Commission, it will prove to be the fatal defect of the charter. From sources which should command the most respectful consideration come admonitions to avoid so disastrous an error.

The point is made, furthermore, that the incorporation of so objectionable a measure as the Municipal Assembly chapter into the new charter is likely to have the effect of weakening the sentiment in favor of a Greater New York in quarters where it has been strong and helpful. It is significant when such men as ex-Mayor Hewitt, ex-Mayor Grace, and Wheeler H. Peckham put themselves on record as opposed to the dual chamber proposition.

EX-MAYOR ABRAM S. HEWITT.

Would Not Return to a Discarded Method Which Has Been Found Unwise and Unsafe.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt said: "I am most emphatically against the dual chamber proposition. I am not prepared to say that it would produce deals and rascalities in the future, because I don't know. But I do know that this would be a reversion to the old style of government which was discarded because we once found it unwise and unsafe, and my theory always is to be guided by experience. We had this dual government years ago, and were obliged to drop it. Then came the single chamber, with home-rule features. This also we had to drop, the Legislature taking us in charge and vesting the financial powers in a Board of Apportionment, and this, with the exception of the rascalities under Tweed, has been found to work well and for the conservative interests of the people. Now, we propose to go back again and revive that dual government corpse. I am stoutly opposed to it on the ground of disastrous experience, and I believe THE TIMES is entirely correct in the position it takes, though I don't care to make any prophecies."

"What do you think about the demand that the new charter, as changed, be submitted to a vote of the people?"

"In this also THE TIMES is right; no doubt about that. It makes no difference whether the amendments finally agreed upon at Albany are thought vital or not; they are part of a new organic law which is intended to govern the people, and the people must be consulted on a matter so vital as this. There is no chance for argument in this, so far as I can see. If the proposition to make a charter like the one proposed was submitted to the approval of the people, they certainly have a right to sit in judgment on the completed legal fabric."

"What is your opinion of the charter in its present shape?"

"My radical objection to it is that it confers a lot of negative powers, so far as I can see, but no affirmative ones. You will find the amplest provision made for checks and counter-checks. Every board is a check on some other board, and the Municipal Assembly is a double-barreled check on itself and on everything and everybody else; but I can't see where the affirmative powers are conferred in that act. It looks to me very much as if the law had arranged for an organized veto on the part of the new council. I hear it said that things will move along smoothly enough, but if there is not perpetual friction and deadlock I shall be surprised. I can't detect any powers to make progress and get ahead with the transaction of public business.

"Now, Gen. Tracy has told us that the new charter is admirable; that it gives us home rule, but, so far as I can see, he contradicts himself when he goes on to specify what a perfect system of checks we are to have all around. If the charter is chiefly remarkable for its ability to clog the wheels of legislation, what becomes of that smoothsailing home rule we are to enjoy? In my judgment, when we get down to work under it, we'll have to go to Albany every day or so to find out how we are to proceed.

"We are suffering from a misconception of what municipal government ought to be. For my part, I heartily agree with Seth Low in his notion, namely, that city affairs should be administered precisely as a corporation is, with a President and Board of Directors, the Mayor to be President, with consulting and advising powers in a sort of cabinet, composed of the ablest business and executive talent we can secure. Then let the details of execution and administration be carried out by heads of departments, responsible to the people. In this way, municipal government would declare dividends of wise and profitable fruits, just as a corporation declares dividends of cash by discreet business management.

"The great mistake we make lies in supposing that municipal administration is a political question or presents political problems to deal with. It is a pure question of business, and should be treated as such. Now, no man can rob me of my right of suffrage, because it is conferred by the Constitution. And the same can be said of any other political privilege. None of these, in the very nature of things, can be involved in the question of administering the business affairs of a great city like this. We have property interests to guard, public improvements to carry out, private rights and liberties to defend—all strictly matters of business, not in the domain of politics, and not to be handled by politicians in a partisan and political way. How far these facts are borne in mind and these principles applied in the pending charter, it is hardly necessary for me to say."

WHEELER H. PECKHAM.

Can Conceive of No Worse Arrangement Than the Proposed Change from the Present Common Council.

"I am thoroughly in accord with THE TIMES," said Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham. "I cannot conceive of any worse arrangement than that proposed as an improvement on the present Common Council. With all the prestige that pertains to the Senate and Assembly of our State Legislature, we certainly have no great cause to be proud of the character of the men sent there. While some first-class men are elected to those bodies, the majority, to speak truth, is not above suspicion. The men who will represent the different districts in the municipal bodies must necessarily be of a like class.

"To hope that we are going to get a better class of men than now compose the Board of Aldermen is the most astounding exhibition of faith on the part of the framers of the charter ever recorded. And it seems to me that, in spite of their expressed confidence, those gentlemen are quite convinced of the probable result in the manner of the personnel of the proposed Council. Otherwise, they would have given to it more power. They have given to it very little, but thinking men are asking why they gave any. They have given to it a certain power of veto. The veto power of a large body of men is an unhealthy thing, and naturally will lead to results in the way of deals unhealthy to the community at large. The veto power should, in my judgment, be held by one man, who can be held responsible for his acts.

"The idea of the double Municipal Assembly seems to me wrong. I do not see any reason for the establishment of a body to take the place of the Board of Aldermen, unless, and I am not clear on the point, there is some Constitutional requirement for a Board of Aldermen; there is absolutely no use for it. The Aldermen have never done anything but constitute a menace and nuisance. If there is any way of getting rid of them, do not let us be burdened with anything like them again. I am very much opposed to the scheme. I do not believe good men will care to serve in either branch. The proposed charter gives power enough to render bad men very dangerous, and not sufficient power to make membership attractive enough to command the services of good men."

FORMER CONGRESSMAN WARNER.

He Condemns the Assembly as at Present Proposed, and Fears It Will Work Evil.

"It is a vital defect; it is the vital defect," said ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner. "The Assembly, as at present constituted, seems to be almost a wanton plan to make worse a situation that is already bad enough, and to the extent that the Assembly is vested with even a limited power as to appropriations it simply helps to undo the one thing which of late years has been well done in municipal affairs.

"These matters should be left to a small responsible body. To any one who recalls late municipal history, it seems ridiculous to suppose that where real economy is concerned such an Assembly as that proposed would be a check upon the Board of Apportionment, or that the right to cut down estimates would not be used as an effective boycott upon any head of department who was not subservient to political and personal pressure.

"Imagine Waring or Roosevelt dependent on an exaggerated Board of Aldermen for appropriations to run their departments. The present charter takes every precaution to insure a scandal of a magnitude commensurate to that of the Greater New York.

"Its worse feature is that under shrewd management it might be exploited almost as effectively by a compact minority as by a majority, and that presumably suits Mr. Platt. In that case, he doubtless proposes to have it go through some time, and it is scarcely conceivable that he would run the risk of having to wait for another Republican Legislature, after this one gets kicked out. I take it, therefore, that the municipal Assembly as planned will remain in the charter, and that the charter will be jammed through, perhaps so hastily as to be in time for April 1.

"Nevertheless, I was amazed to learn that men of intelligence and brains and civilization, knowing what the political situation is in New York and in Brooklyn, should consent to such a monstrous arrangement."

SIMON STERNE.

Not Satisfied with the Manner in Which Power Is Conferred.

Simon Sterne said: "I don't always agree with THE TIMES in its positions, but in this matter I'm disposed to think the paper is entirely right. I would not be willing to go into any extended criticism on the bill until I had been able to study all its provisions and the changes made. But I will say, in a general way, that I have always been, and still am, in favor of extending the city's control over itself, and yet I am not satisfied with the manner in which these powers are conferred, or with the character of the body in which they are to be lodged, or with the restrictions and restraints placed upon them.

"The constituent elements of the Municipal Council will, no doubt, remain the same. Politics will figure. It certainly seems extremely unwise, too, to strike out that clause which required the Council to submit any debt of a million dollars or more to a vote of the people. This practically places no limit to the power conferred to run the city in debt. It is a very large and important question, and may be fraught with great danger to the public."

THE CITY CLUB'S CRITICISM.

Power to Make Ordinances Declared Not Clear in Itself.

The opinion has been expressed by several men who appeared before the Greater New York Charter Commission that there is much in the new charter that is inconsequential, inconsistent, and obscure. A committee of the City Club has officially reported that "a large part of the charter might be wiped out without affecting it in any other way than to make it shorter and clearer." And this assertion is applied to the chapter on Municipal Assembly as follows:

"Section 27 of Chapter II., giving to the Municipal Assembly general power to make ordinances, is far from clear in itself. Section 31 of Chapter II. enumerates a large number of matters in which specifically the Assembly shall have ordinance-making power. Scattered throughout the charter are several additional specific provisions of this nature and about forty provisions giving to officers or boards power to make certain rules, regulations, or by-laws, many of which would be distinctly of the nature of ordinances. These provisions have little coherence one with another; and it may be said confidently that careful revision of the charter throughout upon this subject would do much to simplify and clarify the scheme as to this most important power."

The report containing this criticism was formally presented to the Greater New York Commission by President John E. Parsons in behalf of himself, Dorman B. Eaton, Joseph Larocque, William B. Hornblower, J. Noble Hayes, Charles C. Burlingham, Lewis L. Delafield, Horace E. Deming, Dr. Albert Shaw, Simon Sterne, and R. Fulton Cutting, as a committee.

GUSTAV H. SCHWAB.

He Fears a System That Would Be Dominated by Both Ward and Machine Politics.

Gustav H. Schwab said: "I agree with the opinions expressed by THE NEW YORK TIMES in almost every particular. It would be folly, I think, to vest great powers of legislation in a large Municipal Assembly. What would such a body be except another Legislature? It would give us a system of government that would be dominated by ward and machine politics, and the Municipal Council and the various offices in the chief departments would become again mere prizes to be contested for in the field of politics. We should have no better men in office than we have now, and the same class of small politicians would find their reward for partisan services in seats in the City Legislature. We cannot get good men in an Assembly of this kind, and we could not, of course, expect good government under it.

"My idea would be to concentrate responsibility, so that it could be traced to its source. In Greater New York we should have responsible administration of each and every department of public affairs. The present Board of Aldermen has only nominal powers over certain departments of the City Government. I should like to see a Municipal Assembly, if we must have one, with even less power. Its powers should be restricted to such general matters as cannot be regulated by any one of the great departments. Then I should like to see these departments constituted into strong, sufficient legislative bodies, with full power to make laws and regulate and protect the interests in their charge. This would make them fully responsible to the power that appoints them. The appointing power should be vested in the Mayor. He could hold the heads of departments to strict accountability, and they, in turn, could hold their subordinates responsible. The people would know exactly to whom to look, where responsibility is lodged, and how to reckon with abuse or neglect of power.

"If, as I said just now, we must have a Municipal Assembly, as constituting a general legislative body, then I should say that it ought to be as small as possible consistent with the work it has to perform, and clothed with sufficient dignity and power to make the office of Assemblyman the worthy object of ambition on the part of our best and wisest men.

"The system proposed in the new charter will give us a big municipal legislature, as cumbersome, irresponsible, and incapable as the State Legislature, and fraught with all the evils and dangers of such a body. It would be a grave menace to the higher and permanent interests of our city. I hope the peril may be seen and averted before it is too late."

Tammany's Standing Committees.

The announcement of the list of Tammany's new standing committees was not made yesterday, as was expected, owing to some rearrangements of the membership. It was ascertained, however, that ex-Mayor Gilroy would go into the Executive Committee as Chairman of the new Committee on Municipal Affairs, and that ex-Police Justice William H. Burke will go in as its Vice Chairman. Ex-Police Justice Divver and Alderman Brown will probably go in as Vice Chairmen, as will also Senator Grady. There will be several new names on the committee list.

CHARTER REVISION WORK

SOME CHANGES APPROVED YESTERDAY BY THE COMMISSION.

The Mayor to be Ineligible as His Own Successor—Police Chapter Amended in an Important Point.

The Greater New York Commission yesterday approved the work of the Revision Committee as far as it has been completed. The question as to how long the Mayor's term should be was again discussed, and the period was left at four years. The section, however, was amended so as to make the Mayor ineligible as his own successor as the Sheriff of the county is ineligible as his own success under the Constitution. It was said that on the vote as to the Mayor's term eight votes were cast to make it four years and three to make it two.

Among the changes made yesterday, as suggested by the Revision Committee, was an important one in the police chapter. Under the old draft the Police Commissioners, by a unanimous vote or by a majority vote and the approval of the Mayor, could reduce the Chief of Police or any Deputy Chiefs to the ranks without making charges. Under the change the board will only have power to retire the Chief or his deputies on pensions in cases where no charges have been made. Even retirement on pensions can only be made by a unanimous vote or by a majority vote and the approval of the Mayor.

Another change made yesterday in the police chapter concerned the permanent assignment of patrolmen as Roundsmen. Under the previous draft the Chief could assign patrolmen as Roundsmen permanently, but under the change the selection of Roundsmen made by the Chief must be approved by the board. If the first name sent in by the Chief is not approved he must keep on submitting names at intervals of not more than three days until the board approves. This gives the Commissioners substantial power over the selection of Roundsmen.

The Revision Committee has already disposed of ten of the charter chapters, and it is expected that the charter in its final form will be presented at the meeting of the commission to be held next Tuesday, and that the final vote will be taken on the charter next Friday.

No important changes, except those already announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES, have

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Mr. Kenney Sworn in as Senator from Delaware—His Right to the Seat May Yet Be Investigated.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

Final Action on the Bill to Prohibit Liquor Selling in the Capitol Postponed—Pension Bills Passed by Both Houses.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—During the routine morning business in the Senate Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) presented the credentials of Richard R. Kenney (Dem.) as Senator-elect from the State of Delaware, the credentials being in due form and being signed by the Governor and Secretary of State of Delaware.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) asked Mr. Gray what action he proposed to the Senate.

"I was about to state it," Mr. Gray replied, "and I will now state it. Mr. Kenney is present and ready to be sworn in, and I ask that the oath be administered to him."

"Before he is sworn in," said Mr. Chandler, "I desire to make a brief statement. I shall not object to Mr. Kenney's being sworn in on these credentials. I believe, however, that the vacant seat should be filled by Mr. Du Pont. Even if Mr. Du Pont is not entitled to the seat, I believe that the Legislature of Delaware which chose Mr. Kenney was a legislative body that was fraudulently created and was not entitled to elect a Senator. This matter will doubtless be brought before the Senate in due time in a contest of Mr. Kenney's right to a seat in this body."

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) recalled the decision of the Senate last session against the claim of Mr. Du Pont to a seat, and spoke of the petition of that gentleman at the present session to have the case reopened. He (Mr. Hoar) had believed in Mr. Du Pont's right. The Committee on Privileges and Elections, after hearing an able argument for Mr Du Pont by the late Attorney General, Mr. Garland, had decided unanimously this morning against reopening the case. He proposed to act on that doctrine. He thought it very important to Constitutional Government and to the dignity and authority of the Senate and to the peace of the country that the Senate should stand by its decisions. It was a very unpleasant thing to him that Mr. Du Pont was not to take the seat and that somebody else was to take it. But if the decision of the Senate were correct it followed that there was a vacancy in the Senate from the State of Delaware, and that Mr. Kenney, who now applied for the seat, had a prima facie title to it, subject to an examination on its merits hereafter, if such examination should be determined on. He therefore favored the motion of the Senator from Delaware. Mr. Kenney was then sworn in and took his seat.

An effort was made by Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.,) to have the House bill taken up, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol, and Mr. Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) who had the floor on Mr. Allen's Pacific Railroad resolutions, consented to yield it in order to accommodate Mr. Morrill. But assurance was given by Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) that the vote on the bill could not be reached in the morning hour.

The Union Pacific Foreclosure.

Mr. Allen's resolutions were taken up, and Mr. Thurston proceeded with his argument against his colleague's resolutions and in favor of a compromise arrangement, by which the Government would receive from the Union Pacific Company at least $29,000,000 net for its claim against the company.

Discussing the proposition that the Government should take possession of the Union Pacific Railroad, Mr. Thurston stated that on the 1,040 miles of line, from Omaha to Ogden, the Government would have to pay over $27,000,000 in cash to extinguish the first mortgage, and would also have to forego the receipt of the $29,000,000 net offered for its claim against the company. That would make $56,000,000 which it would cost the Government for that line of road, to say nothing of the $27,000,000 of unpaid bonds on the Omaha bridge and some 3,000,000 acres of undisposed-of lands which $3,000,000 acres of undisposed of lands which would revert to the Government, he stated that they could not be sold at 50 cents an acre. He had not concluded his argument when the morning hour expired, and said he would continue it to-morrow.

The Nicaragua Canal Bill.

The Nicaragua Canal bill was laid before the Senate as the unfinished business. Thereupon, a motion was made by Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.,) to take up the Bankruptcy bill, thus displacing the Nicaragua Canal bill, and he was proceeding to make a statement on the subject when he was interrupted by Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,)—the motion being undebatable.

"Will not the Senator from Alabama permit me to finish my sentence?" Mr. Daniel asked.

"No, Sir; I will not," Mr. Morgan returned.

A few minutes afterward, however, the motion was withdrawn by Mr. Daniel, who said there was a disposition to take up the Bankruptcy bill later on.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) opposed the Canal bill, declaring that that "colossal undertaking" would cost at least $300,000,000. He would not vote for the issue of bonds for anything. The country had become bond crazy and bond weary. And Congress would have to retrace its steps speedily if it would not enguif the country in lasting ruin, and bring the people to a condition of perpetual poverty.

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) opposed the bill. He thought the protest of Mr. Rodriguez, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Greater Republic of Central America, should be treated with proper respect; but, instead of that, the Senate was considering a bill which affected vitally the interests of Nicaragua as if no such protest had been made.

Mr. Caffery did not finish his speech, but yielded the floor to allow private pension bills on the calendar to be passed. There were forty-eight of them, and they were all passed in thirty-five minutes, including the following:

Granting pensions of $50 a month to the widows of Gen. Samuel A. Rice, Gen. William A. Nichols, and Capt. Law, of the navy; of $30 to the widow of Col. Ely S. Parker; of $40 to the widow of Major Turtle, and of $50 to Gen. James W. McMillan.

Unobjected House bills on the calendar were then taken up, and the following (among others) were passed:

Granting right of way to the Hudson Reservoir and Canal Company of Arizona, through the Gila River Indian Reservation.

To authorize the extension of the lines of the Metropolitan Railroad Company of the District of Columbia.

Two extending for two years the act granting right of way to the Kansas and Oklahoma Central Railroad Company through the Indian Territory.

To amend act as to regulation of steam vessels—fixing the traveling and other expenses of Inspectors.

To amend act for the construction of a bridge across the Tennessee River, near Chattanooga.

Relating to the improvement of East Chester Creek, N. Y.

Granting part of the Fort Lyon abandoned military reservation to the State of Colorado for a soldiers' home.

The Senate at 6:05 adjourned until to-morrow.

DEMOCRATS HOLD THEIR SEATS.

Reports Made in Three Contested Election Cases—A Discussion Over the Stoneman Pension.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—In the House to-day Mr Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) presented the unanimous report of Elections Committee No. 2 upon the contest of Alexis Benoit vs. Charles J. Boatner, from the Fifth District of Louisiana, in favor of Mr. Boatner. Upon a contest for the seat subsequent to the election in 1894, the seat was declared vacant by the House, and a special election was held to fill the vacancy. Mr. Benoit again contested, and the committee found that he had no case.

Mr. Daniels (Rep., N. Y.,) presented the report of Elections Committee No. 1 upon the contest of W. T. Hopkins against Joseph M. Kendall, from the Tenth Kentucky District, in favor of Kendall, Messrs. Royse (Rep., Ind.,) and Linney (Rep., N. C.,) dissented from the conclusions of the majority.

The report of Elections Committee No. 2 upon the contest of Taylor Beattie against Andrew Price, from the Third Louisiana District, in favor of Price, the sitting member, was presented. Messrs. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) and Long (Rep., Kan.,) dissented and recommended that the House declare the seat vacant.

Bills were passed granting pensions of $50 a month to the widow of the late Major Gen. Erastus B. Tyler, to Edward C. Spofford, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, and to Shuball Gould of the Eighth Vermont Infantry.

A message from the President was received, transmitting the final report of the President of the Board of Commissioners of the World's Fair, the material of which filled five large boxes. It was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The conference report on the Military Academy Appropriation bill was presented and agreed to. It reduces by $15,000 the total amount of the bill as it passed the Senate and increases the House total by $5,000.

A bill was passed granting a pension of $12 a month to Amanda M. Way, now a resident of California, who, in the years immediately following the war, was a prominent temperance and female suffrage worker in Indiana. Her services were those of volunteer army nurse.

Also a bill granting a pension of $50 a month to Hans Johnson, Twenty-seventh Iowa Volunteers.

A Pension Controversy.

When the Senate bill to pension the widow of the late Gen. and Gov. W. H. Stoneman of California had been passed, with an amendment reducing the rate from $50 to $30 a month, Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.,) called attention to the discrepancy between the terms of that bill and those of others pensioning widows of Brigadier Generals. "Gen. Stoneman," he said, "was no ordinary General commanding a brigade, but served with great distinction in charge of important separate commands in the Army of the Potomac and later in the West. I trust that when the bill gets into conference the members of the Committee on Pensions will see that the same measure of justice is meted out to her that the committee has accorded to the widows of other general officers, many of whom we never heard of before. To be sure, Gen. Stoneman was a Democratic Governor of my State, but I hope that no political bias has influenced the action of the committee."

Mr. Thomas, (Rep., Mich.,) Acting Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, said he approved every word the gentleman from California had uttered. He knew Gen. Stoneman as he did, having served under him, and he assured Mr. Loud that although there was a difference of opinion among the members of the committee he personally favored a fifty-dollar rate, and would endeavor to secure it in conference.

Bills were passed to pension Mrs. Lucy Alexander Payne, widow of Capt. J. Scott Payne of the Fifth United States Cavalry, at $30 a month, and to "increase" the pension of Anna G. Valk, widow of a Sergeant, to $20 a month. The latter bill originally provided for $50 a month, but the committee reduced it to $40.

Mr. Erdman (Dem., Penn.,) expressed surprise that the widow of a Sergeant should receive a sum so nearly equal to that given to the widow of a general officer, and moved to further reduce the rate to $20. This was agreed to by the House, when Mr. Andrews vouchsafed the information that the beneficiary was already on the roll at $25 a month. That is another case for conference to cure. Sixty-one pension bills were disposed of.

A Personal Explanation.

Mr. Willis, (Rep., Del.,) rising to a question of personal privilege, referred to a colloquy between himself and the gentleman from California (Mr. Loud) on Monday last, in which, Mr. Willis said, Mr. Loud seemed to insinuate that for the purpose of advancing the interests of a bill in which he (Willis) was interested he would pervert the truth of history. Mr. Willis explained that he had stated on that occasion that Joseph Vantine, a stoker on the United States steamship Richmond, for whose benefit he was then pressing a bill, had first suggested the use of chain armor for vessels to protect them against the enemy's missiles. Mr. Loud had denied that, and claimed the credit of the suggestion for Admiral Farragut. Mr. Willis read a letter from the late Admiral to Chief Engineer John W. Moore, in which he specifically acknowledged that the suggestion came from Vantine.

The House held a night session, at which private pension bills were considered.

On motion of Mr. Loudenslager of New Jersey, the House at to-night's session adopted a resolution that private pension bills should be considered only when their authors were present and responded to their names. The purpose of the resolution was to increase the attendance of members having bills on the calendar or cause such members to lose their legislative right of way. Only three bills under the order were passed over, and when the House adjourned, at 10:30 P. M., twenty-three bills had been considered and laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

IMMIGRATION BILL MAY PASS.

Amendments Made Will Silence Much Opposition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Immigration bill, divested of some of its features, will be reported to the Senate and House at once. It is asserted by some that President Cleveland will not refuse to put his name to the bill as it will be presented to him.

The amendment which raised such a storm of objections was put there for the purpose of excluding from the country the representatives of several nations who were not thought desirable additions to the population of the United States. The application of the language test was found to be too broad, however, its effect being to exclude certain elements that it was not desired to exclude. Hence the opposition that arose, which became so strong as to force the recommittal of the bill to the Conference Committee, with virtual instructions to make changes to conform to the views which seem to be held in various influential quarters.

Senator Chandler says he does not expect the bill will now meet with serious opposition. The changes in the Immigration bill will prevent the liability of separation of families on the educational test, and will amend the language test to read: "Any recognized language," instead of "resident or native language," as in the conference report.

NOMINATIONS HELD UP.

Confirmation Withheld in the Cases of 185 Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—For two or three executive sessions recently the Post Office Committee, of which Mr. Chandler is Acting Chairman, has been criticised for holding up nominations. Mr. Chandler says that in all cases where the Senators from a State have been able to agree, and where there has been no injustice done, the nomination has been reported without undue delay.

A count of the nominations shows that there are still with the committee a total of 185 nominations that have not been reported, and of these 85 are offices that have recently become Presidential by promotion from fourth-class, owing to increased receipts of the office. In almost all of these cases the President has nominated the incumbent, and Republicans say that if he were again confirmed the official would be given a term of eight years, which would, they argue, be unfair. In some cases also the nominees have been named to succeed men who have been removed.

The following are among the offices involved:

New York—Schoharie, Croton-on-Hudson, Pelham, Northville, West Point, Philmont, Lawrance, Caledonia, and Rose Hill, of which three have been raised from fourth-class.

New Jersey—Swedesborough, Atlantic City, Bayonne, Bridgeton, Ocean City, Paterson, Rockaway, and Crawford, of which two have been raised from fourth-class.

Connecticut—Fairfield and East Hartford, both raised from fourth-class.

Acts Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The President has approved the act to correct the military record of John Duncan of Missouri, and the acts granting pensions to Thomas D. Walker, Fourth Kentucky Infantry; Melitia E. White, widow of Col. Carr B. White, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, (increased to $42 a month;) Amanda Woodcock of Richmond, Ky., the widow of a Mexican war veteran, and Mary Ann Lafferty of Nashville, Tenn., the widow of a Seminole war soldier.

Protection to Trainmen.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—A hearing was given by the House Commerce Committee to-day to Mr. A. E. Harvey of Lincoln, Neb., on the bill to provide for the safety of employes and shippers on railways by compelling Inter-State commerce roads to equip their cars with safety appliances, so designed that trainmen could not fall between the cars. The safety device could be furnished at a cost not exceeding $1 for each car. It is proposed that all railways shall adopt this device not later than Jan. 1, 1900.

Anti-Scalpers' Bill Hearing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce will hold a special meeting next Tuesday on the "Anti-Scalpers' bill." Chairman Hepburn desires scalpers interested in the fate of the bill to appear before the committee at that time and express their views.

HILL ON TARIFF PROSPECTS.

He Thinks the Extra Session Will Pass Some Kind of a Bill After a Long Struggle.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—While sanguine Republicans are talking about the rates of duty that are to be fixed by the new tariff bill, prudent Republicans are wondering when they are to get the bill to President McKinley.

The House will not offer any resistance to the rule which Speaker Reed may bring in from the Committee on Rules to hasten business. But forty-two Republicans in the Senate will be only a minority, and it will depend upon the majority whether the House bill will be approved. The majority can run the Senate; the minority must wait upon the majority. With the aid of Teller, Mantle, Pettigrew, and other bolters, who were Republicans, it will be possible to get the bill along, unless the inclination to talk shall take hold of some of the members.

Senator Hill fears that the rules of the Senate may prolong the session beginning March 4. In conversation on this matter Senator Hill said:

"The subject has not interested me much, because I shall not be a member of the next Congress. I doubt, however, if the work of the extra session is concluded before August. 'Full and fair debate,' in a body like the Senate, means a good deal of debate; and a tariff bill is not only an important measure, but a long one."

"But you expect a tariff bill to be passed?"

"Oh, yes. A tariff bill of some kind. The vote in the Senate is close, and the Republicans will have a hard row to hoe to bring the different shades of opinion into agreement."

LUMBER SCHEDULE COMPLETED.

The Figures of the McKinley Law Are Generally Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Ways and Means Committee to-day further perfected the new Tariff bill by completing the lumber schedule. The schedule, as finally agreed upon, practically re-enacts the McKinley rates, except in respect to white pine, on which an increase is made. The advance on white pine was made at the earnest request of the lumbermen, who represented this industry to be in a very bad way.

White pine, sawed, is made dutiable at $2 per 1,000 feet, an advance of $1 per 1,000 feet over the law of 1890. Pine clapboards are raised from $1 per 1,000 to $1.50 per 1,000, to an equal with spruce. White-pine shingles are raised to 30 cents per 1,000 on a par with spruce.

Timber squared or sided, half a cent per cubic foot. Sawed boards, planks, deals, and all other lumber of hemlock, white wood, sycamore, and basswood, $1 per 1,000. Sawed timber not specially provided for, $2 per 1,000 feet, and on timber planed or finished, an additional 50 cents per 1,000 feet is to be added for each side planed or finished; also 50 cents per 1,000 feet for timber tongued or graved.

Cedar posts, ties, telegraph and telephone poles, 20 per cent. ad valorem. Sawed boards and plank, deals, and all forms of sawed cedar, lancewood, ebony, mahogany, and other cabinet woods, not further manufactured than sawed, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Casks and barrels, empty packing boxes, &c., 30 per cent. ad valorem. House and cabinet furniture, of which wood is the chief material, not otherwise provided for, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

THE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

Addresses and an Election of Officers at the Annual Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The fifteenth annual meeting of the American Forestry Association was held here to-day. Among the delegates who made addresses respecting the preservation of the forests in their respective States were Col. William F. Fox of New York, John Birkinbine of Pennsylvania, John C. Gifford of New Jersey, and George H. Moses of New Hampshire.

The election of officers resulted in part as follows: President—Francis H. Appleton of Boston; First Vice President—Sir H. G. Joly De Latbiniere of Quebec, Canada; Vice President for District of Columbia—The Hon. Gardiner G. Hubbard.

Resolutions were passed approving the well-organized efforts of the State of Minnesota to suppress forest fires, and accepting the invitation to attend the coming Tennessee Exposition at Nashville.

Olney May Become a Professor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Secretary Olney may possibly become a college professor. President Eliot of Harvard University has offered to Secretary Olney the International Law Professorship of that institution, and Mr. Olney has taken the matter under consideration with the hope of accepting it, provided it does not interfere too much with his regular practice, which he is unwilling to abandon.

Release of a Callao Prisoner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The American Chargé d'Affaires at Lima, Peru, Mr. Neill, has cabled the State Department that S. J. Treanor, the mate of the Uncle John of San Francisco, who was imprisoned for some time at Callao, has been released in accordance with the department's demand.

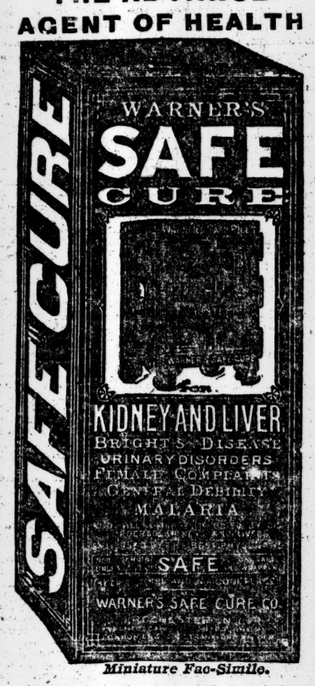
Dined with the Brazilian Minister.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Brazilian Minister and Mme. de Mendonça entertained at dinner this evening Mrs. Perrine, Mr. and Mme. Prengifo, Mr. and Mme. von Reichenau, Prince Wrede, Mr. Grandprey, Countess Ross, Mr. and Mme. Norighian, Mr. and Mme. de Olivecia, Lima, Mr. Brandoa, Mr. Morelos, Mr. and Mrs. Mario de Mendonça, and the Misses de Mendonça.

Sued for $10,000, Got $100.06.

BUFFALO, Feb. 5.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Costello, wife of the leather manufacturer of Costello, Penn., against the Niagara Hotel for $10,000 damages for wrongful ejectment, brought in a verdict to-day for $100.06.

THE ADVANCE AGENT OF HEALTH



Miniature Fac-Simile.

DEFECTS IN THE INDIANA

Her Turrets Got Loose Again on the Trip with Admiral Bunce's Squadron.

RETURNED TO HAMPTON ROADS.

Officials Explain that Bilge Keels Are Needed to Render the Indiana And Massachusetts Safe in Heavy Seas.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—What may be represented to foreign Governments as an ignominous failure of one of the crack vessels of the new navy received an explanation which navy officers of experience regard as satisfactory. The return of the battleship Indiana to Hampton Roads to-day, after having been at sea with Admiral Bunce's squadron barely twenty-four hours, was due to the same turrets which got loose in a storm last Fall, when Capt. Evans commanded the ship in evolutions off Long Island.

On that occasion the big guns projecting from the turrets swung back and forth across the decks as the ship heeled over on her beam ends in the sea, and the gravest fears were felt that the magnificent vessel would "turn turtle," as the sailors express it, and go down with all hands. Capt. Evans hove her to and lashed the guns temporarily, which enabled him to reach port, and then several months were spent at the navy yard in trying to remedy the defect.

Capt. Evans was succeeded in command by Capt. Taylor, formerly of the War College, and yesterday was Capt. Taylor's first experience for some time in an armored ship that has earned a reputation for wallowing, and it is understood that the long rollers following the recent heavy gale made themselves felt on the ship when the fleet got off Hatteras. If she had not been restricted to squadron formation, Capt. Taylor might have headed his course into the seas, but as the New York, with her high free board and notable stability, was setting the course, and as the Indiana could not safely stay with the fleet, she was permitted to return. If her turrets had broken loose off Hatteras the ship might have been lost. The Navy Department gave out the following statement regarding the matter this afternoon:

"The Indiana returned to-day to Hampton Roads, having made a run with the squadron. When she went out this time she had with her a new locking device for her turrets, lately put on at New York, and which was intended to remedy the trouble she had the last time she put to sea in heavy weather. This present device has three times the strength of the former one. Very properly the officers of the ship have been cautious and observant as to its workings, and she has returned to the Roads for a further inspection of it, and possible readjustment. Her former trouble was occasioned to some extent by her rolling in the very heavy sea which she then encountered, and it is possible she again met an unusually rough sea. When the Indiana and Massachusetts were designed they had on, as is absolutely necessary for them, bilge keels, but very unfortunately, all the docks up to the one just completed at New York were not of sufficient capacity to dock any of these ships with bilge keels, but, anticipating the construction and finishing of the dock at New York, the department some time ago ordered bilge keels to be made ready for all of these ships, and such keels will be placed in position as soon as possible."

Great Britain had a similar experience with her battleships before such keels were put in. The case of the Resolution is well known to the profession all over the world. The department expects to have the Indiana again at sea in a few days.

APPEAL FOR ARBITRATION.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union to the Legislature.

The following appeal has been sent to each member of the State Senate and Assembly:

New York, Feb. 4, 1897.

Honorable Sir: The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State of New York, believing in the great principle of arbitration, and seeing in the Anglo-American treaty which unites two of the strongest nations on earth in the bonds of peace the crowning glory of the nineteenth century; believing, also, that we represent the moral sentiment of the Empire State on this vital question, the undersigned, on behalf of over twenty thousand members, earnestly call upon you to use your influence with your honorable body to pass a resolution urging the United States Senate to ratify the treaty of arbitration, thus incalculably advancing the cause of peace.

MARY TOWNE BURT, President.
ELLA A. BOOLE, First Vice President.
FRANCES HAMILTON GRAHAM, Corresponding Secretary.
NELLIE H. HUTCHINSON, Recording Secretary.
ELLEN LE GRO TENNEY, Treasurer.
SARAH W. COLLINS, Superintendent Department Peace and Arbitration.

"Bryan Book" Controversy.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The "Bryan Book" injunction was disposed of by Judge Horton yesterday in favor of W. B. Conkey & Co. The court issued a restraining order against the Hubbard Publishing Company and the Dominion Publishing Company preventing them from publishing any book which would tend to show by its appearance that the author of it is William Jennings Bryan, or conveying that impression. The court held that the manner in which the defendants had prepared the title page of "The Great Battle for Free Silver" tended to deceive the public into believing that Mr. Bryan was the author of the work.

PAYN'S NEW "THRONE ROOM"

A Private Office Which Is Expected to Become Headquarters for the State Machine.

MR. LATHROP MADE TO MOVE.

The Superintendent Will Be Easily Accessible to Party Leaders—A Belief that He Will Dictate Party Policy in Platt's Absence.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Louis F. Payn, who is to be Superintendent of Insurance on and after Feb. 11, visited the Senate Chamber this morning for the second or third time this session. During the time his name has been figuring in the daily gossip of the Senators he has kept away from what used to be called the "throne room."

This was the corner of the Senate Library where Mr. Payn was wont to converse with Senators on such legislation as he was interested in promoting or defeating. There was a big easy chair in the corner in which Mr. Payn usually sat, and before him were two or three smaller chairs which Senators occupied when he was telling them how he desired them to vote on pending measures. The big armchair commanded a view of the corridor leading to the Senate floor, and from his seat Mr. Payn could see who entered or departed. The place was known some years ago as "Lou Payn's office."

This "office" has not been occupied by Mr. Payn this year. Mr. Payn has abandoned the Legislative for the Executive department of the Government, and his daily pilgrimages to the Capitol have made the Governor's office their terminal point.

Mr. Payn has not yet taken the oath of office. He said to-day he expected to do so before the 11th inst., and enter on the duties of his office promptly on the expiration of the term of Superintendent Pierce.

Mr. Payn Will Be Exclusive.

Mr. Payn is to make an innovation in his department, in that he is to have a suite of private offices, which will be removed from the employes of the department. To do this he to-day secured permission from Gov. Black to oust Superintendent of Prisons Lathrop from the rooms he has occupied for years, and as soon as some other place can be found for the Prison Department Mr. Payn will step in.

These rooms will be Mr. Payn's private offices. They open upon a gloomy corridor, and the door is not more than ten steps from the entrance to the big building. The present entrance to the Insurance Department is near the Senate elevators, from a corridor which is one of the busiest spots in the Capitol. The change which Mr. Payn is making will add another entrance, which visitors may reach unobserved by the passing crowd. The rooms are on the ground floor in the southeast corner of the Capitol, and are rated the most desirable in the building. An entrance to the Capitol is at that corner, reached by some stone stairs, which wind up from the sidewalk, and it is thus possible to reach the place without appearing in any of the public corridors. This move of Mr. Payn in securing a private office, coupled with his well-known influence as a machine Republican, has led to the comment that henceforth this private office will be the headquarters of the machine in this city. It is expected to be the future "throne room."

The offices are directly beneath the room occupied by Gov. Black. A speaking tube or an electric bell could easily connect the two, and thus the Governor and Mr. Payn could be placed in instant communication with each other.

Mr. Lathrop Had to Go.

Prison Superintendent Lathrop objected to giving up his room. Mr. Payn referred the matter to Superintendent Easton, who replied that he had no authority to make the change. Then Mr. Payn and Mr. Easton went to Gov. Black, who listened to Mr. Payn, and directed Mr. Easton to make the change.

Mr. Payn said to-day that he had not determined who would get the appointive places in his department. One of his deputies is likely to be Robert H. Hunter of Poughkeepsie. He is one of the Platt leaders in Dutchess County. It is the plan to give him one of the rooms in Mr. Payn's addition to the department.

Mr. Payn's visit to the Senate Chamber to-day came just after the session had adjourned. He was apparently in the best of spirits. He wore a high hat freshly ironed, spotless linen, a pair of mouse-colored trousers creased to a nicety, and patent-leather shoes. He had a few minutes' chat with Senator J. Irving Burns, Chairman of the Insurance Committee, which had reported his nomination with a favorable recommendation. After that he shook hands with Senators Sullivan and Martin of New York, who congratulated him on his appointment. They voted against his confirmation three days ago.

A great deal of guesswork is heard as to the figure which Mr. Payn is to cut in the politics of the State during this Administration. Many believe that he will be Mr. Platt's representative as the leader of the party when Mr. Platt is in Washington. The intimate friendship which exists between Mr. Payn and both Mr. Platt and Gov. Black is doubtless the foundation for this, in part, at least.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Few Members Present in Either House —Bills Introduced.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—In the Senate to-day but twenty members were present. Petitions were presented by Senators Ellsworth and Brackett asking for a reduction in the license fee under the Raines law for druggists.

Senator McCarren introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a draw-bridge over Newtown Creek, from Franklin Street in Brooklyn to Front Street in Long Island City, at a cost not exceeding $350,000, the expense to be borne equally by both cities.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

The Assembly was in session less than half an hour to-day and a bare quorum was present. The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Degnan—Amending the weekly payment law so that employes shall be paid as near as possible to the place where employed and in such manner as to prevent unnecessary exposure to the employe.

Mr. Abell—Appropriating $5,000 for the purchase of books for a law library in the Second Department of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Reinhard—Providing that drivers or sweepers in the employ of the Street Cleaning Department in New York City shall receive compensation if absent from duty through injuries received while at work.

Mr. Husted—Excepting the County of Westchester from the operation of the condemnation of real property law where it applies to the water supply of cities, towns, and villages.

Mr. Degnan—Authorizing the State Inspector of Gas Meters to appoint one or more deputy inspectors in every city of the State.

Mr. Tupper—Fixing a penalty for the failure of railroads to comply with rate of speed regulations and ordinances relative to the removal of snow in cities of more than 50,000, and further providing that all cable or electrically propelled cars shall be equipped with fenders and life or wheel guards within four months after passage of the act.

Mr. Tupper—Providing for the inclosure of front platforms of cars propelled by cable or electricity from November to March, inclusive.

Mr. Abell—Increasing the salary of Deputy Clerks of the Justices of the Second Department of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court from $2,000 to $3,000 per annum.

Gov. Black to-day signed Assemblyman Nixon's bill appropriating $5,000 for the completion of the disinfection apparatus at the Quarantine Station of the Port of New York, to prevent the introduction of infectious and contagious diseases. The measure is a precaution taken against the possibility of the introduction into this country of the bubonic plague.

Cost of Gas in Boston.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—In the report of the hearing on the New York Gas bill yesterday Mr. Henry M. Cross was erroneously quoted as saying that gas was sold in Boston at 66 cents per thousand. What Mr. Cross did say was that the cost of gas to the Boston company was 66 cents.

WANAMAKER'S
BROADWAY; FOURTH AVE; NINTH & TENTH STS.

PLEASING EVIDENCE

increases daily that we have the confidence of the shopping community of New York and the vicinage.

In the ordinary sense we do not advertise. We DO print Store News. The difference is constantly more clearly understood.

Unworthy goods we do not advertise—none such come into our stock. Trifling and inconsequent lots find no mention in our merchandise reports.

Only ample quantities are noticed. The only prices we exploit are real and positive bargains.

Thus our Store News is good reading. You can believe it. The future of this business is secure so long as this standard is kept, and the public trust the statements made over the signature of our firm.

WOMEN'S GLOVES

An important event. On sale this morning 3600 pairs English Walking Gloves, that are the same as sold in the London market by the great exclusive Glove firms. The absence of an English trade-mark does no harm.

They are of stout and stylish pique glace, outseams, heavily embroidered in black and self colors, fastened with three clasps. The value to-day is SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

In London they would cost four shillings and six pence; in Paris, five francs and fifty centimes; in New York a dollar and a half—regular. Isn't it fine to discount London and Paris Glove prices?

SUEDE EVENING GLOVES in proper colors, 14-button length, $1; 16-button length, $1.25. Real kid—not lambskin—and therefore not to be confused with others now at the front. Positive cheapness—needs no further argument.

MEN'S JOINVILLE SCARFS—a trophy of trade—1,200 Fancy Silk, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

All this season's styles—have sold many of the same at One Dollar. They are fine. Don't despise their cheapness.

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

DRESS GOODS—many fresh styles first shown to-day.
WHITE GOODS—Large additions of Muslin Underwear.
MEN'S CLOTHING—Plain Cheviot Suits, Twelve Dollars.
BOYS' CLOTHING—Fancy Cheviot Suits, $5 and $7.50. Bargains.
WOMEN'S OVERCOATS—At $10, that were $15 to $25.
BOOKS—Long catalogue of standard works, at expiring prices.
VALENTINES—Beautiful, amusing, sentimental, cheap.
CANDY—Chocolate covered Peanuts, 20c a pound.

JOHN WANAMAKER
FORMERLY A. T. STEWART & CO.

LODGE BILL DENOUNCED.

Socialists Want No Educational Restriction As to Immigrants.

The United Hebrew Trades, an association mainly composed of Socialists, held a large mass meeting in Cooper Institute last evening to protest against the passage of the Lodge bill to restrict immigration by an educational qualification.

Emil Kirschner presided, and Daniel De Leon, the first speaker, denounced the bill as vicious, demagogic, and fatuous, and, while it appeared to be in the interest of the working people, was really in the interest of capital. Several other speeches were made, and then resolutions were adopted denouncing the bill as tending to deceive the working classes with a false show of friendship, and attacking both the Republican and Democratic politicians as being in the pay of capitalists. The resolutions further declared that the capitalist class had stolen from the workingmen the Nation's machinery of production.

Copies of the resolutions will be sent to President Cleveland, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DIED ON HIS FIANCEE'S GRAVE.

Suicide of a Young German in Indiana in Pathetic Circumstances.

ENGLISH, Ind., Feb. 5.—Just after noon to-day Alexis Garvin, a young man of Bremen, Germany, committed suicide upon the grave of Miss Corinna Peters, at White Sulphur, near here.

Garvin arrived yesterday, expecting to marry Miss Peters, and was told that she had died of consumption three weeks ago. He was stricken with grief, and wandered gloomily about, finally going to the cemetery, where he shot himself. He will be buried here.

Collapse of a Commission Firm.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Judge Freeman to-day appointed the Equitable Trust Company receiver for the Board of Trade commission firm of McCourtie, Hill & Co. Arnold B. McCourtie, one of the partners, filed a bill praying for a dissolution of the firm, stating that it had been losing money recently on account of disagreements with his partner, John Hill, Jr. The assets were estimated at $50,000, the liabilities not being figured. The Judge also dissolved the firm.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PECK, SARAH ELIZABETH.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Thomas B. Peck, James W. Peck, Mary B. Peck, Annie G. Peck, Katharine M. Peck, James V. N. Peck, Erickson K. Peck, and to Jared V. Peck, if living, and to his widow, children, descendants, heirs, and next of kin, if deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Anna Louisa Peck of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of January, 1886, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of SARAH ELIZABETH PECK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office, in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ja30-law6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MÜLLER or MUELLER, BERNHARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Alois Müller, Max Müller, Severin Kuhn, "John" Kuhn, "Richard" Kuhn, and "George" Kuhn, "Mary" Kuhn, "Sarah" Kuhn, and "Maud" Kuhn, the first names "John," "Richard," "George," "Mary," "Sarah," and "Maud" fictitious, real first names being unknown to petitioner, and being the children of Maria Kuhn, deceased, sister of testator, Bernhard Müller, any other unknown children of said Maria Kuhn; any other brothers and sisters, and children of deceased brothers and sisters of said Bernhard Müller, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioner herein, send greeting:

Whereas, Rosa Witzenbacher, formerly Müller or Mueller, of the City of Newburg, New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 22d day of December, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of BERNHARD MÜLLER, also known as MUELLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Changes in the Pastorates of Many of the Methodist Churches in This City.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON NOTES

Work Past and to Come of the Christian Endeavor Societies—Epworth League Conference—Other Work in Churches.

The New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which meets in Highland Avenue Church, Sing Sing, April 7, will be presided over by Bishop Stephen M. Merrill, LL. D., of Chicago. There are about 300 ministers in the conference, but 50 of the number are superannuated or occupy detached positions. Stationing the 250 itinerants will be the chief business of the session.

The four Presiding Elders, Dr. E. S. Osbon of New York, Dr. W. H. Mickle of Poughkeepsie, Dr. Andrew Schriver of Newburg, and Dr. Philip Germond of Kingston, have not been in office up to the limit of the time requirement, and will not be transferred from their positions.

On the New York district circuit a number of changes among ministers are impending. Dr. Clark Wright of Bedford Street Church has served five years and will go to a new field, which is liable to be in New York City, as his successful service at Bedford Street Church will incline the Bishop to keep him in the city.

Dr. J. A. B. Kendig, who has served but three years in Calvary Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, will retire on account of continued ill health. He is approaching his seventieth birthday, and, were it not for his physical debilities, would continue at Calvary until his term expires. This church is still looking for some one to take his place. It thought it had found a man in Dr. F. M. North, a former pastor, and now Secretary of the City Mission and Church Extension Society, but he felt obliged to decline the invitation because of the importance of the work to which he is committed. It was also thought that Dr. L. A. Banks of Hanson Place, Brooklyn, would accept after Dr. North's declination, but Dr. Banks decided to go to the First Methodist Church of Cleveland. The Calvary people have now in view Dr. W. A. Quayle of Kansas City, who is said to excel both in parish work and in the pulpit, but it is hardly probable they will secure him. Dr. C. L. Goodell of the First Church, Boston, goes to Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn, in place of Dr. Banks. The Rev. C. P. Masden of Trinity Church, New Haven, is considering a call to South Park Avenue Church, Chicago, as successor of the Rev. H. W. Bolton. If he accepts, it lets into the New York East Conference Levi Gilbert, D. D., of the First Church, Cleveland.

Grace Church, in West One Hundred and Fourth Street, must part with its bright young pastor, E. H. Tipple, Ph. D. He has been there five years. Finding the society in an humble chapel, he leaves it worshipping in one of the most beautiful churches in New York. He goes to St. James's Church, in East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, where he will succeed Dr. E. J. Haynes and where he may build another church, since the edifice of that society has been pronounced unsafe by the Building Department. Where Dr. Haynes will go is not definitely determined, but he may follow the Rev. F. W. Davenport at First Church, Yonkers, who may change after four years of service, and who is anxious to spend a year or two abroad in special study. The officials of Grace Church have extended an invitation to the Rev. P. M. Walters of Poughkeepsie, and he will probably accept, subject to the usual conditions of episcopal approval.

Dr. S. F. Jones, who retired from Madison Avenue Church at the last conference to spend some time abroad to recuperate his health, has returned, and will re-enter the active ranks.

Union Church, in West Forty-eighth Street, will probably have a new pastor, as Dr. J. M. King has signified his purpose to retire at the close of this church year.

St. Mark's Church, in West Fiftieth Street, is the only colored congregation in the New York Conference, and its pastor is the Rev. Ernest Lyon. He has now served five years, and will have to make way for some other colored man, who will have to be brought in from some other conference. Mr. Lyon hopes to be elected Assistant Secretary of the Epworth League to work in negro parishes at the meeting of the National Board of Control of that body, which meets in New York next Tuesday.

St. Paul's Church, of which Dr. A. J. Palmer was pastor for over four years, will have a new minister, probably the Rev. J. G. Eckman, now stationed at Morristown, N. J. Dr. Palmer was elected a Missionary Secretary at the last General Conference, and since that time the pulpit of St. Paul's Church has been supplied by S. F. Upham, D. D., of Drew Theological Seminary.

The Rev. J. G. Bates, having served the church at Tuckahoe for five years, will be sent elsewhere.

There will probably be fewer changes on the country charges than among the city churches. In the Poughkeepsie District only two men will have to change on account of the time limit. These are T. H. E. Richards of Hillside and W. H. Evans of Poughquag. On the Newburg District two change for a like reason, F. R. Boughton of Highland Mills and W. Willcocks of Plattsville. The most important change on the Kingston District is that at St. James's, Kingston, of which Dr. J. H. Gregory has been pastor for two years. Dr. Gregory signified his desire to retire some months ago, and the church has been seeking a new minister ever since. There are no time changes on the circuit.

BAPTIST CHURCH INTERESTS.

Dates for State Conventions at Buffalo Arranged For.

The Executive Committee of the Baptist State Missionary Convention, at a meeting in this city on Thursday, fixed upon Prospect Avenue Church, Buffalo, and Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Oct. 26 to 28, as the place and dates for holding the next annual session. It was also decided to hold, at the same place, the State Convention of the Baptist Young People's Union, to begin on the Thursday evening of the day on which the Missionary Convention closes, and continue during the two following days. There are 800 of these societies in the State.

A plan for co-operative education intended for ministers in country towns, determined on at the last convention, has been in operation for three months, and the number of Baptist clergymen of the State who are pursuing the courses of study now reaches about 300. The course covers three years and is carried out through local associations, Summer schools, conferences, and individual co-operation. For the Summer schools negotiations are now under way.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn and others have held conferences and given lectures at Keuka Lake, but these have not been wholly under Baptist control. The buildings of Keuka College have been tendered for the Summer schools, and so have those of the Rochester Theological Seminary, but it is yet undetermined where they will be held.

The Baptist State Missionary Society of New York is organized on the best lines of any Baptist State body. It expends about $60,000 annually in mission work in the State, and maintains more than 130 missionaries. Last year its members reported 30,000 visits to families, but its chief work is in helping to build churches, pay pastors' salaries, and help them to purchase books which the need for study.

To the Buffalo Convention will be sent one delegate for each 100 members, from the 900 churches in the State. It will open with the State pastors' conference, of which the Rev. J. A. Hingate of Homer is Chairman. There will be a report on the conferences on systematic benevolence. These conferences have been held in Boston, this city, and Philadelphia, and a fourth is to be held in Chicago. The President of the convention is the Rev. Dr. J. B. Calvert of New York, the Secretary the Rev. H. W. Barnes of Binghamton, and the Treasurer, Theodore E. Schulte of New York.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Feb. 7.

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SUBJECT—True and False Giving. Text, Acts iv, 32 to Acts v, 11.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart.—1 Samuel, 16 : 7.

What a very great contrast between this lesson and that of last week! Then, a poor, lame beggar, "and him as good as dead" (Heb. 11, 12), leaped with the joy of a strong, living man. Now, a strong, living man, so rich that he had a "possession" to sell, is numbered with the dead. Then, the picture was one on which angels and men love to look. Now, it is a picture which we sadly turn to the wall. In both pictures it is the attitude of the central figure toward the Holy Ghost which fixes the attention. The lame man receives Him and is filled with rejoicings. The rich man resists Him and is carried out to his burial.

Both incidents occurred side by side in the earliest days of the Christian Church. They show that false professors of the faith were found among the true, even then when Pentecostal showers of grace were falling upon men. Notwithstanding all this, however, the true Church then lived and grew—the false died and were buried. So it has ever been, and it probably ever will be.

When Peter and John stood before the Sanhedrim that august assembly was greatly concerned because of the impression they had made upon the people. In a few days no less than 8,000 of the multitude which had so recently been persuaded by them to "ask Barabbas, and destroy Jesus," (Matt. 27: 20,) were now convinced that they had committed a most heinous sin in so doing. They had openly joined themselves to the Apostles. They were no longer under the control of the Jewish hierarchy. It was a great question with them therefore, "What shall we do with these men? That it spread no further among the people, let us straitly threaten them that they speak henceforth to no man in this name." (4: 16-17.) So, like children on the seashore, they built a wall of sand, and expected that it would keep back the rising tide of God's grace. But Peter and John were governed by another feeling than that of fear. Whether it was right for any man to heed such a command rather than to obey God, they left to the judgment of their judges. As for themselves, they had had a vision of God's wonderful love to men in Jesus Christ, and they could not but speak of the things they had seen and heard. Men who have had such a vision, by the indwelling of the Holy Ghost, never can.

Permitted to go their way, they at once repaired to the usual place, where the disciples met for consultation and for prayer. There they "reported all that the chief priests and elders had said unto them." (v. 23,) especially the command "not to speak at all nor teach in the name of Jesus," (v. 18.) But neither their imprisonment nor their report produced the least fear or anxiety. With one impulse the whole company laid the matter before God in a prayer of thanksgiving and trust. In fact, it is rather a song of praise than a prayer. It magnified God. There is no thought or fear in it of danger to themselves, no complaint because of what they had suffered, no petition even to have difficulties and dangers removed, or for protection if they were not. Their only anxiety was that their tongues should never falter or their knees tremble, whatever their enemies might attempt or do. They had been commanded to keep silent, and they met it by asking power to "speak." They had been forbidden to teach "in the name of Jesus," and they asked for power to speak God's "Word" more fully and faithfully. They had been "straitly" threatened, and all they received was power to speak God's Word with all "boldness."

Filled With Holy Zeal.

And their prayer was answered, God was as ready to hear them, and to "fly upon the wings of the wind" to their support, as He was to hear His servant David, for David's God was their God, as He is the God of all His children. "In my distress," David says, "I called upon the Lord, and cried unto my God, * * * and my cry came before Him, even into His ears. Then the earth shook and trembled; the foundations also of the hills moved and were shaken, because He was wroth." (Psalms 18, 6-10.) So God manifested His indignation and power when they prayed—for "the place was shaken where they were assembled together, and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and they spake the Word of God with boldness." (v. 31.) They were "filled" before—now they were "filled" to overflowing. No wonder that they could not keep silent of their own accord. Still less it is a wonder that there was no power on earth able to keep them from speaking of the things they had seen and heard. They had seen their Redeemer, they had heard Him speak, and "the love of Christ" constrained them. (2 Cor. 5: 14.)

Such was the spirit that prevailed in this growing company of believers, through the indwelling of the Holy Ghost. It was a very attractive spirit; it always is. All were united. There was no jar or discord among them. All "were of one heart and soul, and not one of them said that aught of the things he possessed was his own." (v. 32, R. V.) There was no selfishness or self-seeking apparent—"but they had all things common." They were all filled with holy zeal—anxious only to glorify God, and to make His truth known. "And with great power gave the Apostles their witness of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus; and great grace was upon them all." (V. 33, R. V.)

As a very natural result, many from all classes of society joined themselves to the apostles and their company. As a matter of course, many of them were from among the poor, and for a season all their time and attention were absorbed in their newfound relations to God and in His service. Probably also many who joined themselves to this company of believers lost by so doing their social position and their occupations. But there was no suffering or murmuring. For those who had means freely contributed to the wants of those who had none. If necessary, they sold their possessions, in whole or in part, and placed the proceeds in a common fund, which was distributed, under the apostles' directions, "unto every man according as he had need." (2:35.)

But there was no compulsion in this matter. No one was required to sell or to give. Whatever was done was done willingly and gladly, in the best way to benefit all and glorify God. "Mary, the mother of John, whose surname was Mark"—a very conspicuous member of the company some years later—retained full possession of her "house," (xii., 12,) and used it as a place of prayer. Probably many others did the same. And Peter, when he rebuked Ananias, said to him very distinctly, "Whiles it remained, was it not thine own? And after it was sold, was it not in thine own power?" (v., 4.) There was no constraint upon any one but the constraint of love for the Master and for the brethren.

Two Kinds of Giving.

A noted example of this voluntary liberality is mentioned in the person of a man of Cyprus named "Joses," or "Joseph," (R. V.) He was born in a "country" proverbial for its wickedness. But he seems, himself, to have been exceptionally pure and virtuous. He was also a Levite. But he was not of the kind who "passed by on the other side" when he saw a case of distress. Perhaps by nature he was of an amiable and generous disposition. When brought into this company of believers, however, he is characterized by a deep spirituality, for "he was a good man and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith," (xi., 24.) So active and helpful was he in declaring the truth and in comforting the distressed that the apostles never thought or spoke of him as Joseph the Levite. They knew him only as "Barnabas, "the son of exhortation" (R. V.) and of "consolation," (A. V.) With characteristic sympathy for the need about him, "having land," he at once "sold it and brought the money and laid it at the apostles' feet," (v. 37.) It left him untrammeled by property cares, free to fulfill his ministry as a disciple of Jesus. Probably many others did the same for the same reason.

But now, the inspired historian introduces to us another member of this company of believers, in the person of Ananias. In the eyes of men there was no difference between him and Barnabas. Both were Jews, grown to man's estate, and both probably had been for a long time residents of Jerusalem. Both, alike, had been deeply impressed by the preaching of Peter. To both the Holy Ghost had revealed Jesus Christ as their Redeemer. Both had confessed their sin in rejecting Him, for both were old enough to have, many times, heard His teaching, even if they only came to Jerusalem at the great feasts, and both were probably witnesses of His death. Both had undoubtedly been baptized, as Peter demanded on the day of Pentecost. Both, "having land, sold it," and both laid a goodly sum of money at the apostles' feet as a contribution to the common need. All this men saw, and undoubtedly admired just as they do now. They admired the one as much as the other. What each did was a mark of his zeal and devotion to the cause of Christ. If the narrative had stopped there, we would never have known of any material difference between Ananias and Barnabas.

But when Ananias came to lay the proceeds of his sale at the apostles' feet, Peter was inspired to see far more than other men could see, and the historian has recorded what he saw. He looked at Ananias with the eyes of the Holy Ghost. The man stood before him as he stood before God.

Now, it was revealed that the word of God's grace had fallen upon him as the seed of the sower "fell upon stony places," where there was "not much earth." (Matt. xiii., 5.) He was evidently a very superficial but warm-hearted man—with much depth of character—easily influenced for either good or evil. The earnestness—the loving zeal—and the enthusiasm of the great company of believers had touched his sympathies, and the word preached had touched his heart. Immediately he received "it with gladness," but had "no root" in himself, and so endured but "for a time." (Mark iv., 16-17.) "For a while" he believed, but "in time of temptation" he fell away. (Luke viii., 13.)

And temptation came very soon. It always does in the unborn soul; and it generally comes in just the way in which it is least expected. So it did in this case. Ananias might have kept his property and used it in God's service as Mary and many others did with perfect propriety and with becoming humility. But then he would not have stood out among his brethren as a conspicuous and liberal giver, pre-eminent for zeal and devotion. So he was tempted. Satan whispered in his ear, that, by selling and giving part, he could have the name without any very great sacrifice. In his weakness he yielded. Position triumphed over principle. If he had had none to deal with but men in the transaction, his hypocrisy and falsehood would probably never have been known. But it could not be hidden from God, and He brought him unto judgment very unexpectedly. So is it always with all who reckon without Him.

Dishonoring to God.

Mean and selfish as this lie appears when brought to light, it was far more than a defrauding of men. In it, there was not merely the giving of but a part, but there was the keeping back of some. That dishonored God. It showed that down in the depths of his heart Ananias did not really trust Him. By keeping back a part, he would himself provide for himself. It is a very common and a very subtle temptation, affecting both temporal and eternal interests. Satan makes it equally hard to trust God for the daily wants of the body and for the salvation of the soul. The children of Israel met it very soon after they came out of Egypt. God had brought them out with a mighty hand, and they knew it. But they had hardly been free from their bondage a month before they "murmured against Moses and Aaron." (Ex. 16: 2-27.) With the bread which He gave them in their hands and with His promise ringing in their ears, they could not, and did not, trust Him! So it has been in every age since. Could anything be more dishonoring to God?

When Ananias joined himself to the company of believers, the Holy Ghost came upon him as upon others. He came to abide with him and to dwell in him. By his profession he promised Him, as many another has done, to commit himself to God's covenant care in Jesus Christ for time and eternity. But by his act, he had broken his promise. He had lied to the Holy Ghost. He doubted God, and trusted in himself. For this he perished.

Questions on the Lesson.

What is the contrast between this lesson and that of last week, and on what does it rest?

What do they show for the early Church, and what was the result?

Why were the Sanhedrim concerned about the Apostle's treachery?

What did they do, how was it received, and why?

What did the Apostles do, and what was the effect?

How did God answer their prayer?

What kind of spirit prevailed among the Christians?

How were the needy provided for?

What evidence is there that the giving was voluntary?

Who was Barnabas, and why did he sell his land?

How did Barnabas and Ananias compare in the sight of men?

How did Peter look upon Ananias?

How had Ananias received the Gospel, and why?

What was his temptation, and how did God deal with him?

What was there in his act besides defrauding men, and how is his distrust illustrated?

How were his profession and his conduct related, and why did he die?

CHURCH STUDENTS' MISSIONS.

Discussed at Their Annual Convention Yesterday.

At the Church Students' Missionary Association Convention, in the chapel of the General Theological Seminary, Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street, yesterday, there was a large attendance. When President H. McKnight called the delegates to order nearly 100 delegates, who have come from various parts of the country, were present. Among them were A. Z. Whittaker, George Beller, Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown; W. W. Craig, Montreal; Charles E. Hutchison, Cambridge; George C. Fiske, Harvard College; J. Khadder, Kings College, Nova Scotia; Herbert Fox, Hobart College; T. R. Micou, Philadelphia; W. A. Sparks, Trinity College; R. E. Wood, Cornell; the Rev. C. A. Seager, Toronto; W. J. Lockton, Seabury Divinity School; S. C. Beckwith, University of the South, and A. W. Claybrook, Virginia Theological Seminary.

President McKnight's opening address treated of the objects of the society and the great amount of good done during the past year.

Vice President F. F. Johnson read reports from various stations where the association had missionaries, which were encouraging, especially those in China and Japan. It was reported that the society was financially on a sound basis, and that the year's receipts had exceeded the expenses.

The afternoon session was taken up with the reading of papers. The subjects and speakers were: "The Meaning of Missions To-day," Albert L. Whittaker, Berkeley Divinity School; "The Importance of a Knowledge of a Particular Mission Field," Ransom Church of Hobart College; "The Training of Children in the Missionary Work of the Church," W. A. Sparks of Trinity College; "The Missionary Spirit in Relation to Church Unity," F. A. Wright of Philadelphia. J. Khadder, a converted Jew, from Kings College, Nova Scotia, told of Bishop Blythe's work in Jerusalem and the East.

The convention will be continued to-day.

Services at the Synagogues.

The Rev. Dr. D. Davidson will preach today in Temple Ahawath Chesed on "Art and Religion."

At Temple Emanu-El to-morrow, at 11 A. M., the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman will lecture on "The Sacredness of Human Life." On Monday evening, before the Jewish Alliance, in the vestry room, Dr. Silverman will speak on the story of Jonah.

The subject of the sermon of the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, at the Madison Avenue Synagogue, to-day, will be "Houses of God."

"Is There a Schism in To-day's Judaism?" will be the topic of the Rev. Dr. Alexander, at Congregation Atereth Ts'bi, to-day.

This afternoon, at the Hebrew Institute, Dr. Davidson will speak of "The Greatness of Small Things."

Volunteer Officers to be Ordained.

The commissioned officers of the Volunteers of America are to be ordained hereafter and to have full authority to perform the marriage service, the baptism of infants, and the administration of the holy sacrament. This action was decided upon at the recent Field Council of the Volunteers in this city. Ballington Booth obtained legal and ecclesiastical advice that the officers could be ordained under ecclesiastical law. The Field Council will appoint a committee to examine persons presenting themselves for ordination, and will have power to accept or reject candidates.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

State Convention in Brooklyn and Local Meetings Arranged For.

St. Luke's Church, the Rev. Dr. A. B. Swentzel, pastor, on Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, has been selected as the place for holding the State Convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. The dates are Saturday and Sunday, May 22 and 23, and invitations are to be extended to Newark, Elizabeth, and various Connecticut local assemblies to attend. St. Luke's Church is selected as being the easiest to reach when these expected visitors are taken account of. In order to secure a convention fund, chapters were asked for $1 from each member. The programme contemplates several conferences, the idea of a Sunday afternoon mass meeting having been given up. There is to be a public meeting in the church on Sunday evening, when it is expected that President Low of Columbia University will be one of the speakers.

The new Executive Committee, which will, with the officers of the State Convention, have charge of the coming convention plans, consists of L. V. Sanford, Christ Church, Bedford Avenue; G. A. Thompson, Christ Church, Clinton Street; F. Edwin Snider, St. Paul's, College Point; H. L. Blanchford, Resurrection, Richmond Hill; R. J. Nugent, Redeemer, Astoria; C. L. Fenniman, St. Paul's, Clinton Street; N. C. Phillips, St. Thomas's; S. P. Fisher, Epiphany; W. B. Dall, Grace Heights; George B. Goodwin, St. Barnabas's; William Braddon, Incarnation, and F. W. Townrow, St. Michael's.

A formal invitation is to be sent to the Philadelphia local assembly, the strongest in the brotherhood, to send delegates, and it is expected that Ewing L. Miller, Superintendent of one of the largest of Philadelphia's Sunday schools, will be one of the speakers.

The New York Local Assembly of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew is to meet next Friday evening at the Pro-Cathedral, in Stanton Street. The subject for discussion will be "Social Righteousness; the Duty of the Church to Proclaim It." Bishop Potter will preside at the mass meeting in the evening, and addresses will be made by James B. Reynolds of the University Settlement, R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the Rev. E. P. Gould, S. T. D., of the Philadelphia Divinity School. At the afternoon conference, at 5 o'clock, Prof. Gould will lead the discussion on "New Testament Teaching."

The midwinter conference of the local assembly of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew for the Diocese of Newark and New Jersey will be held in Christ Church, East Orange, on the evening of Monday, Feb. 15. The special speaker will be the Rev. Charles L. Pardee, the new rector of St. Andrew's Church, South Orange. This assembly is composed of about 150 members of the brotherhood in the Diocese of Newark and some 50 in the Diocese of New Jersey. The Right Rev. Thomas A. Starkey, Bishop of Newark, is expected to be present.

ENDEAVORERS' CONVENTION.

Trouble About the Route and Rate to San Francisco.

Although the positive announcement was made yesterday that the National Christian Endeavor Convention would be held this year in San Francisco—the transportation rates having been settled—things are again at a standstill so far as plans to attend it go, and will so remain for three or four weeks at least. The rate of $51 from Chicago and $47.50 from Memphis and St. Louis is still held back because the traffic managers of lines west of Chicago and St. Louis have not yet agreed upon a division of the business.

B. D. Caldwell, Chairman of the Western Passenger Agents' Association, Chicago, was in New York yesterday, leaving for the West last night. While here he instructed district agents in the East to make no concessions and fix upon no routes for Christian Endeavor excursionists until further advised. The Eastern agents are waiting for a decision from the Chicago before fixing the rates from the East to Chicago, but the latter will undoubtedly be one rare for the round trip.

Meanwhile all ticket offices in New York are keeping in view petitions addressed to W. Jasper Osborn, Chairman of the House Committee of Congress on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, urging callers to sign in favor of the passage of the bill introduced by Congressman J. S. Sherman of this State against ticket "scalping." If this bill becomes law, agents say many stop-over and other privileges could be granted to Christian Endeavor excursionists that are now denied them. The cause of restrictions on San Francisco, as well as all other excursion tickets, is the depredations of these scalpers.

The New York State delegation to San Francisco, which it is estimated will number 250, will go by the New York Central route, and H. A. Kinports, State Transportation Manager, yesterday arranged for the finest solid vestibuled train to go through to San Francisco, and be at the disposal of the Endeavorers of New York during the whole twenty-five days which it is expected the trip will consume, that the Wagner Company can produce. For the train about fifty berths have already been booked. The route beyond Chicago, while not yet fixed, will probably include Colorado Springs and Manitou on the way out, and Yellowstone Park returning. The entire cost, including meals, will reach $150 for each passenger. State Transportation Manager Kinports will announce the route and rate as soon as Chairman Caldwell reports an agreement between the different railways beyond Chicago.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

First Meeting of the New Board of Control of the Order.

At the Methodist General Conference in Cleveland last year a Board of Control of the Epworth League was constituted and authorized to enlarge its work. This new board is to meet in this city next Tuesday. Its members are Bishop F. X. Ninde, President, and the Revs. W. I. Haven, J. H. Coleman, E. M. Mills, J. W. Bowen, S. O. Royal, and Messrs. J. A. Patten, F. A. Chamberlain, R. R. Doherty, W. L. Woodcock, R. S. Copeland, H. A. Schroetter, C. E. Piper, F. D. Fuller, and L. J. Norton, appointed by the Bishops, and the Revs. E. S. Osbon, S. A. Morse, M. M. Alston, W. D. Parr, J. B. Albrook, W. H. Jordan, J. W. Van Cleve, Frank Gary, and J. W. Bennett, and Messrs. C. B. Magee, F. W. Tunnell, B. F. Hillman, and B. L. Paine. Additional members of the board are Dr. E. A. Schell, General Secretary; Dr. J. F. Berry, editor of The Epworth Herald, organ of the society, and Dr. F. L. Nagler, German Assistant Secretary.

At the meeting there will be selected the various members of the general Cabinet, and some action will be taken with reference to arousing greater missionary interest in the league. It is practically settled that an Assistant Secretary will be elected whose duty it will be to organize and supervise work among negroes. The Rev. Ernest Lyon, who has had five successful years in charge of the only colored congregation in the New York Conference, is endeavoring to secure the place.

At Grace Church, West One Hundred and Fourth Street, on Tuesday evening, members of the board will attend a reception from 7:30 to 8:30 in the parlors, and at 9 a public meeting will be held in the auditorium. Bishop Andrews will offer prayer, and the Rev. Dr. E. S. Osbon, Presiding Elder of the New York District, will make an address of welcome, to which Bishop Ninde will respond. Addresses are also expected from the Revs. Drs. E. M. Mills, W. H. Jordan, J. W. Bennett, and W. D. Parr, and Messrs. John A. Patten and R. S. Copeland. This reception will be in charge of the New York District of the Epworth League. On Thursday evening Brooklyn Methodists will have an opportunity to meet the members of the board at a reception tendered by the chapter of the Hanson Place Church.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Young Men at the 23d Street Branch Start a New Paper.

A new departure in the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, which has a membership of about 2,300, is the publication of a sixteen-page semi-monthly paper, called Association Life, and devoted entirely to the interests of that branch. The Board of Editors includes representatives from each department, so that members may be kept thoroughly posted on all that is going on in the association. The paper has met with great favor, and has started out in a breezy, energetic manner. The young men who are responsible for its success are: Editor-in-Chief—Clayton S. Cooper; Managing Editor—Henry Amerman; Business Managers—C. W. Eckhardt, A. M. Fowler, Jr., and H. N. Wadhams. Department Editors: Educational—John Glover, S. W. Richardson, and E. J. Fellows. Illustrator—John Kinlay; Religious Work—William T. Hepper, William H. Utz, H. W. Georgi, and T. H. Duryea; Physical—William H. Rusch, J. H. Haaren, and William McMonigle; Literary Society—John J. Desmond, Harrison Downes, and William F. Stonebridge; Social Work—George L. Leonard, George P. Breckenridge, and W. J. McIlvaine; Boys' Department—David Lindsay and Walter A. Duke. Outside Work—Harold W. Buchanan, John Stagg, and De Witt Reston.

The musical organizations are exceedingly popular this year. Prof. Tallie Morgan recently started a sight singing class that has a membership of 250. A male chorus of 100 voices has been picked from this number, that sings every Sunday afternoon at the men's mass meetings in the large hall. It is proposed to give one or more concerts later in the season. A banjo, mandolin, and guitar club has recently been started, with twenty-three members. Leon A. Labonde is the leader and teacher.

Order of Christian Helpers.

Inquiries concerning the aim and standing of the new Episcopal Order of Christian Helpers, who are female nurses working without pay among the poor, have already come from Boston and Cincinnati, although the order was invested with its seven original members during the present week. The aim of these helpers is to supply intelligent aid in the sick rooms of those known to be unable to pay for the services of trained nurses. The motive is purely a Christian one. Members receive no pecuniary reward, and in cases where patients insist upon paying something the money so paid goes to the nurses' home. Members are required to attend a daily course of lectures and clinical instruction for a period of three months before assuming responsibility, and thereafter, when not employed, to follow a course of appropriate reading for a year. Members are free to withdraw at any time. The cost of maintaining each nurse is $250 a year, and several church societies have already guaranteed the maintenance of one nurse each. Plans are in progress for a nurses' home, which will probably be built on the grounds of St. Timothy's Mission, Brooklyn. The order originates in an Episcopal church, but there are no sectarian restrictions as to members. It is the purpose, when the parent home of the order has had time to train and graduate them, to send nurses from it to help found other homes not only in New York State, but in other cities, which are already making inquiries.

Evangelistic Services in Brooklyn.

Union evangelistic services have been conducted every evening during the past week in the First Reformed Church, Clymer Street and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, pastor. The Rev. J. F. Carson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, has been the leader, and has preached every evening. The sermons were addressed especially to Christians, and were searching in their appeals for the higher Christian life. At the after meetings, which were very largely attended, many Christians dedicated themselves anew to the service of God, and at every service there were some conversions reported. Among the churches uniting in the services were the Ross Street Presbyterian, the Rev. J. Addison Adams, pastor; South Third Street Presbyterian, the Rev. Dr. J. D. Wells, pastor; the Ainslie Street Presbyterian, the Rev. R. D. Dawson, pastor; St. John's Methodist, the Rev. Dr. J. W. Johnston, pastor; the South Second Street Methodist, the Rev. H. D. Weston, pastor; the New England Congregational, the Rev. W. T. McElveen, pastor; the Lee Avenue Congregational, the Rev. J. B. Clark, pastor, and the Rev. Dr. Fisher, acting pastor, the First Free Baptist, the Rev. R. D. Lord, pastor; the Central Baptist, the Rev. J. L. Ray, pastor; the First Reformed, the Rev. Dr. J. T. Duryea, pastor, and the Bushwick Reformed, the Rev. W. H. Jackson, pastor.

Reception to Bishop Morrison.

The Right Rev. J. D. Morrison, D. D., the newly consecrated Bishop of Duluth, and Mrs. Morrison were the guests of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon at a reception at the rooms of the society, in the Church Mission House, Fourth Avenue and East Twenty-second Street. The assembly was in the nature of a farewell to the Bishop and his wife, who will leave immediately for their new home in Duluth, Minn.

Bishop Morrison was consecrated to the episcopate on Tuesday last in All Saints' Cathedral, Albany. His Bishopric, created at the General Convention in 1895, comprises the northern part of the State of Minnesota, having been set apart from the Diocese of Minnesota at the suggestion of Bishop Whipple. It contains 75,000 square miles, and has a population of 400,000, including the Indians on the White Earth Reservation.

Yesterday's reception was largely attended by the clergy and laity of the Episcopal Church here and by guests, including Bishops Millspaugh of Kansas, Wells of Spokane, Washington, and Tuttle of Missouri.

Active Mission Work by Ladies.

The Women's Domestic Missionary Society of the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, has just decided to raise $200 toward paying the expenses of a parsonage for the Rev. Frank H. Wright, the missionary in charge of the Indian church at Colony, Oklahoma Territory. Mr. Wright is a converted Indian, whose work is being entirely supported through the Women's Executive Board of the Reformed Church. The total expense for the parsonage is $800, and several other churches are contributing toward it.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the same church is now engaged in raising a sum for the partial support of Miss Julia C. Scudder, in India; Miss Margaret C. Morrison, in China, and Miss Mary Deyo, in Japan. The ladies of the church also have an Employment Association, which has done a great deal of good work this Winter. Its rooms are at 160 West Twenty-ninth Street.

Lectures on the Book of Acts.

During the coming three months the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, pastor of the Manhattan Congregational Church, meeting in Leslie Hall, Eighty-third Street and Western Boulevard, will take for his topic at the 4 o'clock afternon services the Book of Acts. As Dr. Stimson says, this book is "the record of the mightiest social revolution the world has ever seen." His topics for the ensuing Sundays are as follows: Feb. 7, "The Spiritual Dynamic"; Feb. 14, "The Development of Method"; Feb. 21, "The Place of Discipline"; Feb. 28, "The New Brotherhood"; March 7, "The New Liberty"; March 14, "The New Literature"; March 21, "The New Manner of Life"; March 28, "Persecution and Martyrdom"; April 4, "The Story of the Triumph"; April 11, "The New Evangel"; April 18, (Easter Sunday,) "The Accepted Christ."

Repairing Irving's Church.

During the past three months Christ Church, Tarrytown, of which Washington Irving was for so long a Vestryman, has been closed, undergoing repairs. These repairs, which are being made largely upon some legacies left to the parish, will cost upward of $10,000, and include raising the low, square tower about six feet, removing and renovating the organ, putting in a new floor, new pews, and thoroughly refurnishing and beautifying the church, both as to exterior and interior. In re-seating the church, the pew of Irving, so long cherished, was retained in its original place. So, too, have been the several tablets in memory of the great author.

Extensive plans had been made for formally opening the church to-morrow, but yesterday it was decided that the opening would have to be postponed, probably for two weeks.

Order of Anglican Churchmen.

A new Episcopal organization, exclusively for men, is the Order of Anglican Churchmen, recently formed by an assistant rector of St. Mark's Church, Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. The order aims to bring men together socially and interest them in church work, and it has received the sanction of Bishop Littlejohn. One of its aims is to foster the idea of the universality of the Church, as against the Congregational spirit, or parochialism, and it is intended to work for the increase of membership in Episcopal churches. The first council is to be called St. Albans, No. 1, and these officers are to be formally admitted on Tuesday evening next: C. F. Lamy, Chancellor; C. H. Wandel and M. B. Ferguson, Wardens, and the Rev. J. B. Nies, Prelate.

Rev. Mr. Meyer's Lectures.

Ten lectures on "The Deepening of Spiritual Life," will be delivered by the Rev. F. B. Meyer of London, in Carnegie Hall the coming week as follows: Monday, 3 P. M. and 8 P. M.; Tuesday, 10:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Admittance will be by ticket only until within fifteen minutes of the advertised time of the lecture, but no particular seat is reserved. Choir tickets, as issued for Mr. Moody's services on Sundays, will admit the holder to all lectures. Tickets may be obtained by applying to W. R. Moody, at the Fifty-seventh Street entrance, Carnegie Hall.

Church News and Announcements.

—The Rev. Dr. J. F. Parry will deliver an oration on Abraham Lincoln at the Baptist Ministers' Conference on Monday.

—The New York Presbytery will hold a meeting in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

—H. L. Hastings of Boston will lecture on the "Inspiration of the Bible" in Association Hall, Sunday afternoon, at 3:45 o'clock. The Gounod Choral Society of 100 voices will furnish music.

—"The Care of Church Members" will be the subject of the Rev. I. W. Gowen's paper, to be read before the Pastors' Association at the Reformed Church Building on Monday.

—"The Ideal Creed of Ian Maclaren" will be the subject for discussion at the Methodist preachers' meeting next Monday, the Rev. Dr. John J. Reed preparing a paper on this subject.

—A public lecture will be delivered next Monday evening in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary, Park Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, by the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst on "Civic Righteousness."

—The Baptist Home Society will celebrate its twenty-eighth anniversary at its home, on Sixty-eighth Street, next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. The Rev. Isaac M. Haldeman will deliver the address.

—"Horace Greeley, and the Responsibilities of the Press" will be the subject of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton's address at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, to-morrow evening.

—On Wednesday evening next Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army will speak in the main auditorium of the Bloomingdale Church, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street. The staff brass band will lead the singing.

—The Rev. F. S. Schenck will begin his labors as pastor of the University Heights Collegiate Church on the 1st of next month. A site fronting the campus of New York University has been purchased for a new church edifice, at a cost of $20,000.

—Prof. Charles A. Briggs, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary, who is about to sail for Europe, to be gone a year, will preach the sermon to-morrow morning in the Manhattan Congregational Church, Eighty-third Street and Boulevard.

—The Rev. Frederick J. Zwemer, classical missionary of the Reformed Church in Iowa, will speak in the Collegiate Church, Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, to-morrow morning, at the request of the Board of Domestic Missions, on missionary work in the West.

—Dr. Remensnyder will continue his series of sermons on the Book of Jonah, from the conservative Christian

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Straight from the Heart—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—New York—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Philharmonic Concert—8:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
DALY'S—Much Ado About Nothing—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. Claudius—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Cycle Show—2:00 to 11:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Under the Polar Star—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Kismet—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—Bohemians—8:15. Matinée—Tod.
KNICKERBOCKER—Caste—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Gas Exposition—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Lohengrin—8:00. Matinée—Siegfried—2:00.
MURRAY HILL—Northern Lights—8:15. Matinée.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
ST NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—Cymbeline—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 6, 1897.

THE TWO-CHAMBER DELUSION.

Ex-Judge DILLON follows Gen. TRACY and Mr. Low in defending the Municipal Assembly scheme of the Greater New York charter draft, and the laboriousness of these successive defenses suggests a consciouness that the cause is weak.

To start with, Judge DILLON cites the Councils of the English cities in justification of the large membership, but none of these consists of more than one chamber or has as many members as are proposed for our "legislative body." But the main difference is that all the powers of municipal administration are vested in the Council there, which puts its committees in direct charge of the various departments. The executive heads have executive duties only and a permanent tenure. Committees of the Council are the Health Boards, Police Boards, and all the rest of the boards of the administration, and that body even elects the Mayor, who is a sort of general Chairman. Moreover, there is no politics in those Councils, and their members are not paid for their services.

Having cited European cities, whose plan of government is totally different from that embodied in this charter, as an excuse for a numerous Assembly, Judge DILLON says that the "distinctive ground" for his preference for two bodies is that it is "the American idea." Is it indeed? Where did America get it? Was not the British Parliament the model in that respect of the American Congress, and was that not copied in State Legislatures the country over? Judge DILLON justifies it for cities, at least for the Greater New York, because the Municipal Assembly would be a Legislature, and all our Legislatures are made that way. We do not admit the analogy, and they have discarded it in European cities and thereby got good government, but let us examine this matter of two chambers.

The prototype for us is the British Parliament, whose upper house represents aristocratic privilege and is still tolerated because it has such deep and strong roots in British conservatism and such powerful influences to hold it in place. The real legislative body is the House of Commons, and when "the Lords" does not passively acquiesce, it acts as a hindrance to just legislation and not a help. Few members pay any attention to its proceedings except when some vested interest of their class or their property is menaced. It would be a gain to Great Britain to be rid of it. In other European countries there are "upper houses," representing classes or special interests apart from those of the people. That is what they are for, and they are in spirit distinctly un-American.

The United States Senate was primarily instituted to represent States instead of the people, and to be a check upon popular government, which was distrusted and feared a hundred years ago. How does it work to-day? There is a strong tendency to class representation, to independence of public sentiment and indifference to public interests, and no superior wisdom or conservatism. Its influence is to defeat good legislation rather than to prevent bad. We would be better off without it. So of State Legislatures. We have inherited from the last century a system derived from Europe, with nothing distinctively American about it. One house divides responsibility with another, dodges responsibility by the necessity of concurring with the other, and the result is not more careful, but more confused and unsatisfactory legislation. We have no doubt that it would be better to have a single house even for State legislation, for that could be held to a clear responsibility and put upon its guard against hasty and ill-considered action. Our conservatism is really in the people.

Allowing that your Municipal Assembly is to be a legislative body, the two-chamber argument has no force; but mainly its function will be to lay out and regulate purely administrative operations, and, as SETH LOW says, efficiency is needed there, and a single chamber "lends itself to efficiency." To suppose it would be more hasty in its action, in any sense injurious to public interests, is a delusion, as experience amply shows. Everything depends upon the character and motives of the members, and we wish to see their character elevated and their motives purified by getting party politics out of their election. There is no complaint of haste or ill-considered action by the Municipal Council of Manchester, or Birmingham, or Glasgow. The members have every motive for being cautious and prudent, and, what is more, they are capable of it.

Judge DILLON thinks the upper house provided for in the charter, which would consist of only thirty-seven members chosen by large Council districts—five in New York, three in Brooklyn, and one each in the other two boroughs—would include "a higher grade of men in point of character and intelligence" than the lower, that it would be a body of "greater dignity," and would "attract to it men of more weight and experience." We have no doubt this would be the case if it was not to be yoked to a lower house filled with ward politicians from the Assembly districts. We would like to ask Judge DILLON as a man of practical experience whether he does not really believe that this "upper house," with its "higher grade of men in point of character and intelligence," its "men of more weight and experience," would do far better for the government of the Greater New York alone than could possibly be done if it were compelled to act in concurrence with a lower and more numerous body, made up of miscellaneous local politicians from Tottenville to Tremont, however well meaning. Alone it would be responsible, efficient, and not carried away by hasty impulses. Tied up with the other body it could accomplish nothing satisfactory; men of "character and intelligence," of "weight and experience," would soon flee from it in disgust and despair, and the system would break down in disastrous failure. The two-chamber scheme is based upon an exploded delusion, and, as we have said before, rather than embark upon the perils which it forebodes, we had better give up consolidation until it can be directed by men willing to listen to reason and learn from experience.

GEN. ALGER'S WAR RECORD.

Gen. ALGER has given to the public a succinct and modest statement of the essential features of his war record, with documents relating thereto. These establish a reputation of which he has no reason to be ashamed. He says:

"I served three years and participated in sixty-six battles and skirmishes. I was never absent from my command a moment, save when detailed on special service one Winter by order of President LINCOLN, when the army was in camp, except upon account of wounds received in battle, or on Surgeon's certificate of disability, and but a very few days, all told, under the latter; was promoted from Captain to Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel, serving in three different regiments; was recommended several times for promotion by every officer above me. I never asked for promotion in my life."

In connection with his statement Gen. ALGER produces indorsements and recommendations, made in the regular course of service, by Gen. CUSTER and Major Gen. SHERIDAN, who speak of his "gallantry," his "gallant conduct," and his "important services to the Government." This is testimony that cannot be disregarded. There may have been some fault in discipline that has made a flaw in Gen. ALGER's record, though he distinctly denies that; but that he was a gallant, distinguished, and useful officer is the judgment of his superior officers, who had every means of knowing and whose evidence cannot be questioned. As we have heretofore referred to published statements to the discredit of Gen. ALGER, we take pleasure in rendering justice to him.

LEXOW BEFORE THE JUGGERNAUT.

The eighth incarnation of VISHNU was Jagannatha, and of him a great idol was set up, covered with gorgeous raiment, gilding, and much red paint. His mouth, in particular, was slobbered red with the blood of the victims he had munched. When the pilgrims came in multitudes to Puri they used to set this image upon a great car, and the devout would throw themselves under the wheels thereof and be crushed, as is pleasingly set forth in the toy books.

That was all very well for the heathen in his blindness. But in this country the Juggernaut business has got to stop, says Mr. CLARENCE LEXOW. What becomes of the hundreds and thousands of our fellow-citizens whom the monopolies drive to the wall? he asked in his speech on trusts at Nyack, reported in THE TIMES of yesterday. "They must either surrender and become a part of the monopoly itself or permit the Juggernaut car to pass over and destroy them." Accordingly, Senator LEXOW and his band of investigators have begun to hunt for the Juggernaut in the Aldermen's chamber, and have summoned before them some of the most eminent passengers in that celebrated vehicle.

Now, trusts, monopolies, and combinations in restraint of trade are the first seven incarnations of the Republican policy of Protection, and the eighth is these three in one, huge, splendid, and red, who sits cross-legged on the car of Juggernaut and attends to the crushing business. Him this valiant little Senator challenges, standing just in front of the ponderous wheels and brandishing a sheaf of subpoenas.

The car will roll right on. The bones will crack, the blood will spout, the shrieks and groans of the victims will be heard, and competition will be rolled out flat as a pancake upon the ensanguined highway.

But will LEXOW himself be crushed? Not he. Look toward the hind end of the wagon and see him dodging out between the wheels, a Report in one hand and some Remedial Legislation in the other; while the car of Juggernaut rolls right on.

Does anybody suppose that this nice little man from Nyack is going to do serious bodily harm to the stalwart sons of Protection, to the trusts, monopolies, and combinations that have been bred under the fostering care of Republican laws and have now come to be the masters of the Republican Party itself, exercising despotically the right of control that they have bargained and paid for in heavy contributions to many a doubtful campaign?

There are severe anti-trust laws on the statute book. Why are they not enforced? Mr. LEXOW says that the trusts have "adapted themselves" to these laws and are able to "continue their operations without fear of punishment or molestation." They have put themselves, we have no doubt, in a state of similar elusive adaptation to the proceedings and all the consequences of the Lexow investigation.

But, as Mr. LEXOW said in his speech, the people "look with just suspicion upon the possible creation of a plutocracy; they fear the vast power and influence of concentrated wealth; they demand relief, and they must have it." They'll get it—in a report and a bill. LEXOW will draw the report. Who knows what trust attorney will draw the bill!

HELP FOR THE BRIDGE.

The expert commission appointed to study the question whether continuous passenger traffic across the Brooklyn Bridge is feasible has not yet reported. Various rumors have been circulated as to what its conclusions will be. The members of the commission are able and honorable engineers, who are no doubt pursuing their investigations with all proper care and thoroughness. But it is very much to be desired that their report shall be promptly made, and very strongly to be hoped that it will sustain the feasibility of continuous passenger traffic for the elevated cars.

It is plain that the demands on the bridge, especially at the terminals, are far beyond its present capacity to meet them. It is by no means certain that, with all improvements other than continuous passage, travel will not still be dangerous. It is beyond question that if this be not the case immediately, it will be within a very short time. The problem—a pressing, imperative problem—is how to relieve the terminals. If the elevated cars are run across the bridge, fully one-half of the pressure on the terminals will be abolished. The elevated cars are at least no heavier than the present bridge cars. They can be fitted with the same grip. They can be handled by the same men. They can be brought on to the bridge rails with entire ease. This is the opinion, not of unskilled and inexperienced observers, but of competent men intimately and professionally acquainted with the bridge, its construction, and its condition.

There has been a great deal of delay, not a little confusion, and something of what to the lay mind seems very like fooling with the bridge management. It is high time that something adequate and reasonably permanent should be done to remedy the present dangerous condition of things and to make a passage across the bridge in the "crush" hours safer than participation in a football game.

LIQUOR IN THE CAPITOL.

Again we find ourselves rather unexpectedly compelled to commend Senator HILL. He was the only Senator who had the sense and courage to denounce a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol as "silly, unwise, and unnecessary."

In moving to take up and pass the bill Senator MORRILL had explained that there was a misapprehension in the public mind as to the existence of saloons in the Capitol, and it was in deference to this misapprehension that he moved that the Senate pass the bill which the House had already passed. That is to say, he showed the same kind of cowardice which Senator HILL denounced, and the Senate showed it by voting down Senator HILL's motion to refer the matter to the Committee on Rules. Senator HILL touched the point of the matter when he said that there was not a Senator who did not know that drink could be obtained in the Capitol after the passage of this measure as it had been before. His reference to his own experience as Governor of New York was not very felicitous, for in that capacity he showed altogether too much disposition to cultivate "the saloon in politics." But this is not a question of the saloon in politics. It is a question of the personal habits of Senators of the United States, which they will not change whether or not they pretend to prohibit themselves from drinking in their own restaurant. It happens that the Senator from New-York is a total abstainer, and from him therefore the denunciation of the proposal came with a particularly good grace.

But, indeed, if the Senator happened to share the habits of a majority of his associates, his protest would have been equally creditable. The question whether a Senator shall take wine with his meals or go without is a question for each Senator to answer for himself. He does not abdicate his personal liberty when he becomes a Senator. The question involved in the bill was not a question whether the elderly members of the Senate should indulge in stimulants or abstain from them. It was a question whether they should take openly and with their meals what stimulant they thought they required, or whether they should take it secretly and in their committee rooms. The apparent decision of a majority of the Senators that they would henceforth do their drinking on the sly was as cowardly and contemptible as Senator HILL intimated it to be. It was an act of deference to an assumed public sentiment to which the Senate should have been ashamed to defer. In such a matter an abstainer who is not a prohibitionist, like Senator HILL, cuts an immeasurably better figure than a prohibitionist who is not an abstainer, like so many of his colleagues.

AMEND OR DEFER.

Better a deferred charter than one impressed with so many seen and unseen possibilities of bedevilment. A wise traveler will wait a day or a year for a safe boat rather than trust himself to an inventor's freak that may send him skyward or to the bottom the first day out.

We want consolidation. We have always labored for it. But the greater city in the hands of the Municipal Assembly now proposed would bring shame, not pride.

"I am a citizen of a mean city, and I blush for it," would be the average New Yorker's amended version of St. PAUL'S words.

The charter makers have overtried the patience of the friends of Greater New York. The Assembly and the bi-partisan commission deform their work past willing acceptance. The Legislature must not attempt to force upon the city devices which its experience has rejected and which it knows to be vicious.

Amend the charter, must be the city's prayer. Don't give it to us until it is amended!

THE BOSTON BACCHANTE.

No thoughtful patriot can fail to be interested in the conflict that is going on in Massachusetts over the Bacchante of the Boston Public Library. If the sculptor and the donor had been actuated by malice, and determined to throw into the classic shades of the library something in the nature of a Pandora's box, for the confusion of the culture of Massachusetts, they could not have succeeded better. We do not charge that such was their motive, but, on the other hand, we should not venture peremptorily to deny it. If they intended the consequences of their own acts, their responsibility is grievously heavy.

If they had been instigated, in their several endeavors, by diabolical malice and diabolical ingenuity, they ought now to be satisfied. Whether a jumping female Hottentot in a nude state be or be not a suitable ornament for a public library is really not an epoch-making or an earth-shaking question. There is no reason why it should have outlasted the original decision of the Trustees, that, "while recognizing" the merits of the young lady from an artistic point of view, they did not find her exactly an embellishment suitable for the still air of delightful studies. In almost any other community, in godless Paris itself, this decision would have ended the matter. People would have said that they approved the decision or disapproved it, or would have inquired what it mattered, anyhow; the donor would have withdrawn the work and set it up in his private Aphrodision, and the incident would have been closed.

But such a disposition is incompatible with the Puritan conscience, which refuses to be at rest until its doubts are finally laid. When the Puritan conscience is complicated by culture, and questions arise touching the relation of art and morals, the result is very serious. Were the Trustees, after all, guilty of Philistinism and Comstockery? Had they confounded immorality with morality, and assigned a work of art to a wrong jurisdiction? Was there not some fourth dimension in which the postulates of the sculptor and the police can be reconciled?

If people will insist upon being right from every possible point of view, this is the kind of scrape into which they get themselves. People who are equally solicitous to be moral and to avoid being narrow will find in the Bacchante of the library matter for controversy that will last into the next century. People who are not afflicted with intellectual conscientitis will remark with unfeeling joy that people who are cannot stop talking about this statue. Especially they will be exhilarated by observing that it has formed the chief theme of discussion for the convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs. The discussion was opened by a professor, or rather a "professorinn," who read a paper on "The Psychology of the Beautiful," in which she defended the Bacchante upon the ground that "even a daughter of the Puritans might inherit a fellowship in the rich soul of PLATO," which we are not prepared to deny, and also because she held "a bronze bust of Bacchus among the cherished treasures of her study," and presumably had not found her moral tone lowered thereby. These sentiments were applauded by the audience generally, and specifically "indorsed" by Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE in particular. If the cultured women of Massachusetts continue to talk about the Boston Bacchante in this strain, it is hard to foresee a time when the discussion will be exhausted.

An open letter to Gov. BLACK by Dr. THEODORE L. CUYLER appears in our columns. It is indignant, severe, and sorrowful. No young man, having won a high place early in his career, could receive such criticism without deep discredit, nor should he receive it without humiliation. Coming from one who, "as a minister of GOD and an American freeman," has been so signally faithful to his own trust, the condemnation is the more crushing.

With regard to the bi-partisan Police Board, we regret to say that the views of ex-Judge DILLON are seriously lacking in candor. He says:

"The Constitution of the State has settled the public policy of the State of New York to be that all laws regulating Election Boards, whether in registering voters, distributing ballots, or receiving and counting votes, shall secure equal representation to the two political parties which at the last preceding election cast the highest and the next highest number of votes. I never heard any one seriously urge that the vast power over the police as connected with elections should be vested in a single man, and he ordinarily a partisan."

That unobtrusive "whether" is more ingenious than ingenuous. The Constitution has reference simply to the Election Boards, made up of Inspectors, poll clerks, and ballot clerks—"charged with the duty of registering voters, or of distributing ballots at the polls to voters, or of receiving, recording, or counting votes at elections"—and has no reference to police duties whatever, which are purely ministerial or those of peace officers and perfectly safe under the direction of a "single man," as in fact they are and have to be. To say that the separation of the election machinery as such from the control of the Police Department is a "theoretic and doctrinaire suggestion," and that it is "impossible practically" to exclude the "power and influence of the Police Department" from elections is quite as disingenuous, for that system has been in effect in Brooklyn for years with a single Police Commissioner and with far less complaint of police "power and influence" than in this city, with its bi-partisan board.

The office of private secretary to the President is really one of very considerable importance. That it should be filled acceptably is as necessary to the success of an Administration as the efficiency of almost any member of the Cabinet. Mr. JOHN ADDISON PORTER, proprietor and editor of The Hartford (Conn.) Post, was supported by the Connecticut delegation in Congress as a candidate for the Italian mission, a place for which he was well qualified by education, associations, and prominence in political life, and it is the President-elect rather than he who is to be congratulated upon Mr. PORTER'S acceptance of the office of private secretary. The gentleman who is to succeed Mr. THURBER at the White House and fill the place held in recent Administrations by Mr. LAMONT (now a member of the Cabinet) and Mr. HALFORD is a grandson of the founder of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, was graduated at Yale in the class of 1878, for some years past has been actively engaged in journalism and politics, and was a formidable candidate last year in the Connecticut Republican Convention for the office of Governor. During the six months immediately preceding the St. Louis Convention he was the most conspicuous supporter of Mr. MCKINLEY in New England.

The Rapid Transit Commission has adopted its general plan for an underground road by the Elm Street route, with the terminus at the City Hall Park. It did not take in the lower Broadway extension because there still appears to be some opposition of property owners, and the commission is not willing to encounter any further resistance from that quarter. It would be absurdly short-sighted for property owners on lower Broadway to allow themselves to be left off the line of rapid transit when only their consent is required to give them the benefit of the terminal part of the route. There are said to be only two representatives of property exercising a hesitating sort of opposition, the rest being either favorable or apathetic. The commission's disposition to leave it to them whether they will remain in the lurch or not ought to wake them up before it is too late. A rapid-transit system with lower Broadway cut off would mean atrophy below the Post Office.

Recriminations between old soldiers about their respective "records" may be in place somewhere, but it seems that the place for them is scarcely at a meeting of the Loyal Legion. One of the primary purposes of the order in question must be to promote good feeling among the members. Obviously that purpose is not attained when one member takes the occasion of a meeting to vindicate himself and his deceased chief at the expense of another member and his deceased chief. The truth of history is no doubt very valuable, but it should not be so propounded as to provoke breaches of the peace.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A Vienna paper devotes a long article to telling the biography of the wife of a needy linen weaver, who lives in Neuerchenfeld, a suburb of the Austrian capital. Her claim to fame rests on the fact, though now only forty years old, that she has given FRANZ JOSEPH thirty-two new subjects, all of whom are still alive, and twenty-six of whom have been or will be numbered among the armed defenders of the empire. The record of this remarkable woman includes four children at a birth on two occasions, triplets six times, and twins three times. She is herself one of four children born at the same time, and was one of a family of thirty-eight brothers and sisters. A strange feature of the case is that this woman has been an epileptic since her fifteenth year, but the malady has not yet manifested itself in any of her multitudinous offspring.

—Though the Island of Spitzbergen was discovered 300 years ago, and its shores have been so often visited by explorers and whalers as to make them the best-known regions in the far North, the interior has been penetrated to any considerable distance only three times, and it was never crossed until last Summer, when the expedition under Sir W. MARTIN CONWAY accomplished the difficult feat. Hitherto it had been believed that the whole centre of the island consisted of a series of boggy plains, deeply covered with snow, but it was found to be in reality a tangle of ridges and valleys, forming a well-developed mountain system. The northern and southern sections are covered with great accumulations of ice, but between them is a stretch of country in which there are many slopes which it is hardly an exaggeration to call fertile. The climate of Spitzbergen is strangely moist and mild, considering that it is almost constantly surrounded by enormous stretches of frozen ocean, and with proper shelter and food men can spend a Winter there without any suffering except that which results from months of uninterrupted darkness.

—Somebody in London has been sending out circulars to clergymen, teachers, and other people who might find it pleasant or profitable to write a few capital letters after their names, offering to procure for them at almost nominal figures any degree that might suit their fancy. The degrees are to be granted by an institution bearing the name—more impressive than definite—of "National University, U. S. A." One of the circulars, all of which are signed by "C. J. SAYER, LL. D., Representative," adroitly and kindly shows that degrees have a pecuniary value; that "a church will willingly pay a greater amount to a minister holding the degree of D. D. than to any other, because, like an elegant and lofty spire, or richly painted window, it is an ornament and attraction; that a degree will command a deference from others, which is very pleasing to most of us, and that many wealthy and attractive young women, in rank and position, are daily giving themselves and fortunes for foreign titles." A reporter who called in search of information at the address given by "Dr." SAYER made the mistake of telling what he wanted of it. As a consequence, he was told that the vendor of degrees had been dead for two days.

—Residents of Cape Cod, and especially of Provincetown, are angry because the Massachusetts Legislature has appropriated only $500 for continuing the work, begun several years ago, of keeping the shifting sands in that strange region in a state of moderate quietude. The grant of so small a sum is equivalent to an abandonment of the task, and as a result several thousand acres of land that have been reclaimed will return to their original state of barrenness and the sands will again begin to fill up the harbor of Provincetown. This is now the only port of refuge for many miles on that dangerous coast, and its destruction would be a serious calamity for the coast-wise shipping interests. The labors of the Harbor Commission at this place have not yet reached a stage where it can hold its own. The outside belt of sand has been planted with beach grass, which holds it in place after a fashion, and some trees have been planted, but the work has been largely experimental, and has been sufficient only to prove that the land can be reclaimed. If left alone the wind will soon undo all that has been done, tearing up the beach grass and smothering out the trees. In order to make the work one of permanence, the grass must be reinforced with matted fibrous plants, and these again with hardy trees, which will give a strong breastwork against the wind. Last year, out of a little less than $3,500 spent, $3,084 was paid to citizens of the Commonwealth for labor, while the personal expenses of the Commissioners amounted to only $73.20, the remainder being spent for materials.

PERSONAL.

—Vermont is a small State, but her Republican majorities are of Cabinet proportions, and there has been some talk up there about a portfolio for her energetic adopted son, Dr. W. SEWARD WEBB. Dr. WEBB, however, is already a man of innumerable interests and activities. He hasn't time to go into the Cabinet, and begs his friends to say no more about the matter.

—Warned, perhaps, by M. ZOLA'S recent painful experience, SARAH BERNHARDT has refused to allow the now famous Dr. TOULOUSE to note down her mental and physical peculiarities in the interests of his researches into the relations between genius and its mortal tabernacles. Dr. TOULOUSE hates and is hated by the Lombroso school of sociologists, and whenever he takes a great man or woman in hand and by elaborate charts and tables of figures proves that he or she has all the marks to be expected in a person of genius, then the Italian or his followers seize upon the essay and find in it every evidence of degeneration. The resulting discussions in the Continental papers is often of a nature most embarrassing to the subjects of them, and Mme. BERNHARDT, for all of her love for advertisement, is probably very wise to avoid this too intimate and personal form of it.

—Perhaps it is not quite fair to criticise Gen. WEYLER for driving out of Cuba women whom he suspected, no doubt with good reason, of sympathizing with the rebels and of doing whatever they could to advance the cause of Cuban freedom. Gen. WEYLER'S reputation is so bad, however, that anything he does is apt to be taken as new proof of his cruelty and incompetence. In this instance he has shown an unusual and surprising amount of regard for the prejudices of civilized nations, and the exiled women seem to have been treated with only a moderate amount of severity. As relatives of men in arms against Spain, they must have expected to be closely watched, and to be rigorously punished at the first overt manifestation of their hostility to the royal cause. Gen. WEYLER has apparently chosen not to wait for such a manifestation, but has driven them from the island with no other indignity than a careful search for concealed documents. As he had the grace to intrust this task to women agents, his course is well within the limits of what a state of war permits, and except as evidence of his timidity these expulsions need excite no extended comment.

—Copenhagen, and, to a less but still considerable extent, the other European capitals, are enjoying a sensational quarrel that has broken out between those two most famous representatives of Scandinavian letters, IBSEN and BJOERNSON. The later charges that "John Gabriel Bookman," IBSEN'S last play, is based on events in the novelist's own life, many of which were known only to the dramatist, and that in using them as dramatic material the courtesies and almost the decencies of private life have been violated. IBSEN and BJOERNSON are closely related by marriage, IBSEN'S son, SIGURD, having married BJOERNSON'S daughter. For a time the two authors lived on terms of the most cordial intimacy, but later they drifted apart, and now each is saying all sorts of unkind and cruel things about the other. For instance, the "Norwegian Meredith" declares that the "Norwegian Shakespeare" is a Scottish Calvinist, who managed to get himself born in Norway, and he insists that the new play is full of bitter attacks and malicious insinuations. Now, nobody had seen anything of this in the drama, and probably never would have done so if BJOERNSON had not placed the cap on his head and called upon the world to observe how snugly it fitted. To do this is always a mistake, and it is doubtful if IBSEN is much worried over his enemy's threat to ventilate the matter further by means of an elaborate article in one of the German papers.

AN OPEN LETTER TO GOV. BLACK.

The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler in The New York Evangelist.

Three months ago the citizens of this great Commonwealth elected you to the highest office in their gift. As I had been one of your hearty supporters, I addressed to you a letter of congratulation in which I expressed a hope that your splendid opportunity for a lofty and honorable career might be the prelude to wider National distinctions. I said to you: "The American people are very tolerant of mistakes of judgment, but they never forgive moral cowardice or treason to the right. You must expect opposition if you do your duty, but if the intelligent, thoughtful, and conscientious people begin to look askance at you, then call a halt." I had given this same counsel to my intimate friend, the Hon. Seth Low, when he became the Mayor of Brooklyn; and he declared afterward in more than one public address that those words had been of great value to him in directing his public course.

You thanked me for my frank letter, and hoped that I would always feel free to offer my suggestions. Your first message awoke some unpleasant suspicions when you indulged in a fling at civil service reform. Soon afterward you appointed a political friend to a high office in this county against whose public acts the ministers and prominent philanthropists of Brooklyn had sent a remonstrance to Albany last year. The test case that was to try what manner of man you are came before you when you were to appoint the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, a vastly responsible office, and one of great moment to all of us who have insurance on our property or on our lives.

The man whom you selected for that high office was the man who had been mainly instrumental in securing your nomination—a man who had long been your "crony" and adviser, and a man whose long career as a machine politician and professional lobbyist had made him notorious over the whole State. It was of him that the eminent civilian, the Hon. Elihu Root, said, in language a hundred times quoted, that "Louis F. Payn had long been a stench in the nostrils of all good and honest men in the State of New York." That this man is the conspicuous type and representative of political intrigue and corrupt jobbery and "machine" politics every intelligent citizen in New York knows full well.

Gov. Black, when you presented and pushed—in spite of indignant remonstrances in the Legislature and over the State—this man for such a lofty station, you revealed yourself! Mr. Payn has always been credited with a keen knowledge of human nature. In securing your nomination for the Executive chair once honored by Clinton, Marcy, Seward, Wright, Dix, Morgan, and other eminent statesmen, he understood his man perfectly. He knew that you could be relied on to do his bidding, and to pay your personal debt to him at the cost of the Public Treasury and the public honor. By this audacious act in the eye of the whole State and Nation you have identified your administration with the odious "spoils" system, with the tyranny of an irresponsible "boss," and with that whole corrupt method of "machine government" which is sapping the very life of free republican institutions.

My honest indignation is mingled with sorrow for yourself. I lately reminded you how one of your predecessors, by his fearless independence as Mayor of Buffalo and as Governor of New York, had won his way twice to the Presidency in spite of the machine politicians, and I exhorted you to follow his independent example. But, Sir, if your beginnings are an earnest of your whole career in the Executive Mansion you will find it, not a stepping-stone to the White House, but only your own political sarcophagus. Unless you "call a halt," your occupancy of that mansion will be a constant menace to the honor and the safety of our Commonwealth.

This vitally important matter on which I address you—and about which tens of thousands of the purest citizens of New York feel just as I do—rises above the region of party politics into the domain of public morality. Unless "Christian citizenship" is an empty name, it is my solemn duty, both as a minister of God and an American freeman, to protest against such crimes that sap the foundations of pure, free, honest republican government. Sir, you are yet a young man; and so was Saul of Tarsus when the Lord opened his eyes to his sins and made him a "chosen vessel" of righteousness. If the indignant remonstrances of your fellow-citizens shall open your eyes and bring you to a "right about face!" no one will rejoice more than I to restore to you the confidence you have for the time forfeited.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Three Millions Voiceless.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Gen. Tracy makes me laugh when he insists on two "Aldermanic Boards, because, under the present Government of this city," the people are compelled to stand aloof voiceless." For on the same day the committee of the Chamber of Commerce reports to the Chamber its inability to procure a copy of the new plan, to which Gen. Tracy says, "I am irrevocably wedded," and to which, therefore, it seems the rest of us must be "irrevocably wedded" two or three weeks hence. How much voice will 3,000,000 of us have had in the wedding? VOX POPULI.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Charles J. Colton in The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Let me tell you, through the medium of the press, my wife,
What I'd dare not say, if facing you, alone—
That to put aside all prejudice, I guess, my wife
There are other babies as pretty as our own.

Now, there's not the slightest use in getting riled, my wife,
(Remember, I'm at present far from thee,)
When I say that though I dearly love our child, my wife,
Yet I know some others are as smart as he.

And I cannot longer hold from you the truth, my wife,
Though I know 'twill likely set you in a rage,
There may have been some kids besides our youth, my wife,
Who weighed just as much as he did, at his age.

As you say, his eyes are bright as any star, my wife,
And, of course, he no doubt has a charming phiz,
But I'd not wonder if some other babes there are, my wife,
With eyes and faces just as nice as his.

And now that I have had a chance to tell, my wife,
To you, the things I long have wished to say,
Please 'phone me—search your inmost bosom well, my wife—
If you think I'm safe in coming home to-day.

PORTUGAL'S MINISTRY QUITS

The Financial and Economic Situation One with Which the Cabinet Cannot Cope.

CASTRO COMES INTO POWER.

Summoned by the King to Form a New Government, with Gomez as Minister for Foreign Affairs—Portugal's Heavy Debt.

LISBON, Feb. 5.—Premier Hintze Robeiro to-day delivered to the King the resignation of the entire Ministry, informing his Majesty that the Cabinet members had found themselves unable to grapple with the present economic and financial situation, and had, therefore, resolved to retire from office.

The retiring Ministry was composed as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of Finance—E. R. Hintze Ribeiro.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—L. de Soveral.

Minister of the Interior—Franco Castello Branco.

Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs—A. d'Azevedo Castello Branco.

Minister of War—Moraes Sarmento.

Minister of Marine and Colonies—Jacinto Candido.

Minister of Public Works, Industry, and Commerce—Campos Henriques.

The King accepted the resignations, and summoned the Progressist leader, Señhor Luciano de Castro, to form a new Cabinet, in which Señhor Barros Gomez, a member of the Council of State, will be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

For many years the national income of Portugal has been considerably less than the expenditure. This deficiency has added to the national debt, which now amounts to about £31 (about $155) per capita.

In January, 1892, the King announced that, in view of the financial condition of the country, he had resolved to relinquish for the benefit of the Treasury one-fifth of the amount of his civic list. The army in 1896 consisted of about 30,000 men on a peace footing and 125,057 men, with 264 guns, on a war footing, and the navy of 39 steamers and 16 sailing vessels, many scarcely seaworthy, and about 4,900 sailors. The national debt, consolidated Oct. 30, 1896, was £148,490,103, or about $747,000,000.

FIGHTING ON SIAMESE BORDER.

A Battle Between Natives Under French Protection and Siamese.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The Echo de Paris asserts that fighting has begun on the Siamese frontier between the natives under French protection and the Siamese.

The date of the fighting is not given, no details are furnished, and confirmation of the report is not obtainable.

THE KELLET AFFAIR TRIVIAL.

No Fear of Strained Relations with the Siamese Government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The State Department has received a full report of the Kellett affair at Chiengmai, Siam, from Minister Barrett, which indicates that it was only a trivial affair and that a mountain was made from an exceedingly small molehill.

It appears from the report that there has never been any occasion for sending a United States gunboat to Siam on this account, and certainly no additional ship will be needed, nor is there any anticipation of the slightest strain in the relations between this country and Siam.

Mr. Kellett, who is an unpaid official appointed by the Consul General, sent two of his native servants at night to post a letter, and one of them carried a cane, contrary to law. He was arrested and taken to jail, whence Mr. Kellett proceeded and endeavored to rescue the prisoner without formality. In the resistance offered by the Sergeant Mr. Kellett was struck about the head and his face was scratched. Later in the evening the servant was released by the Siamese Commissioner, who sent a servant to inquire after Mr. Kellett's injuries.

Mr. Kellett said he had no reply to make until he communicated with the Minister at Bangkok about the insult that had been offered him.

No doubt is expressed at the State Department that the matter has been satisfactorily arranged by this time, the department taking no action whatever.

MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

Edward Blake Favors a Settlement According to Manitoba's Proposals.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick, Solicitor General of Canada, who has just returned from a trip to the Continent and will sail for home on Feb. 13, has taken the opinion of Edward Blake, M. P., P. C., formerly Chancellor of Upper Canada, in regard to the appeals of the Manitoba Government from the decision of the Privy Council in the matter of the Manitoba school dispute.

Mr. Blake expresses the opinion that it is a complete misapprehension to think that the Privy Council ordered the discontinued schools to be restored, and is further of the opinion that the Federal Government has no power whatever to deal with the taxes of Manitoba or to allocate any money to Catholic or separate schools. An amicable arrangement on the lines of the proposal of the Manitoba Government, he thinks, would be much more advantageous from every point of view to the Catholic minority than any remedial bill could possibly be.

Mr. J. Walton, Q. C., the legal adviser of the leading Catholic bodies in England, concurs in the opinion given by Mr. Blake.

The Tablet, the chief Catholic organ of Great Britain, owned and managed by Cardinal Vaughan, publishes an article to-day upon the Manitoba school question, in which it says:

"Edward Blake's opinion is a sad disappointment. It is now clear that the best course of the Catholics is to support Premier Laurier in trying to carry negotiations with Manitoba to a successful conclusion."

The Tablet advocates the appointment of an Apostolic Delegate to Canada, who might be able to focus Catholic opinion to formulate a Catholic united demand, and so effect a final settlement of the difficulty.

THE VON LUETZOW SCANDAL.

Prince Hohenlohe Declares the Political Police Are a Necessity.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—In the Reichstag today the Richter Radicals interpellated the Government in regard to the prosecution of Baron von Luetzow and others, recently convicted of forgery, perjury, and libel, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, in reply, declared that the political police, out of whose connection with the scandals had resulted the arrest of Baron von Tausch, the Chief of the political police, were an absolute necessity, despite the fact that the principal member of that body had betrayed the confidence reposed in him.

Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, one of the personages who was libeled by Luetzow and his associates, and at whose instigation they were prosecuted, said that he would act in precisely the same manner again when political antagonism and personal hatred took the form of calumny and libel. It was his belief that in acting as he did he had served his monarch.

The remarks of Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein were received with cheers.

THE KNEEBS CASE ENDED.

A Second Conviction, but No Extension of Imprisonment.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—The hearing of the appeal of Robert T. Kneebs, the American trotting horse owner, against the judgment of the court condemning him to nine months' imprisonment for entering a "ringer" on the German tracks, was finished today.

The court adjudged that Kneebs had been guilty of fraud, ordered that the horse be seized, and sentenced the prisoner to nine months' imprisonment, of which term seven months, in which Kneebs has been in preventive custody, shall be considered as part of the sentence. Kneebs was also fined 1,000 marks, and condemned to lose his civil rights for two years. Kneebs reserves the right to appeal from the decision.

A POPULAR HOSPITAL FUND.

Prince of Wales's Plan to Commemorate the Queen's Jubilee.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Prince of Wales has issued to the press a communication in which he projects the creation of a fund, to be called the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund for London, to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the Queen's accession to the throne.

The object is to secure about £150,000 annually by subscriptions of a shilling and upward to meet the needs of the hospitals which are not met by existing funds, with which the proposed fund is not intended to interfere.

The communication states that a council will be appointed, of which the Prince of Wales will be president and Baron Rothschild Treasurer.

MARSEILLES FEARS THE PLAGUE

Extraordinary Efforts by the Authorities to Prevent Its Introduction.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 5.—Many vessels from India arrive at this port, and the ravages of the plague in that country have excited among the inhabitants of this city a very lively fear that some of them will be the means of introducing the disease here. The most vigorous precautions have been taken by the authorities to guard against such an occurrence, but nothing they have done has served to allay the panicky feeling that pervades all classes of the residents.

The authorities have appealed to the Government at Paris to support them in their endeavors to prevent the disease from entering the city, but some doubts are expressed as to whether the central authorities will give their sanction to some of the measures taken by the local officials through excess of fear.

The steamer Caledonia, bound for London, arrived to-day from Bombay, having on board seventy-seven passengers, a majority of whom intended to travel overland to England, and thus escape the discomfort and loss of time that would be occasioned by proceeding with the Caledonia. The steamer had a clean bill of health, but this fact had no weight with the health officials, who forbade any of the passengers to land. The appeals for a reversal of this decision were many, but the officials were obdurate, and the passengers will be compelled to proceed by sea to London.

English Contestants for Newnes Cup.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—British players in the international chess tournament for the championship and the cup given by Sir George Newnes, which were won last year by the American team, are J. H. Blackburn, G. E. Bellingham, J. H. Blake, H. H. Cole, E. M. Jackson, H. Jacobs, T. Lawrence, C. D. Locock, D. Y. Mills, and H. E. Atkins. The match, which will be played by cable, will begin Feb. 12, the British players being at the Hotel Cecil in this city, and the Americans at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn.

The Pope Much Better.

ROME, Feb. 5.—The Pope, who was attacked with a fainting fit yesterday, was much better to-day.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—The cotton mill of Dollfus & Mantz, at Mulhausen, Alsace, was burned to-day. The loss was $200,000.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Floods are prevailing in the valleys of the Thames and Cuse Rivers, where large tracts of land are submerged and great damage has been done to property.

CORUNNA, Spain, Feb. 5.—An unknown French sailing vessel has been lost on Cape Torinana, the western extremity of this province, (Galicia.) Only one of her crew was saved.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Great Britain has acceded to the request of China for the loan of an officer to assist in reorganizing the navy, and has selected for the position Commander Charles H. Dundas.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the troubles in South Africa, has decided to begin the taking of evidence on Feb. 16. Cecil Rhodes will be the first witness.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The plan formulated by the Government for increasing the strength and efficiency of the navy contemplates the construction of five battleships and three first-class cruisers, and the addition of 10,000 more men.

E. J. HENLEY THREATENED.

He Procured a Summons for Mrs. Hoffman Martin—She Could Not Be Found.

Mrs. Hoffman Martin, who prevented the performance of "Cymbeline" at Wallack's a week ago Monday, its first night, by causing the arrest of E. J. Henley, the Iachimo of Miss Mather's company, is herself cited to appear in Jefferson Market Police Court at 10 o'clock this morning on a summons obtained yesterday by Mr. Henley.

Mrs. Martin accused Mr. Henley of refusing to return $50 she had advanced him in a contract for his appearance in a play she was getting up for the benefit of Cuba Libre, and from which he withdrew, and of forcibly taking the vouchers he had given her for the money, which were to be surrendered only on the repayment of the amount.

When the case was brought up in the police court the Magistrate discharged the actor and said that the case was one for a civil court.

Since then Mr. Henley says that Mrs. Martin has been writing threatening letters. In one to Miss Mather she advised her to replace Mr. Henley with some one else, as he would soon be unable to take the part.

In a letter to Mrs. Henley she wrote: "I am a dangerous woman. You see what I am able to accomplish, but what I will do in the future will cause that blow, terrible as it was, to fade into insignificance."

She has also called at the theatre, according to Mr. Magle, the manager, and made threats.

"Would you mind if I killed him?" Mr. Magle says she asked him.

"I have become used to her talk," said Mrs. Magle last night, "and I told her not at all, and to go ahead."

Mr. Henley said last night: "I put up with this woman as long as I could. She finally became so annoying to Miss Mather that I was forced to take action. Besides, the woman is dangerous. There is no telling what she may do. She says that I took the vouchers, and that that is the reason she cannot surrender them in return for the $50 she claims. To pay her the money would be a tacit plea of guilty to the charge that I took them, and nothing would induce me to do that."

Mrs. Martin has been living at 22 West Twenty-seventh Street, a boarding house, in which she occupied the basement. When it was sought to serve the summons there yesterday, it was said that she had suddenly left, bag and baggage.

Bank Clerk Sentenced to Prison.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5.—Richard H. Green, former clerk of the Farmers' National Bank of Annapolis, was sentenced to-day to five years in the Maryland Penitentiary for embezzling $22,000. Green pleaded guilty to two counts in the indictment. He was arrested last October, immediately on his return from his wedding tour.

SOCIETY AT A DANCE.

A Successful Meeting of Mrs. Church's Class—One More This Season, on Feb. 19.

A very successful meeting of Mrs. Church's dancing class was held last night at Sherry's. The guests and members arrived about 9 o'clock, and were received by Mrs. Church. There was informal dancing until 10 o'clock, when the cotillion began, led by Harold Van Rensselaer. The favors were, for the women, silver hand-glass mirrors, large bunches of chrysanthemums, and roses with ribbon, and, for the men, violet boutonnières and fancy brierwood pipes. Supper was served at 12 o'clock.

The patronesses were Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Mrs. John Clarkson Jay, Mrs. Henry D. Babcock, and Mrs. Henry R. Beekman. The next and last dance of the series for the season will be on Feb. 19, but the class will undoubtedly be continued next Winter.

Among those present were:

Mrs. Parsons, Commander and Mrs. Goodrich, Mrs. Lansdale Boardman, Mrs. Bayard Masten Smith, Mrs. George Schleffelin, Mrs. Anson G. Howard, Frederic Harriman, Sidney Haight, Arthur Iselin, Lawrence Atterbury, Percy Rockefeller, Bancroft Gherardi, Jr., Richard T. Dana, Goelet Gallatin, Edward Menocal, Fritz Brookfield, Douglas Campbell, George Innis Throop, George Ward, Guy Phelps Dodge, and Joseph Earle Stevens.

The Misses Frances de Peyster, Beatrix De Coppet, Sarah Thompson, Elsie Cleveland Lefferts, Lilie Lefferts, Margaret Nichol, Elise Robertson, Ethel Meade Post, Ethel Whitney, Mabel Burke, Marion Curtis, Elsie Fordyce Barker, Dorothy Higginson, Lucille Stephens, May Beekman, Alice Sands, Rosalie Floyd, Edith Van C. Jay, and Angelica Schuyler Church.

Reception to Mrs. Burnett.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett was the guest of the Twelfth Night Club yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Alice Fisher Harcourt received, assisted by Miss Viola Allen, Miss Bessie Tyree, Mrs. C. A. Doremus, and Miss Ella Starr. There was no formal talk. Mrs. Fielding Roselle sang "The Sweetest Flower That Blooms," "A Question," and "Adieu, Marie," and Miss Bertha Swift sang "The Snowflake," and a lyric of Van der Stucken's. Among the guests were Mrs. Abbey Sage Richardson, Mrs. W. J. Le Moyne, Mrs. J. C. Croly, Miss Elsie De Wolfe, Mrs. Edgar M. Ward, Mrs. Ernest E. S. Thompson, Miss Maud Ingersoll, Mrs. Farrell, Mrs. James S. Metcalfe, Mrs. John E. Milholland, Mrs. Edward Van Zile, Mrs. Edward Wallace, Mrs. J. T. Linthicum, Mrs. Seabury Lawrence, Mrs. Pellew of Chicago, Mrs. Felix Morris, Mrs. J. M. Stoddart, Mrs. Burnett's sister, Mrs. Jordan; Miss Amelia Bingham, Miss Ellis, Miss Nathan, Miss Emma Frohman, Miss Schaibel, Miss Keene, Miss Lewis, and Miss Ida Conquest.

Dr. Maynard to Lecture.

The Rev. Dr. Maynard will give his first parlor illustrated matinée lecture at Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren's, 20 West Fifty-sixth Street, on "Rome, the Eternal City," Tuesday, at 11 A. M. The following ladies are patronesses: Mrs. John Sherwood, Mrs. F. D. Grant, Mrs. C. H. Raymond, Mrs. Ruger, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. James McNamee, Mrs. C. C. Worthington, Mrs. James Grant Wilson, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. A. C. Bettner, Mrs. Ethan Allen, Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, Mrs. William Rockefeller, the Marchioness Clara Lanza, Mrs. Edward Kemp, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes, Mrs. George Lewis Gillespie, Mrs. H. L. Horton, and Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt.

Miss Sterling's Readings.

Miss Ada Sterling, formerly of Daly's company, gave the second of her series of three readings at the Waldorf yesterday. The entertainment consisted of readings from early and modern English and American poets, interpreted orally and in song, illustrative of the "kinship of melody and poetry." The next and last reading will be Feb. 17. The patrons and patronesses are Edmund Clarence Stedman, Hamilton W. Mabie, Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, Mrs. J. Wells Champney, Mrs. D. H. Humphrey, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. Hamilton W. Mabie, Miss Annie E. Jennings, Mrs. Sarah Cowell-Le Moyne, and Miss Adele Barney.

Normal College Alumnae.

At the meeting of the Alumnae Association of the Normal College, held in the college library yesterday, from 3 to 5 P. M., the Science Committee held a small exhibition of Winter buds, which were presented to the teachers for the observation and study of their pupils in the class-rooms. It is hoped in this way that, if the teachers take hold of the idea, a new interest will be created for science and the culture of plants. Tea was served after the exhibition.

Society Notes.

—Mrs. John W. Herbert, Jr., of Helmetta, N. J., will give a reception this afternoon from 4 to 7 at the Sherman Square Hotel.

—Mrs. P. B. Jennings of 48 Park Avenue gave a reception yesterday afternoon. The hall and drawing-rooms were decorated. There was music, and a tea was served.

—The Sorosis Choral Club was entertained yesterday afternoon, from 3 to 6, by Mrs. Jacob Hess, a member of the club, at 82 West Sixty-eighth Street. Glees were sung and tea was served. There was a large attendance of members.

—There was a meeting of the Friday Evening Card Club last evening at the house of Mrs. Winthrop Parker, 31 West Ninetieth Street. After a number of games of progressive euchre had been played and prizes distributed a supper was served.

COMING EVENTS.

—The Mutual Benefit Association of B. Altman & Co. will hold its fourth annual entertainment this evening at the store.

—Garrett P. Serviss will deliver an illustrated lecture on Napoleon at the Union League Club, Brooklyn, Tuesday evening.

—At the regular meeting of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence Monday evening Dr. William Hirsch will read a paper. Candidates for membership will be voted for.

—The annual reception of the New York Post Office Clerks' Cycle Club will be held at Webster Hall, 119 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Tuesday evening, Feb. 16.

—The Woman's Press Club will give a valentine dinner at the Hotel Windsor next Saturday. A number of notable persons will be present, and a musical programme has been provided.

—The French Benevolent Society will give its benefit performance on Thursday evening at the Metropolitan Opera House. A number of the Metropolitan Opera House cast will participate.

TWO NEW THEATRES PLANNED.

New Homes for Farce Comedy to be Built on Broadway.

An announcement was made last night by Manager William Harris at the Garrick Theatre to the effect that a theatrical syndicate, including Charles Frohman, the theatrical firm of Rich & Harris, and others, had decided to build a new theatre on Broadway for the exclusive production of farce comedy. Mr. Harris refused to say where the exact location of the new house would be, but it is understood that it will be erected somewhere between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-ninth Streets, probably the northwest corner of Thirty-seventh Street and Broadway. The are many available sites in that neighborhood.

It is the intention of the syndicate to begin building at once, and in all probability Flora Irwin will open the theatre sometime this Spring, in her sister May's part in "The Widow Jones." Rich & Harris are now organizing a farce stock company, which will include many members of May Irwin's present company.

Henry and Lander Sire have engaged May Irwin to appear with a farce comedy stock company they are organizing, which will open, most probably in the Standard Theatre early in the Spring. The Sires are also contemplating building a theatre for farce comedy productions on the northwest corner of Forty-first Street and Broadway, which, with the Bijou and the Casino, in which they will have an interest when Mr. Aronson regains control, will give them four theatres. All indications point to some rivalry and an unusual interest in farce comedy, for which there appears to be a large demand.

THE MUSIC OF YESTERDAY

A NEW RUSSIAN SYMPHONY AT THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The Second Work in That Form by Alexander Borodine Heard for the First Time in America.

The fourth afternoon concert, commonly called public rehearsal, of the Philharmonic Society took place yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. There was an audience which filled the house, and which, as usual, expended its energies in worship of the soloist. A large wreath suspended at the rear of the stage and bearing the inscription "Schubert, 1797—1897," told the stranger that once more the one hundredth anniversary of that composer's birth was to be celebrated. It seemed eminently fitting that the Philharmonic Society should celebrate the fame of Schubert, for his genius has contributed to the beauty of many of its programmes in the half-century of its existence, and its own fame has fed largely on its interpretations of his works and those of his great contemporary, Beethoven. The symphonic selection from his list yesterday was the unfinished symphony in B minor, which was played with great suavity, but with too much gentility in the matter of tempo and accentuation. The theme and variations from the D minor quartet were admirably played by the strings of the orchestra. Mr. David Bispham, the baritone of the opera, contributed to the entertainment six Schubert songs—"An die Musik," Auf dem Wasser zu Singen," "Aufenthalt," "Der Zwerg," "Du bist die Ruh'," and "To Sylvia." In response to a hearty recall he added to the list "Der Erl-König." He sang all the songs with beauty of technic, with understanding, and with dramatic force. The accompaniments were tastefully played by Victor Harris.

As a startling contrast to the flowing melody and symmetrical form of the Schubert works came the final number of the concert, Alexander Borodine's second symphony, in B minor. Borodine was a thoroughly national Russian composer, who died in 1887. His works have made their way here slowly, because they have been quite overshadowed by those of his famous countryman, Tschaikowski. His first symphony was played here once, in 1890, by the Boston Orchestra. It did not make a profound impression, and the same thing must be said of the work which was performed yesterday for the first time in America. The composition is in the usual four movements, the scherzo being the second and the andante the third. The symphony is short and compact in general outline, but, although it follows the recognized classic model in shape, it differs from it in detail, and makes less account of the importance of thematic development. In fact, it may be said that the work is almost wholly devoid of such development, and in this lies its weakness. Its appeal is, first of all, to the conception of rythm, and second, to that of color. Its melodic ideas are not broad or noble, and the contours of its themes are rugged, rather than graceful, except in the slow movement. The short melodic phrase is the basis of the composer's thought in the first and last movements, in which fecund melodic ideas are most naturally expected. Only in the slow movement is there an attempt at broad instrumental song. The orchestral coloring is gaudy and bizarre, unwonted treatment of the less agile voices of the choir forming a feature of the scoring.

The first subject of the first allegro is a vigorous staccato theme of eight notes announced by all the strings. The cantabile theme is ushered in by the 'celli, and then fully stated by the wood wind in dispersed harmony. The working out consists almost wholly of restatements of the first theme in different keys, with brief points of repose in the form of successions of chords. The cantabile subject appears only once in the working out. There is no formal recapitulation, the movement being brought to a close by an energetic coda. The whole movement is thoroughly Russian in color. In the scherzo the fundamental rhythm is thrown into strong relief by the brass in an utterance of rapid notes, while the subject-melody is given out by the wood. The trio is an extended and fluent, but formless, air, with an accompaniment of one insistent note on the harp.

The andante is introduced by a clarinet solo with harp accompaniment in broken chords. The horn then takes up the song, the harp playing arpeggios and the strings furnishing the sustained harmonies. The wood next takes up the melody, which is next given in a tutti, with the horn quasi solo. Finally the strings take up the air and sing it eloquently in their upper register. The whole movement is beautiful and much the finest part of the work. The final allegro is begun without a pause. It begins with a genuine Cossack reel given out in a tutti. This is followed by a second theme of brilliant color, which sounds like a mazurka run mad. There is little form or coherency in the last movement, and the composer's purpose—if he had any beside vigorous rhythm and gaudy color—is not evident. The symphony, as a whole, is intensely Russian in character and modern in the complexity of its key relationships. It is energy and aggressiveness without power, and is generally brilliant without beauty. It was admirably performed under Mr. Seidl's direction.

"MEFISTOFELE" AT THE OPERA.

Mme. Calve and M. Plancon Applauded Once Again in Boito's Work.

Boito's "Mefistofele" was given once again at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. A large audience was present, and there was an abundance of enthusiasm. The performance did not differ in any respect from those already given, unless in the general animation of its progress, which was due in a measure to the improved condition of Signor Cremonini. He was in much better voice than he was before, and seemed to be generally easier in his part, which he sang well, and acted with uncommon grace and freedom. Mme. Calvé's voice did not show any traces of her recent indisposition, but was, on the contrary, clear and lovely in quality. Her performance of Margherita in this opera raises none of the questions that follow her unique interpretation of Gounod's Marguerite. It is wholly satisfying, especially in the overwhelming dramatic power of the prison scene. As Helen of Troy she makes a pretty picture, but of course there is no room in this part for dramatic work.

M. Plancon was once again a most admirable Mefistofele. He sang and acted with fine vigor, and as usual had to repeat "Son lo spirito che nega." Mme. Mantelli was a satisfactory Martha. The quartet in the garden scene was redemanded. The Brocken scene was effective, and the prologue was given with fine force. Signor Mancinelli once more covered himself with glory by his superb conducting.

Treasurers' Club Entertainment.

The annual entertainment of the Treasurers' Club of America will take place this evening at the Broadway Theatre. The performance will begin at 8 o'clock sharp, and will be especially notable in the number of prominent comic opera and farce comedy actors who will appear. The entertainment will be under the direction of Lou F. Shaw. Among those who will appear are Lillian Russell, Camille D'Arville, Auguste Van Biene, Julius Steger, Julius P. Witmark, Louis Mann, Clara Lipman, A. O. Duncan, Williams and Walker, J. O'Mara, and Dennis Sullivan.

Lilli Lehmann to Sing in Chicago.

Maurice Grau has closed arrangements with Mme. Lilli Lehmann and Paul Kalisch, whereby they are to appear during the engagement of the Metropolitan Company in Chicago. On Feb. 28 Mme. Lehmann will appear as Venus in "Tannhäuser," Mr. Kalisch singing the title rôle with Mme. Eames as Elizabeth. Monday, March 1, they will sing "Lohengrin," with Mme. Lehmann as Ortrud.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Joel McComber.

Joel McComber, a well-known shoe manufacturer and inventor, died at his residence, 17 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, Thursday, of heart failure. He was in his seventy-first year, and had carried on a business in New York for nearly a quarter of a century, most of the time on East Tenth Street. Mr. McComber was born in Watertown, N. Y., and while a young man perfected a last for shoes which gave him some reputation. He went West about the close of the civil war, and located at Rockford, Ill. There he obtained a patent for a last, and, finding a rapid increase in his business, moved to Chicago. He had just become fairly established in that city when the great fire occurred. He suffered a heavy loss, and, to recoup his fortune, sold the right to the use of his patent in the Northwest, after which he came East with a view to making similar transactions, and settled in Boston. The big fire which visited that city soon afterward destroyed his place of business, and he returned to this State. After giving a little time to disposing of patent rights and inventing machinery for the manufacture of shoes, he settled down in this city. He made a comfortable fortune through his business here. When the patent on his last expired, he patented the McComber shoe. He was an energetic man, and applied himself closely to business, giving personal attention to the East Tenth Street establishment until about a month ago, when he became ill. The family removed to Brooklyn two years ago. He leaves a wife and daughter. The funeral services will be held at the residence to-night, and the burial Sunday morning.

The Rev. A. J. Ferguson.

The Rev. A. J. Ferguson, a member of the New York East Conference, died at the residence of his son-in-law, C. F. Leggett, 102 Rodney Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning of bronchial pneumonia. He had been ill for about two months.

Mr. Ferguson was born in Paterson, N. J., in 1818. He held various pastorates along the Hudson River, and in 1889 settled in Brooklyn. He preached for two years in St. John's Church in Bedford Avenue. He is survived by his daughter, Mrs. Leggett. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his son-in-law on Monday evening, and will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Johnson, the Rev. W. G. Browning of Poughkeepsie, and the Rev. Dr. E. S. Osborne, presiding elder of the New York district.

Charles Cheney.

Charles Cheney, brother of B. P. Cheney of Boston, both of whom were large stockholders in the Santa Fé Railroad, died at Colorado Springs yesterday of consumption. Private Car No. 220 of the Santa Fé has been transformed into a funeral coach and the remains will be taken to Boston, accompanied by the dead man's brother and D. B. Robinson, President of the St. Louis and San Francisco Road.

Obituary Notes.

—George Fisher, a keeper at the Kings County Penitentiary, died yesterday at his home in Gravesend of pneumonia. He was forty-six years old.

—William A. Miller died suddenly yesterday at his home, in Ellis Place, Sing Sing, from an attack of apoplexy. He had been an invalid for a number of years. He had retired from the business of dealer in lath and plaster in this city. He was seventy-nine years old.

—George F. Henderson, in charge of the Record Department of the Western Union Telegraph Company in Boston, and brother of Manager Charles W. Henderson of the Boston office, died yesterday, aged fifty. He was an ex-Captain of the Roxbury Horse Guards and a veteran of the rebellion.

—Capt. Charles Bendire, United States Army, died at Jacksonville, Fla., Thursday, of Bright's disease. Capt. Bendire was a native of Germany and was commissioned from the ranks in 1854. He was breveted First Lieutenant for gallantry at Trevillian Station, Va., in 1864, and as Major for bravery in action against Indians at Canyon Creek, Mon., in 1877. He was retired from the cavalry in 1886 for disability in line of duty, and since that time has risen to prominence in scientific circles as an ornithologist of the Smithsonian Institution.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Company B of the Seventy-first Regiment, National Guard, will attend the performance of "Secret Service" at the Garrick Theatre Monday night. The company will afterward dine at the Arena.

—Signor Alberti, who appeared here under the direction of Col. Mapleson as the principal baritone of the Imperial Opera Company, has been engaged by Oscar Hammerstein to appear at the Olympia Music Hall Feb. 15.

—The following cast has been engaged for the production of "My Friend From India" at Hoyt's Theatre Feb. 22: M. A. Kennedy, Cyril Scott, William Collier, John Maher, Robert Mitchell, W. M. Lane, Marion Abbott, Lulu Tabor, Lilla Vane, and Nita Allen.

—"The Rubicon of Love," a three-act farcical comedy, will be acted at the Lyceum Theatre Tuesday afternoon by the advanced students of the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts. The play will be produced under the direction of May Robson.

—Mr. Frank J. Wilstach is making elaborate preparations for the production of "El Capitan" by the De Wolf Hopper Company, at the Broadway Theatre Feb. 22. The three-hundredth performance of the opera was celebrated last Monday at the Columbia Theatre, Chicago.

—Possibly with a view to expand the musical education of the young men of the Protectory Band, the Brothers of the Manhattan College have decided to give them the opportunity of attending a matinée performance of "Shamus O'Brien" at the Broadway Theatre to-day.

—Yvette Guilbert's farewell appearance at the Herald Square Theatre to-morrow night will probably be the last time that she will be seen here as a singer. It is announced that after her return to Paris she intends to devote herself to the study of the drama. The performance will be a benefit to her manager, Mr. T. D. Marks.

—A special matinée performance of "Heartsease" will be given for the benefit of the Jewish Working Girls' Vacation Society at the Garden Theatre, Friday, Feb. 19. The Vacation Society has for the last six years rented a house in the country where during the Summer months more than 1,000 girls have enjoyed a vacation.

—Julius Steger, late of the "Santa Maria" Opera Company, has been engaged by Cowdery & Duff to appear in the principal rôle of their new operetta, "La Falote," (The Spectre,) by Louis Varney, to be produced at the Casino March 1. Mr. Steger will play the rôle of Pierre. Yvonne de Treville, a pupil of Marchesi, who made her début in "Nanon" in Paris last year, will also appear in one of the principal parts.

—William Parry, the stage manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, and Max Freeman secured yesterday the Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue, where they intend to establish a high school of opera. It is the intention of the new directors to teach operatic beginners the practical requirements of the operatic stage, including the coaching of parts, scenes, full ensembles of grand and comic opera, in fact, the whole gamut of modern and traditional stage business.

—The programme for the coming week at the opera is as follows: Monday, "Faust," the Messrs. De Reszke, M. Lassalle, and Mme. Calvé; Tuesday, Mme. Bauermeister and Mme. Mantelli; Wednesday, "Le Nozze Di Figaro," with Mme. Calvé for the first time as Cherubino; Friday, "Le Cid," (first performance,) the Messrs. De Reszke, M. Plançon, M. Lassalle, M. Bars, Signor Carsi, Signor de Vaschetti, and Mme. Clementine de Vere and Mme. Lityinne. Saturday afternoon, "Le Nozze Di Figaro"; Saturday night, "Il Trovatore" (by request.) On Sunday, Feb. 14, the last Sunday concert will be given, under the direction of Anton Seidl.

—The ignorance of the ordinary theatrical man was exhibited in some of the awkward phrases on the play-bill at the Fifth Avenue Theatre the first night of "Dr. Claudius." Marion Crawford certainly did not write the programme. Probably it was written by the press agent, who now, in a typewritten statement of the "success" of "Dr. Claudius," expresses his opinion that "the verdict of the critics is not always accepted as an 'ultima thule' by the large body of playgoers." This is undoubtedly true. The verdict of the critics may frequently be accepted as a casus belli, a lapsus calami, or a cacoethes carpendi, but never as an ultima thule.

Lillian Russell to Sing in the Tombs.

Lillian Russell will sing to the prisoners in the Tombs to-morrow afternoon. Warden Van De Carr wrote a letter to Canary & Lederer, her managers, asking them to request the songstress to add her voice to the regular Sunday services. In due time a favorable answer was received.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

There is youthfulness and good looks in a fine head of hair. If yours is harsh, faded, gray, or scanty, use PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

DIED.

CLEMENS.—On Feb. 5, Emeline V., widow of Mellville Clemens, in her 69th year.
Funeral service from THE HOME, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Monday, Feb. 8, at 11 A. M.

HASKELL.—At Bloomfield, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 4, David Leavitt Haskell, in the seventy-ninth years of his age.
Funeral private.

PROUDFIT.—Suddenly, on Feb. 4, 1897, of heart failure, at Morristown, N. J., Robert Ralston Proudfit.
Funeral Monday, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, in South Street Presbyterian Church. Relatives, friends, and army comrades invited to attend. Kindly omit flowers.

ROSS.—William, late of Hyde Park, on Friday, Feb. 5, at the house of his daughter.
Funeral services will be held at 158 West 106th St., New York City, at 1 P. M., Sunday, Feb. 7.
Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

STONE.—On the 5th inst., at 337 West 58th St., Sarah Louisa Stone, widow of Wm. Emery Stone.
Funeral services at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West 46th St., Feb. 6, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Philadelphia.

SWIFT.—Suddenly on Thursday, Feb. 4, Lucy Davies Swift, widow of Dr. Samuel Swift, and daughter of the late Henry E. Davies.
Funeral will take place at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th St. and Madison Av., on Saturday, Feb. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly, of heart failure, at his home, No. 47 West 73d St., on Feb. 4, 1897, Frederic Taylor, in his 60th year.
Funeral services at his late residence, 47 West 73d St., Monday, the 8th inst., at 9:30 A. M. Interment at Philadelphia.

WHITE.—At Hackensack, N. J., Feb. 5, 1897, Helena Van Wyck, widow of Dr. Lewis H. White of Fishkill, N. Y.
Funeral from the residence of her son, Dr. Howell White, Fishkill, Monday, Feb. 8, at 11:30 A. M.

WRIGHT.—At Hudson, N. Y., Feb. 4, after a short illness, Almira Lowerre, wife of William A. Wright.
Funeral at the Worth House, Hudson, Sunday at 3 o'clock.

The pious care be ours the dead to burn.—U. S. CREMATION CO., (LD.,) 62 East Houston St., New York. Write for pamphlets.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Feb.
ANDERSON, Edith W., 152 W. 76th St.		19	5
BROWN, Maria L., 264 W. 28d St.		78	4
BROWN, Eugene, 66 Grove St.		42	4
BRUCKNER, Philip, 748 E. 168th St.		51	3
BUECHEL, Martin, 227 E. 112th St.		45	3
CLARK, Mary, 2,037 Washington Av.		78	4
CALVERT, Maggie, 1,334 Stebbins Av.		45	4
CHASE, George, 2,191 3d Av.		41	3
CUNNEEN, James, 169 Greenwich St.		2	4
DROOGAN, Charles, 305 Spring St.		34	4
DONOHUE, James J., 67 Columbus Av.		15	4
DUBOIS, Clemence, 136 Bleecker St.		28	1
DUFFY, Peter, 534 W. 50th St.		1	4
DRAGONETTI, Pasquale, 70½ James St.		1	3
DUNNS, David, 491 W. 18th St.	

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

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FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

Metropolitan Trust Co.
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Nos. 37 & 39 Wall St.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
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Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Receives deposits of money on interest and acts as trustee for corporations and individuals on favorable terms.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHARLES M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Assistant Secretary.

Atlantic Mut. Insurance Scrip,
Local Investment Securities,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and irregular. Call money, 1½ to 2 per cent.

In yesterday's stock market there was a trifle more activity than lately has been the rule, but not much progress was made toward establishing any pronounced tendency for prices. Only two or three stocks changed as much as a whole point, and, with one exception, they were stocks in which transactions were insignificant.

***

The exception was Sugar Trust. Heavier trades were made in that than on any recent day, close to 65,000 shares being dealt in. It declined a point. Wall Street is filled with conflicting tales of profits and losses by the Sugar Trust. One guess is as good as another. Nobody knows a single thing as to what the facts are—nobody outside of the little coterie of millionaires who personally direct the trust's affairs. It is the blind pool of all blind pools.

***

This continually threatening fact does not keep Wall Street traders out of the stock when there is any show of activity in it. It would be foolish to suggest that a respectable fraction of the transactions in the stock are made for the account of insiders in a market such as we have lately been having, though the average rumor of Wall Street always has it that insiders are continually at the manipulative helm. As a matter of fact, there are indications that at least two of the most important magnates of the Sugar Trust are for the time being not doing any Wall Street business. Some of the lesser insiders have been running a pool in the stock, but they do this on an independent basis only.

***

Other trust stocks are showing sympathetic weakness every time Sugar Trust recedes. The Tobacco Trust, the Lead Trust, the Leather Trust, all lost something in market value yesterday, though there were no such transactions in all of them combined as was represented by the transactions in Sugar Trust, and in each the net loss was insignificant.

***

The Granger stocks show some activity, but fluctuate mildly. The coal stocks are less conspicuous than they have been.

***

Government bonds were lower. The sales were $20,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 111⅝@111½, and $75,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 122½@122¼@122⅝.

***

In State bonds, $5,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 6¼, $1,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s at 79, and $700 do, small, at 77.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCE.

Del., Lack. & West..	1	Northern Pacific pf...	¾
Great Northern pf..	½		

STOCKS DECLINE.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	½	Metropolitan Traction	¾
Am. Sug. Refs.	1	Ore. R. & N. pf.	½
Am. S. R. pf.	⅝	Pull. Pal. Car	½
Am. Tobacco	⅝	St. P. & Omaha	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Consolidated Gas.	½	Wheel. & L. E. pf..	⅛
Illinois Steel Co.	1		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCE.

Chi., B. & Q., Neb. Ext. 4s	1¼	St. P. 1st, D. & Gt. N. 5s	2
Cons. Gas., Chi. 5s	1½	Tenn. C. & I. 1st. 6s	2
N. Pac. gen. lien 3s	1⅝	Tol. & O. Cent. 1st.	3
Rich. & D. deb. 5s	5⅛		

BONDS DECLINED.

Rio Grande Western 1st	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $86,348,343; balances, $4,771,464; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $186,466.

Money on call in London, 1@1¼ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1¾@1⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange very dull. Posted rates, $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.86¾@$4.86¼ for demand, $4.86⅝@$4.86¾ for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.19⅜ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅜@95½, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—Par to 25c premium.

***

Among New York bankers there is a growing feeling that the middle of this month will see some show of improvement in money market conditions. Out-of-town correspondents are beginning to suggest that local demands for funds are in sight. A Cincinnati authority says:

"There seems to be very little improvement in the general business situation, and evidently nothing is developing to require investments of sums in any amounts, for money continues piling up in the local banks, and it seems to be the same elsewhere. Possibly the most encouraging feature is that fewer complaints of trade are heard. This might possibly mean that many have grown tired of complaining, or that a few may be more satisfactorily employed. Money rates are unchanged, and discounting continues at 5 to 6 per cent., mostly at 5 per cent., if the customer's account is the least desirable. With Government bonds as collaterals, it is quite easy to negotiate good collateral call loans at 2½ per cent., but the ruling rate for brokers' collateral call loans continues 3 per cent.; and, while it is generally hoped that conditions will not warrant a lower rate, it is feared that they will. A few collateral time loans were negotiated at 3½@4 per cent., some long-time paper at the latter figure."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were dull and lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ⅝, to 96¼. Declined—St. Paul, ⅝, to 78⅜, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 52. Canadian Pacific sold at 57¾, Erie at 15¼, do first preferred at 36¼. Illinois Central at 97¼, Reading at 13½, and Atchison at 15⅝. British consols declined ⅛, to 113 1-16, for money, and 113 3-16 for the account.

The Bank of England gained on balance £7,000. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 7½c and exchange on London at 25f 19c.

NOT A TIME TO SELL.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Co. write:

"The weakness of the Grangers is attributed to heavy selling by London of St. Paul and Boston of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. The Joint Traffic Association is in no danger of dissolution; securities are selling below ante-election prices, and it would not be in order for holders to part with them at this time, with underlying conditions more favorable than for years. In the next upward movement we expect to see Northern Pacific preferred a leader.

THE NEW STATE TAX DECISION.

The financial news agency of Dow, Jones & Co. issued the following bulletin in Wall Street yesterday:

"We have obtained a copy of the record of the State of Ohio-Western Union tax suit. The complaint in Ohio recited the law under which taxes were levied on Western Union. The assessors were to be guided by the value of the property, as determined by the value of the entire capital stock of the company. The assessment should be on the proportion to which the property in that State bore to the entire property of the company, as determined by the value of the capital stock. In Ohio, Western Union property was valued at $2,011,076 in 87 counties, and the tax, from 2½ to 3 per cent., was between $50,000 and $60,000. Western Union retorted that its property in Ohio was not worth any such sum, and fought the plan of assessment in every way, declaring that the market value of the property, as shown by Stock Exchange prices, was incorrect, as the capital stock of the company could never be sold at the prices prevailing then.

They claimed that they only had white cedar poles in Ohio, the average cost of each was only $1.50; it cost $1 to put them up ready for wire; that the wire cost $17.10 per mile, and stringing cost $4 per mile. The total cost of a mile of telegraph line in Ohio, according to Western Union, was $103.60.

"The United States Supreme Court overruled every objection of the Western Union Company, and decided that States have the right to so tax Western Union and other companies.

"State taxes run from 1½ to 3½ per cent. Each State in the Union can tax Western Union under this decision, on the Ohio basis. If the average is 2 per cent., Western Union taxes would be, on $100,000,000 of stock, $2,000,000, and on a market value of, say, $80,000,000, $1,600,000.

"The taxes which Western Union has paid have been:

Year ending June 30, 1896	$422,191
Year ending June 30, 1895	429,369
Year ending June 30, 1894	418,224

"It is naturally argued that under the Supreme Court decision, each State will take advantage of the fact, as soon as possible, in order to increase its revenue."

***

The suggestion that "each State will take advantage" of the Western Union Company under this decision seems somewhat far-fetched. Eastern States will hardly attempt any process to raise revenues that has not back of it something more than a mere technical opportunity to do so. It may be that some Western States will be glad to impose such exactions, if they have the power to do so; but in the East that example will hardly find followers—unless such taxation be equitable as well as technically legal.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

The commercial agencies in their reviews to be published to-day will not point out much improved features in the situation. The business world is still content to sit still and await developments, largely pinning their business plans upon what may come to pass after the present Congress adjourns and the special session convened by Mr. McKinley shall enact new tariff legislation. What business interests hope to gain by this is not that they (even the most ardent political friends of Mr. McKinley) count on any boom to grow out of the recasting of the tariff; but their expectations are based on the fact that with such tariff legislation we may be able to count upon stable revenue laws for a considerable time to come.

***

R. G. Dun & Co. will say:

No important change in business appears, but the number of manufacturing establishments starting much exceeds the number of those stopping during the week, and so much that the curtailment of working time in many cotton mills probably does not lessen the aggregate productive force or amount of wages paid. There is distinct increase in orders for woolen goods, some gain in the silk manufacture, a waiting condition with gain in one branch of boots and shoes, and indications of better things coming in the iron and steel manufacture. All symptoms are favorable in the money market, and a large sale of securities in connection with the Northern Pacific and Oregon Navigation interests to European purchasers will put off still further the possibility of gold exports. It is also cheering evidence of confidence among European investors.

To many it is the most perplexing feature of current events that wheat does not rise much, though it has advanced 13c for the week. Atlantic exports have been only 1,698,046 bushels, flour included, against 1,965,456 for same week last year, while Western receipts have been only 1,408,170 bushels, against 2,800,407 bushels last year. The condition of the market is not explained by any special information, but current prices show that no great confidence is felt in the estimates of supplies available for the rest of the year. Cotton fell to 7¼c after the agreement to close Fall River and other print cloth works became known, but recovered the quotation of a week ago, 7.31c, without further news. Spinners' takings have been on small, this year, those of Northern mills about 400,000 bales less than in 1894-5, that he admitted narrowness of demand for goods has at present considerable weight. It appears that foreign trade is also somewhat restricted by narrowness of demand.

Sales of wool have been smaller than in other recent weeks, and yet are far in excess of the consumption of all mills for a week, if all were fully employed. At the three chief markets the aggregate for the week has been 13,563,700 pounds, and for five weeks since Jan. 1 it has been 51,300,700 pounds, of which 31,890,700 have been domestic, and some of the largest mills are arranging with sellers to store the wool purchased for thirty or sixty days, because the mills are overcrowded with stocks on hand. A London account states that prices of Australian would have gone lower but for American buying, and rumor credits a single concern with purchases of 15,000,000 pounds Australian there or abroad. There has been only a slight stiffening in prices, but more foreign wool will be taken and stored, it is believed, if Western holders continue to demand higher prices. More important than these indications is a little better demand for heavy-weight goods, which has led some of the smaller mills to buy wool more freely and thus enable a number to start operations.

The earnings of railroads during the year thus far have been 6.2 per cent. smaller than last year, and 10.9 per cent. smaller than in 1893. Returns of clearings at the principal clearing houses are 7.1 per cent. larger than last year, but 30.8 per cent. smaller than in 1892. At Boston, Baltimore, and New York the transactions are especially encouraging.

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Bradstreet's will say:

General trade, which was retarded by unfavorable weather a week ago, has recovered somewhat at Chattanooga, Memphis, Birmingham, and New Orleans. While the cold weather cut into stocks of heavy goods, it delayed the sale of Spring goods. Other relatively favorable trade reports are from St. Paul, Chicago, Minneapolis, and St. Louis. At most centres jobbers report business quiet or unchanged, with no prospect for immediate improvement.

The restriction of the production of cotton goods has not strengthened the market or advanced prices yet. The heavy increase in sales of wool, 40,000,000 pounds at Boston alone since Jan. 1, against 24,000,000 pounds last year, is based largely on the expectation of a higher duty on wool. More woolen mills have started up, and those which have hit the popular taste in style and fabric are full of present business.

One of the most unsatisfactory industrial features is the lack of demand for iron and steel, prices of which in the Central-Western States have gotten below nominal quotations. Eastern and Western iron makers are attracted by the expansion of the Southern pig iron export trade within a few months. In view of the probability of the continuation of this branch of our export trade, predictions that Southern pig iron cannot continue to go abroad at a profit, after demand and price revive, recall the predictions of a dozen years ago, that Southern pig iron could not be made and sold for $10 a ton at a profit.

The downward tendency of prices of staples noted during the past two or three weeks is checked in part, there being almost an equal number of the products and commodities usually quoted which go higher or lower or unchanged, compared with last week.

The check to the number of business failures reported last week appears again in the total for the current week, 305 throughout the United States, as compared with 326 last week, 338 in the first week of February, 1896, 293 in the like week of 1895, 336 in the corresponding period in 1894, and as contrasted with 223 in the first week of February, 1893, three months before the panic.

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

No material improvement appears in the coal and iron trades. The markets are largely featureless, though important interests believe that a change for the better may soon come. In its current review to-day The Engineering and Mining Journal will say:

"Contrary to expectations, the retailers have not come into the market to any extent to replenish their stocks of coal, which were drawn upon quite heavily during the recent cold weather. What purchases they are making are reported to be in unusually small lots. It is a gratifying fact for many of the producing interests that the quantity of coal which they delivered during January was considerably in excess of the amount mined, the difference required for delivery having of course been taken from the stocks on hand. It is believed the same thing can be done during February, with the 2,500,000 tonnage, though it is freely admitted by some that a half million ton reduction, even of that amount, would be an advantage to all concerned. To this, however, two of the producing companies will not listen. It is still the general report that the July circular of prices is being obtained, with better on certain special grades of coal.

"At the same time there is a current rumor, taking the form of a half-hearted complaint, that the deliveries on orders at prices much below the July circular, taken before the recent stand was made to obtain these prices, form entirely too large a portion of the present business. Some of the companies seem to have no trouble in booking orders where others fail. The circular of prices now in effect is as follows: $3.75 for broken, $4 for egg and chestnut, and $4.25 for stove."

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In the soft coal market most of the producers hardly know just where they stand. Prices seem to be down to the lowest possible ebb on contracts for delivery after April 1, but now come reports and rumors of these same prices for present delivery. The disorganization of the trade is such that one is unable to judge whether the end of cutting has been reached. A number of the well-known coals have simply stood aside and booked practically no orders, believing that there was trade enough for all, and that this craze would pass over. To be sure, what is considered as the cream of the trade has been partly contracted for, but there is still a proportion of this trade that has not been taken, which will be handled probably in a more businesslike way, to the advantage of both the producer and the consumer. It is stated in the trade that the Chesapeake and Ohio people have contracted for say 1,200,000 tons, Baltimore and Ohio shippers 700,000 tons, Clearfield 500,000 tons, Pocahontas and Beech Creek smaller amounts, though these figures are in the nature of estimates, and, of course, cannot be proved. The total of these amounts, however, would still leave a considerable sum for future contracts, which is about the only hope of the trade for this season. The prices range from 25 to 50 cents off last season's figures, according to the kind of coal.

The present shipments are small from all regions, and all consuming territories are taking only small amounts of coal. Even all-rail trade, which seems to have held its own better than the others, has dropped off considerably. Transportation from mines to tide is very bad, and boats loading are kept waiting the best part of a week in most cases for their cargoes. Cars are still in plentiful supply.

Most of the shipping harbors are blocked more or less with ice, and regular and irregular tows cannot be calculated on for their arrival with any certainty. The coastwise vessel market is strong, most vessels asking the best price they think they may get, it being difficult to quote freights. We should say nominal freight rates from Philadelphia are, say, $1 to Boston and 85 cents to Sound ports.

***

Iron markets generally are not in a very active or encouraging condition. While a considerable volume of trade is reported, prices are generally low, and there is in many quarters a pressure to sell that does not promise well for the future. Producers generally are holding back to see what arrangements are to be made about prices of lake iron ore for the season. There is a general impression that the high rates of 1896 cannot be maintained, and that a basis more nearly approaching the rates in 1895 will be adopted. Meantime there is some uncertainty and apprehension, as furnacemen believe that it will be impossible for them to go on with four-dollar Bessemer ores.

The Steel-Billet Pool at its meeting in Pittsburg, on Saturday, Jan. 30, after hearing the report of the special committee of three on the matter of reorganization, instructed the Executive Committee to return the earnest money, which was deposited when the association was formed, as guarantee that the depositing firm would observe the rules of the pool. The return of the guarantee fund practically ends the association. It was then decided that the committee act as a Special Committee to consider any plans that may be proposed to get the manufacturers together again.

There has been no improvement in the local trade, and prices in consequence are unsteady.

The exportation of Southern pig iron is being actively pushed, and several thousand tons have been sold. In addition to the shipments to Europe we understand an order for 1,000 tons from Sydney, Australia, has been taken. Russia is also making inquiries for this class of iron, and only a few days ago 100 tons of malleable iron were asked for. Recently there was taken an order for 4,000 tons of Southern pig iron to go to Antwerp. The inquiry for 900 tons which we reported as coming from Manchester, England, a short time ago has been refused as the requisite transportation could not then be secured.

We have learned from apparently good authority that much of the iron exported does not reach the consumer directly, but is taken by a jobbing house, which places it on the market abroad. While there is some iron being disposed of in this way there are also some consumers abroad who buy the product at the mill here. Among the largest of such buyers is a firm in Holland, which owns several furnaces on the European continent. English parties who are said to be interested in some furnaces in the South are credited with having bought 10,000 tons of pig iron.

The exportation of steel billets by the Carnegie Company and others continues. In the case of the Carnegie Company we understand the shipments are of surplus supply only. The market at home is showing how keen the competition can be, and prices are now given as $15@$15.50 at mill, and it is likely that even these figures can be shaded.

TRUST NEWS VIA BOSTON.

Most of the selling of Sugar certificates was by a firm openly bearish in the stock, but a belief prevailed that part of the orders at least came from interests connected with the pool which has been active in the stock for some time. In the sugar trade it was stated that business so far this year is unsatisfactory.

Leather preferred declined on liquidation of stock for small speculators who bought the stock some time ago on points that an extra dividend will be declared this month in addition to the quarterly dividend of 1 per cent.

A Director of the company is authority for the statement that only 1 per cent. will be declared.—Boston Transcript.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64⅞@65¼. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50⅝@51⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 499,083.69 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 29¾d per ounce.

Following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, compared with the last four years:

Imports of gold from Jan. 1 to date	$273,176
Exports in the same period	192,080
Net imports	$81,096
Net exports, 1896	3,880,216
Net exports, 1895	25,889,109
Net exports, 1894	1,055,476
Net exports, 1893	14,649,444

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On the Stock Exchange, 300 shares of Standard Consolidated sold at 1.65. On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Brunswick sold at .18, 600 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .13, 100 Little Chief at .10, 200 Ophir at 1.00, 300 Pharmacist at .18, 200 Savage at .50, and 200 Yellow Jacket at .25.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week were valued at $2,416,070, against $2,112,096 last week and $3,026,038 for the corresponding period of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,532,826, against $2,189,278 last week and $3,199,672 in the same week of last year.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Third Avenue stockholders seem to be uneasy about their stock, on account of the loss of franchise of the King's Bridge route, which cost considerable money, and it may require long litigation to get it back. The stock showed weakness the day after the Second Avenue deal was announced. Standard Oil continues upward and yesterday it closed 275 bid, 276 asked. East River Gas is lower, on news from Albany. Gas bonds continue in good demand, with Standard Gas firsts 112 and interest bid

Quotations yesterday for outside securities were as follows:

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	197	205
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	117
Broadway Surface 2d	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	172	173
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	66	69
Brooklyn Elevated	3	5
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	104
Buffalo Cross-town 5s	103½	105
Buffalo Street Railway stock	73½	75
Buffalo Street Railway 1st	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River	152	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	114
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	160	167
Eighth Avenue Railroad	330	350
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	56	62
Kings County Traction	39	41
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue R. R. stock	148	153
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	108	111
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	193	200
Third Avenue Railroad	152	155
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	104	107
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20	21
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95½	97½

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	57½	58½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	45	60
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	92
N. Y. & E. R. stock	58	60
Union Ferry stock	59	60
Union Ferry 5s	101	103

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	91	93
Indianapolis Gas stock	130	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	64½
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	76	77

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Columbus Gas	68	71
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	17	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	68	74
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	200	205
Grand Rapids Gas stock	60	62
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89	90
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	230	235
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	45	45½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	75	76½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	104½	105½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	80	90
Standard Gas pf., New York	107½	109
Standard Gas 1st, New York	112	115
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	59	61½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	89	90½

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	41½	44
American Typefounders	29	33
Barney & Smith common	9	12
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	25	30
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	72½	75
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	98	100
Journeay & Burnham	..	36
Journeay & Burnham pf.	..	90
Lorillard Company pf.	102	103½
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	50	51½
Michigan Peninsular C. 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	19½	21
New York Biscuit Company 6s	104	106
Nicaragua Canal Con. (n.)	4	8
Pennsylvania Coal	225	240
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	60	67
Standard Oil Trust	275	276
Trenton Pottery	8	9
Trenton Pottery pf.	30	40
Union Typewriter	6½	8½
Union Typewriter 1st	85	89
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	71	74
Wagner Car Company	153	157½
Worthington Pump pf.	81	84

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	86	90
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	101	..
Central & South American Tel.	119½	121
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Hudson R. Tel. stock	58½	62½
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	66
Madison Square Garden stock	7	12
Madison Square Garden 2d	68	72
New York and New Jersey Tel.	125½	127
New York Loan & Imp. stock	45	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company.	97½	99
Pittsburg-Shenango Railroad stock.	16½	17¼
Trow Directory pf.	31	36

†Ex Nov., '96, coupon.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Manhattan	210
American Exchange	174	Market & Fulton	215
Broadway	250	Mechanics'	180
Butchers & Drovers'	125	Mechanics' & Trad.	130
Central National	150	Mercantile	165
Chase National	92½	Merchants'	136
Chatham	290	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	425
City	300	Nassau	154
Citizens'	125	National Union	135
Columbia	170	New Amsterdam	190
Commerce	205	New York	230
Continental	130	N. Y. County	650
Corn Exchange	200	Nat. Bk. N. A.	130
East River	125	Pacific	170
Fifth Avenue	2900	Park	255
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	200
Fourth National	174	Phenix	104
Gallatin National	305	Republic	145
Garfield National	500	Seaboard National	160
German-American	1..	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	315	State of New York	110
Hudson River	155	Third National	98
Importers & Traders'	530	United States Nat.	175
Irving	140	West Side	275
Leather Manf'rs	274	Western National	11..
Lincoln National	750		

There was a sale of three shares of Ninth National at 101.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The stock market was broader than it has been for many months, with the chief interest centring in the Yerkes securities. West Chicago opened at 92@93 ex dividend, and sold freely until noon, when it was 95 account and 94¼ regular. Sales were heavy at the advance. North Chicago opened at 198 and closed at 206 cash and 207 account. Lake Street Elevated also kept on its gaining career. Certificates which a few days ago were selling at 11 or thereabout advanced to 15⅞ and were held firmly. Stock sold to 18 and closed at 17½, with barely 1⅜ difference in favor of stock as against receipts. Milwaukee and Chicago and Chicago Brewing stock are attracting more attention. Milwaukee preferred sold to 39, a gain of 2 points. Common sold to 13⅜.

During the afternoon the bears attacked Biscuit viciously and sold it freely from 50 down to 47, and sparingly to 46¼. Then it rallied to 49, and on the close, with a few sales of ten-share lots, it broke off to 46 or thereabout.

It is now officially announced that the ten-million-dollar consolidated bond issue of the West Chicago Street Railroad Company has been placed with the Central Trust Company of New York, and P. A.B. Widener and Mr. Elkins of Philadelphia. There are one or two other parties in the deal, but the gentlemen and the corporations named are the only ones that have been made public.

Clearing House settlement prices for to-day:

American Strawboard	28
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co.	61
Brew. & Malt. Co.	12½
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	35
Chicago City Railway	204
Chicago Packing & P. Co.	36½
Chicago Packing & P. Co. pf.	85½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	119
Lake Street Elevated	17
International Packing Company	23
International Packing Co. pf.	43½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	12¾
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	39
New York Biscuit Co.	46½
North Chicago Street Railroad	205
Street's W. S. Car Line	14
West Chicago Street Railroad	94½
Lake Street Elevated, trust certificates	14¾

*Ex dividend.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE
STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company.

The past eight years have shown an increase in the stated bond and stock liabilities of this Company, amounting to about

TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS.

No commensurate increase of assets has apparently been reported to the stockholders. There are even rumors of floating debts and of Car Trusts, which would still further increase this total.

At the request of a number of stockholders in no way connected with the administration of the Company, but holding over $1,000,000.00 of its stock, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee to conduct an investigation into the affairs of the Company entirely independent of the administration. This investigation need not be hostile to the administration, but the change of condition from that of a prosperous dividend-paying road to one burdened with debt and in the hands of a receiver warrants a searching investigation of an entirely independent character.

This investigation can obviously be best and most properly carried on by a committee not representing bondholders, but representing the outside stockholders only, and having no member who is an officer of the Company.

The undersigned therefore invite the co-operation of all stockholders interested in such an independent investigation and solicit an immediate response from them.

CHAS. FAIRCHILD
of Chas. Fairchild & Co.,
29 Wall Street.
ALEXANDER McNEILL
of Thompson, Adams & McNeill,
41 Broad Street.
SELDEN BACON, Counsel, 32 Liberty St.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
For account of whom it may concern:
$22,000 Missouri Pacific Ry. Co., 1st Mtge. 5s, 1920, (Hypd.)
$2,000 Wabash R. R. Co. Deb. 6s, Series B, 1939, (Hypd.)
$10,000 Wheeling Bridge & Terminal Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6s, 1939, (Hypd.)
$37,000 Wheeling B

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Feb. 5, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
140	153	2	Adams Express	140	140	149	149	.....
110	112	80	American Express	111¾	111¾	111½	111½	.....
12⅞	13⅛	3,820	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅜	13⅜	12¾	13	— ⅛
31½	31⅝	1,164	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	31¼	31⅝	31	31⅜	— ¼
113⅜	113⅞	64,022	American Sugar Refs.	113⅞	114½	113⅛	113⅝	—1
101¾	102¼	242	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	101⅝	102	101⅝	102	— ⅜
72½	72⅝	4,010	American Tobacco	73	73	72	72½	— ⅜
102	103	198	Am. Tobacco pf	103⅛	103	102	103⅛	.....
14⅝	14⅞	1,310	At., T. & S.F.,all in.pd.	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
24¾	24⅞	3,051	At., T. & S. F. pf	24¾	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
11	11¼	100	Bay State Gas	11	11	11	11	+ ¼
18⅜	19½	300	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	19	19	19	19	.....
89½	91	85	Brooklyn Union Gas	91	91	90½	90½	.....
71	76	5	Bur., C. R. & Northern	72	72	72	72	.....
17¼	17½	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
74⅜	74½	15,225	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	74½	74½	73¾	74½	— ⅛
95	98	10	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	93	98	98	98	.....
77¼	77⅜	4,120	Chicago Gas	77¼	77½	76⅞	77⅜	.....
76	76⅛	10,005	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	76⅛	76¼	75⅝	76	— ⅛
132⅜	133½	20	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	133½	133¾	133¼	133¼	.....
104	104¼	466	Chi. & Northwestern.	103⅞	104⅝	103⅞	104	— ⅛
67⅜	67⅝	1,755	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	67⅜	67⅝	67¼	67½	— ⅛
27	27½	200	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	27	27½	27	27½	+ ⅜
166½	170	60	Cleveland & Pittsburg	166	166	166	166	.....
4	4¼	500	Col. & H. C., all in. pd.	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
9⅜	10	310	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	9⅜	9⅝	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
147½	148	410	Consolidated Gas Co.	147¼	148	147¼	148	— ⅛
108	108¼	1,775	Delaware & Hudson	107½	108½	107¼	108⅛	+ ¼
152	153	600	Del., Lack. & Western	152½	153	152½	153	+1
35½	35¾	2,605	General Electric	35⅝	35¾	35¼	35¾	.....
122	123	100	Great Northern pf	122	122	122	122	+ ½
94½	95½	110	Illinois Central	94¾	94¾	94¾	94⅝	— ⅛
35	36	500	Illinois Steel Co	36¼	36¼	35¼	35¼	—1
17	17	100	Lake Erie & Western.	16½	16½	16½	16½	.....
65	68	30	Lake Erie & West. pf.	66¼	67	66½	67	.....
152¼	153⅜	660	Lake Shore	153¼	153¼	152½	153	— ½
50⅝	50⅞	2,710	Louisville & Nashville.	50¾	50⅞	50½	50¾	— ⅛
89¼	89½	2,980	Manhattan Con.	89½	89½	89	89½	— ⅛
108	109¼	310	Metropolitan Traction.	108	108	108	108	— ¾
45	55	100	Minnesota Iron	55	50	50	50	— ½
13¼	14	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
30⅝	30⅞	800	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	30½	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	+ ¼
22	22¼	325	Missouri Pacific	22	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
22¾	23⅛	822	National Lead Co	22½	22¾	22½	22¾	— ¼
89	90	12	National Lead Co. pf.	90	90	89	89	.....
4	7	300	New Central Coal	5	5	5	5	.....
99	100	618	New Jersey Central	98¼	99½	98¼	99¼	+ ½
93	93⅜	320	New York Central	93½	93⅝	93¼	93⅝	+ ⅜
168	170	20	N. Y., N. H. & H.	169¼	169¼	169	169	.....
11¾	12½	500	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	12	12	12	12	.....
24½	25	200	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	24½	24½	24¼	24½	— ¼
4½	4⅝	25	North American	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
15¼	15½	2,619	Northern Pacific	15½	15⅝	14⅞	15¼	.....
38¼	38¼	6,843	Northern Pacific pf	37¼	38¼	37¼	38¼	+ ¾
43½	45	103	O. R. & Nav. pf.	44	44	44	44	— ½
25⅝	25⅞	700	Pacific Mail	25½	25⅞	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	26⅝	1,245	P. & R., all in. pd.	26¼	26½	26⅛	26¼	.....
13	13½	125	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	13	13	13	13	.....
155½	156	110	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	155½	155½	155½	155½	— ½
...	...	200	Rio Grande West. pf.	40	40	40	40	.....
5½	5⅝	208	St. L. & S. F.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
39½	40¼	208	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	39	39½	39	39½	+ ⅛
15½	15⅝	660	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+ ¼
10⅝	11½	10	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½	.....
48¼	49	1,600	St. Paul & Omaha	48½	48¾	48	48¾	— ⅝
15	15⅝	270	Southern Pacific	15	15½	15	15½	+ ½
9⅜	9½	700	Southern Railway	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
29¼	29⅝	1,805	Southern Railway pf.	29¼	29¼	28¾	29¼	.....
11	11¼	150	Standard R. & T.	11	11	11	11	.....
29½	29⅝	2,250	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ⅜
9⅛	9⅜	400	Texas Pacific	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	9¼	— ¼
...	...	40	Texas Central	10	10	10	10	.....
...	...	20	Texas Central pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½	.....
7¾	7⅞	1,900	Union Pacific	7⅞	7⅞	7	7¼	.....
8¼	8¾	300	United States Leather.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
59½	59½	11,200	U. S. Leather pf.	59	59¼	58½	59¼	.....
22	22¾	10	United States Rubber.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	.....
74⅜	75½	200	U. S. Rubber pf.	75½	75½	75	75	— ½
6¼	6⅜	200	Wabash	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
15⅞	15⅞	400	Wabash pf.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
82⅜	83	1,577	Western Union Tel.	82¾	83	82¾	83	.....
2⅜	2⅝	700	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	2½	2½	2½	2½	.....
9⅝	12	155	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Sales....		165,950						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Dock & Imp 5s		115¾
8,000		
Am Spirits M Co 6s		
1,000		77
7,000		77½
2,000		77⅝
36,000		77¼
Am Tobacco Co scrip		70
5,000		
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		70½
1,000		
At, T & S F gen 4s		82⅜
7,000		82¾
26,000		82½
1,000		82⅜
10,000		82¾
10,000		82⅜
5,000		82¼
34,000		82⅜
108,000		82½
5,000		82⅜
45,000		82½
Adjustment 4s		48¼
6,000		48⅝
5,000c		48¾
15,000		48¼
14,000		48⅜
10,000		48
2,000		48⅛
At & Pac gtd 4s, certfs of deposit		51½
20,000		51⅝
15,000		52
25,000		52¼
85,000		52½
5,000		52⅜
20,000		52¼
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s		119
2,000		
Brooklyn Elev 2d		42
1,000		
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s		108¼
7,000		108½
3,000		
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		97½
6,000		
Bur, C R & N 1st		106¼
500		
Canada So 1st gtd		110¾
2,000		
Cent of N J gen 5s		118
6,000		117¼
80,000s20F.		
Registered		117
2,000		
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		91
24,000		91¼
10,000		
Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s		112½
2,000		
Cent Pac 6s, 1898		101⅜
6,000		
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		76¼
5,000		76½
5,000		
Ches & Ohio con 5s		103⅜
2,000		103½
1,000		103⅞
7,000		104¼
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s		100½
1,000		
Chi, B & Q cons 7s		117¼
29,000		117½
1,000		
Chi, B & Q, Nebraska ext 4s		89¾
8,000		90
1,000c		90¼
38,000		89¾
5,000		89⅞
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		99
29,000		
Chicago & Erie 1st		111½
10,000		
Chi Junc & Union Stock Yards col 5s		103¼
5,000		
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs		42¾
30,000		43
15,000		42⅝
10,000		42¾
5,000		42⅝
10,000		42¾
5,000		42⅞
Chi & N W 30-year deb 5s		111
6,000		
Chi & N W cons 7s		140⅞
2,000		
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		103⅜
4,000		103½
1,000c		103¼
2,000		103⅜
5,000		103¼
10,000		103⅜
2,000		103½
Chi, R I & P deb 5s		98
4,000		
Col, H V & T 5s		75
4,000		76
8,000		75¾
4,000		68
Col, H V & T G M 6s		
1,000		117¼
Col & Ninth Av 1st		
1,000		86¼
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s		87
3,000		
2,000		108½
East Tenn, Va & Ga 1st		
21,000		108½
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s		
2,000		108¼
1,000		108½
Den & Rio Grande 4s		88⅝
5,000s20F		88¾
7,000		
Erie gen lien 3-4s		66
1,000c		65⅞
1,000c		66
4,000		
Erie 1st mortgage		109¼
8,000		
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s		91
6,000		91¼
7,000		
Gen Elec Co deb 5s		95⅞
5,000		
H & Tex Cent G M 4s		67
1,000		
Ill Cent 4s, 1953		101¼
5,000		
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs		76
4,000 a. and under		
Kan Pac 6s, Denver Div, assented		116⅞
2,000		
Lake Erie & West 2d 5s		100¾
4,000		101
18,000		
L S & M So 1st coup		111
7,000		
Lehigh V of N Y 1st		101½
1,000		
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented		104
5,000		
Louis & Nash 5s		100
1,000		
Metropolitan Elev 1st		118¾
1,000		
Mexican Int 1st 4s		70¼
6,000		
Mich Cent con 7s		117
6,000		
Midland of N J 1st		100
10,000		119
Mil & N 1st, 1910, main line		118¾
3,000		119
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s		113¾
2,000		
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Dakota & Gt So 5s		110
1,000		
I & D ext		132
4,000		
Minn & St L con 5s		103
5,000s20F		102
St L & S F G M 6s		112¾
5,000		
St L & S F 4s		66¼
10,000		66½
5,000		66¼
10,000		66⅝
25,000b30		66¾
15,000		66⅞
25,000		66⅞
St L & S F G M 5s		59½
2,000		59¾
5,000		59⅝
2,000		59½
Mo Pac 1st col 5s		96
10,000		
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s		67½
8,000		
N Y Cent deb 4s		102¼
1,000		
N Y Cent & H ext 4s		102½
3,000		
N Y Cent deb 5s		106¼
20,000		107⅜
1,000c		107⅝
Registered		107⅛
1,000		
N Y, O & W refdg 4s		91¾
5,000		92
27,000		92¼
5,000		92¼
6,000		92½
6,000		92¾
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s		103
3,000		
Nor Pac gen lien 3s		54¾
20,000		54⅞
10,000		54⅝
5,000		55
5,000		54⅞
5,000		55
10,000		54⅞
37,000		55
2,000		54⅞
5,000		55
16,000		54⅞
101,000		55
7,000		55¼
20,000		55¼
20,000		55⅜
7,000		55¼
10,000		55⅛
40,000		55⅜
10,000		55½
5,000		55¼
15,000		55½
1,000		55⅝
20,000		55¼
21,000		55¼
11,000		55½
30,000		55¾
60,000		55¼
5,000		55⅝
14,000		55½
8,000		55⅝
5,000		55⅜
20,000		55⅝
5,000		55¾
15,000		55⅞
2,000		55¾
137,000		56
85,000		56⅛
105,000		56¼
100,000		56½
N Y, C & St L 4s		105¼
10,000		105
11,000		
N Y & Harl 1st reg		112
11,000		
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		87½
28,000		87½
500		87⅝
34,000		87⅞
80,000		87½
16,000		87⅝
5,000		87⅜
70,000		87½
2,000		87⅝
Nor Pac cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented		60
5,000		
Nor Pac & Mon 1st, J P M & Co certfs		45¾
1,000		
Ohio Southern 1st		86½
2,000		
Oregon R & N 1st		83⅞
5,000		112
Oregon R & N 4s		
1,000		115¼
Oregon Short Line 6s		
15,000		113¾
Trust Co certfs		
9,000		113⅞
Oregon S L & U N Con, Trust Co certfs		75
21,000		
Penn Co gtd 4½s		110¼
2,000		
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid		46½
15,000		
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented		70¼
5,000 a. and under		81¾
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st		99¾
1,000		99¾
4,000		
Rens & Sar 1st		145⅞
5,000		
Rich & Danv deb 5s, stamped		100
1,000		101
1,000		100⅛
10,000		
Rio Grande West 1st		73
1,000		
St L & Iron Mount 1st ext 5s		66
5,000		90
Wisconsin Central		2
2		

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.08	.09
Belcher	.29	.31
Best & Belcher	.67	.74
Challar	.08	.08
Consolidated Cal. & Va	2.25	2.35
Crown Point	.30	.31
Gould & Curry	.47	.51
Hale & Norcross	1.15	1.15
Mexican	.45	.45
Ophir	.93	1.00
Potosi	.46	.53
Savage	.46	.49
Sierra Nevada	.46	.46
Union Consolidated	.31	.43
Utah	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.31	.31
Standard	1.65	1.60

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 5.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alamo	.05¼	.05¼
Anaconda	.73	.72
Argentum	.38¾	.39
Blue Bell	.06	.06
Consolidated	.11¾	.12
Grouse	.08	.07¾
Elkton	1.32½	1.33
Gibson	.47	.48½
Golden Fleece	.60	.75
Isabella	.51¾	.51
Jefferson	.13¾	.13
Pharmacist	.12¾	.12¾
Portland	1.24	1.24
Rosa	.10¼	.10¼
Union	.26	.26
Work	.08¼	.09

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95½	
4s, r., 1907	111¼	111¾
4s, c., 1907	112¼	112¾
4s, r., 1925	122¼	122¾
4c, c., 1925	122¼	122½
5s, c., 1904	113¼	113¾
5s, c., 1904	112¼	113¾
Cherokee 4s, 1898	104	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	104	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	106½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	104	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	104	..
Alb. & Sus	170	..
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	56	61
Am. Coal	111	119
Am. Cotton Oil	11⅛	12¼
Am. C. Oil pf	55	65
Am. T. & C	85	90
Ann Arbor	9	10
Ann Arbor pf	25½	27
Atlantic & Pacific	⅛	¼
Balt. & Ohio	15	16
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	6
Boston A. L. pf	104	106
Brunswick Co.		⅝
Buff., R. & P.	16⅜	22
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	65
Canada Southern	45	60
Canadian Pacific	55⅝	56¾
Central Pacific	11⅞	12½
Chi. & Alton	164	..
Chi. & Alton pf	174	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	42	45
Chicago G. W.	5	5
Chi. & N. W. pf.	158	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1¼
C.Coal & I.Dev.pf.	2	3
Col. Fuel & Iron.	24½	26
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	90
C., H. V. & T. pf.	..	45
Com. Cable	158	172
Consol. Coal	33	40
Den. & R. G.	11	12¼
D. & R. G. pf.	42	42½
D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	58	..
D., S. S. & A.	3¾	4¾
D., S. S. & A. pf.	8	9¾
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	104½	105½
Erie	14⅝	..
Erie 1st pf.	35	36
Erie 2d pf.	..	22
Erie Tel. & Tel., ex div.	64⅞	..
Ev. & T. H.	25	31
Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	45
G. B. & W.	30	40
G. B. & W., deb., A	..	50
G. B. & W., deb., B	4⅝	5
Homestake	35	40
Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	..
Iowa Central	7	8
Iowa Central pf.	25½	26
Joliet & Chicago	155	..
Kan. & Mich.	5	7
Keok. & D. M.	2	4
K. & D. M. pf.	13	14
Keokuk & West.	40	50
Laclede Gas	23¾	24
Laclede Gas pf.	70	75
Long Island	48	50
L., N. A. & C.	..	¼
Mah. Coal R.	100	115
Mah. C. R. pf.	100	115
Man. Beach	5	10
Md. Coal pf.	40	60
Mexican Central	..	8¾
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1⅜
Mich. Cent.	90	93
Minn. & St. L.	19	20
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	78½	80
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	47	48½
Mobile & Ohio	21	23
Morris & Essex	162	165
Nat. Lin. Oil	13	15
National Starch	5	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	..	55
Nat. St. 2d pf.	..	..
New England	..	87½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	55	60½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	23	27½
N. Y., O. & W.	14⅞	15
N. Y., S. & W.	8¼	9
Nor. & West., all in. paid.	11⅛	12¼
Nor. & W. pf., all in. paid.	17¼	18
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ont. Mining	10¼	11
Oregon R. & N.	14	23
Ore. S. L. & U. N., all in. paid.	14	17
Penn. Coal	320	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	2	2½
Peo. & East	5	8
Phil. & R. 1st pf., when issued	..	50
Phil. & R. 2d pf., when issued	31½	32½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	..	51
P., Ft. W. & C.	163	170
Quicksilver	1	3
Quicksilver pf.	..	11
Rens. & Saratoga	176	186
R., W. & O.	117	118
St. L. S. W.	4	4¼
St. P. & Duluth	20	23
St. P. & D. pf., ex div.	85	90
St. P., M. & M.	114	117
St. P. & O. pf.	120	137
Sil. bull. certfs.	64⅞	65¼
Third Avenue	150	155
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
U. P., D. & G.	2	2⅛
U. S. Express	35	40
Wells-F. Express	98	100
West. Union Beef	6¼	7¾

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
350	Am. Spirits	13	13⅛	12⅞	13
20,230	Am. Sugar Refs.	114⅛	114⅛	113⅝	113⅞
180	Am. Tobacco	73	73	72½	72⅝
230	At., T. & S. F.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
1,490	Chicago Gas	77⅛	77⅛	76⅞	77¼
1,010	Chi., R. I. & P.	67⅝	67¾	67½	67½
5,480	C., B. & Q.	74½	74½	73⅝	74⅛
10,520	C., M. & St. P.	74¼	76¼	75¾	76
190	C.,St.P.& M.& O.	47⅜	48¼	47⅜	48¼
20	Cent. N. J.	98½	98½	98½	98½
10	Chi. & Nor. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½
640	Gen. Electric	35⅝	35¾	35¼	35½
570	Louis. & Nash.	50⅜	50⅞	50¼	50⅝
150	Manhattan	89½	89½	89½	89½
10	M., K. & Tex.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
120	Mo. Pacific	22	22	22	22
50	North. Pacific	15½	15½	15½	15½
650	North. Pac. pf.	37⅝	38⅝	37½	38⅜
2,620	Phila. & Read.	26¼	28⅜	26¼	26½
130	Union Pacific	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
320	United L. pf.	59	59¼	58¾	58¾
110	West. Union	82⅞	82⅞	82¾	82⅞

45,080

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Chi. & E. 1st	111½	111½	111¼	111½
2,000	E. & W. 2d	101	101	101	101
2,000	Met. El. 1st	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼
5,000	M., K. & T. 2d	59½	59½	59½	59¾
5,000	Nor. Pac. 5s	60	60	59¾	59¾
2,000	St.L.& I. M. 1st	101¾	102	101¾	102

$18,000

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—Stop orders were reached to-day in Boston and Montana and the stock had a decided reaction, breaking from 110⅝ to 107½, with a rally to 110. Copper shares generally were heavy under realizing sales in the face of continued strength of the metal at home, and still further advance in London quotations. The Street generally is loath to believe the "copper boom" ended, and is inclined to the idea that, in view of the liquidation of the last few days, new buyers will come in. Indeed, it is known that there have been numerous buying orders under the market, and, of course, there are short interests in some of the stocks. There were more bids of 1 per cent. to put Montana at 104 for the remainder of the month. However, the selling was evidently too fast to last to-day, and the rally was spirited and continuous to the close, the decline for the day being only ⅝ from the highest. An actual net gain of ⅝ is shown, comparing the closing to-day with that of yesterday.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atchison, (full installment paid)	14⅝	14⅞
Atchison pf.	24½	25
Boston & Albany	209¾	210
Boston & Lowell	209	210
Boston & Maine	160	162
Boston, Rev. Beach & Lynn	33	36
Central Massachusetts	9¾	10½
Central Massachusetts pf	..	58
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	74¼	74½
Chicago Junction & Stk. Yards	103½	106
Chicago Junction & Stk. Yds. pf.	105	106
Conn. & Passumpsic	145	..
Fitchburg pf.	..	92
Mexican Central	8¼	8⅝
New England pf.	60	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford	168½	169
Old Colony	176½	177
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	15	16
Union Pacific	7⅜	7¾
West End	65½	66
West End pf.	89¾	90
Wisconsin Central	2	..

BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 2s, 1891, reg	95½	..
United States 6s, 1898, currency	103½	..
United States 6s, 1899, currency	106½	..
United States 4s, 1907, reg	111¾	111¾
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	112¾	112¾
United States 4s, 1925, reg	122¼	122¾
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	122½	122½
United States 5s, 1904, reg	113¾	113¾
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113¾	113¾
American Bell Telephone 7s	103	..
Atchison 4s, new	..	81½
Atchison adjust. 4s	48¼	48½
Boston United Gas 1st 5s	82	83
Burlington & Missouri River Ex. 6s	70	71½
Bur. & Missouri River non ex. 6s	102	..
Chi., Bur. & N. 1st 5s	104	..
Chi., Bur. & N. 2d 6s	99	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. cons. 7s	116	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. convert. 5s	99	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. Den. ex. 4s	92	..
C., M. & St. Paul, Dub. 6s	120	..
C., M. & St. Paul, N. W. 6s	118½	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yard 5s	105	..
Chicago & North Michigan 5s	87½	..
Chicago & West Michigan 5s	45	..
Cons. R. of V. 1st 5s	50	..
Current River 1st 5s	50	..
Detroit, Lansing & Northern 7s	50	..
Dominion Commercial 1st 6s	92	..
Eastern 1st 6s	118½	..
Erie Telephone & Telegraph 6s	100½	..
Fremont, Elkhorn & M. V. 1st 6s	127	..
F., E. & M. V. uns. 6s	127	..
Generfl Electric conv. 5s	95

50@52½c; hominy chop, 50@52½c; cottonseed meal, 97½c@$1; oil meal, 97½c@$1.02½; city feed, 60@62½c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Rye was strong. Offerings were light, and there was a good speculative demand. Receipts were 3 cars. No. 2 to go to store sold at 35@35¼c; No. 3 was 33½c, nominal. May was fairly active. Sales ranged from 36c to 37¼c. July was nominally 2c over May....BARLEY—There was a good demand for malting barley, but the feeding grades were not sought for particularly. Receipts were 94 cars. The range was from 24c to 33c for common to choice. Fancy was quotable at 34@35c.

COFFEE.

The coffee market opened steady at unchanged to 10 points decline. Transactions for the day footed up 10,000 bags, the market closing steady at 5 to 10 points decline. Rio coffee market steady; No. 7 Rio, 10$200; Exchange, $ 21-32d; receipts, 14,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 11,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 220,000 bags. Santos market opened firm; good average Santos, 11$200; receipts, 9,000 bags; stock, 530,000 bags. Hamburg market quiet, ¼ mark lower; sales, 4,000 bags. Havre opened dull and unchanged, declining ½f at 12 o'clock.

Business was very slow on the Street and prices were more or less nominal for Brazilian coffee, with Rio No. 7 spot invoices quoted at 9¾c, and No. 8 at 9⅝c. There were no important firm offers at hand. The demand for the day for mild coffee was light, but market closed steady with sales of 300 bags Central American on private terms.

NAVAL STORES.

Stock—Resin, 55,111 bbls; spirits of turpentine, 1,676 bbls; tar, 1,717 bbls. Resin was quiet, with common to good strained unchanged and quoted at $1.70. Spirits of turpentine firm, with regulars and machines a little higher, and quoted at 28½@29c. Tar and pitch unchanged and quoted: Tar, regulars, $1.60@$1.65; oil, barrels, $3.25@$3.37½; pitch, $1.80@$1.85.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 5.—Resin firm; strained, $1.45; good strained, $1.50. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 26c; Irregular, 25½c. Tar steady at 95c. Crude turpentine firm; hard, $1.40; soft, $1.90; virgin, $1.80.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 5.—Spirits of turpentine, 26¼c; sales, 294 bbls. Resin firm at $1.50.

METALS.

TIN—Quiet, with prices about steady, at 13.50@13.60c. COPPER—Firm undertone, with spot quoted at 12c. LEAD—The market was steady, but here and at the West, with no demand reported at St. Louis; sales on the Exchange were 50 tons March at 3.22½c; spot closed strong at 3.20@3.25c. SPELTER—The market was quiet but firm, with sales of 3 cars March at 4.10c, closing, nominally, at 4.05@4.10c. IRON—Market quiet at 6⅜@7c.

OILS.

The market continues fairly steady at former prices. Sentiment rather favors better prices, on the strength of the statistical position. Shippers have been taking fair lots at Southern points. Sales here of late yesterday and to-day 1,000 bbls prime Summer yellow at 23c and 250 bbls prime crude at 20c. Prime crude, barrels, 20c; prime Summer yellow, 23c asked; butter oil, 26@27c; prime white Summer, 26½c; lard oil, 31c; linseed oil, American, raw, 29@30c; Calcutta, raw, 50c.

HAY AND STRAW.

Receipts are quite liberal, and, with trade generally slow, the market is weak for all grades, only choice timothy prime, which holds steady. Straw fairly active and firm. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 77½c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@75c; do, clover and clover mixed, 55@65c; do, shipping, 55c; do, salt and trash, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 75@90c; do, short rye, 50@60c; do, tangled rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 35@40c.

SUGAR.

The London cable reports cane dull and difficult of sale, buyers, with Java, quoted at 11s and fair refining at 9s 3d. Beet was flat and lower, with present month quoted at 8s 11¼d and next month at 9s. Sales of centrifugal and molasses sugar were made at a fractional advance from last previous sale, the market on the basis of these transactions, closed at the following prices: Centrifugal, basis 96° test, 3 5-32c; muscovado, 89° test, 2¾c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2 17-32c. The sales were 3,000 bags Surinam centrifugal, in port, at 3 5-32c, basis 96° test, ex-ship, and 1,200 bags Surinam molasses sugar, in port, at 2 17-32c, basis 89° test, ex-ship. The demand for refined sugar was slow, but prices were unchanged, and granulated is quoted at 4¼c.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.

BEEVES—Receipts, 112½ cars, or 1,909 head—103 cars for exporters and city slaughterers and 9½ cars for the market, making, with 1 car yesterday, 10½ cars on sale, of which 7½ cars were at Jersey City. Market firm on light supplies, and sales were generally at 10c higher prices than on Wednesday. The pens were cleared early. No choice beeves on sale. Common to good native steers sold at $3.85 @$5 per 100 lb, a few "scrubs" at $2.75@$3.40, oxen and stags at $3.15@$4, bulls at $2.75@$3.40, and cows at $2@$3.65 for common to choice. City-dressed beef firm at 6½@8½c per lb for common to extra prime sides. Latest cables from London and Liverpool quoted American live cattle steady at 10¾@11¼c, dressed weight; American sheep slow at 8@9c, dressed weight, and refrigerator beef selling at 8½@9½c per lb. Top price for cattle at Glasgow at last report was 10c, dressed weight.

CALVES—Receipts, 160 head, including 49 head at Washington Market. Steady for veals, at $5@$8 per 100 lb for inferior to prime grades, weak for yearlings and barnyard calves, with sales at $2.75@$3, but a good bunch might sell at $3.25. No Western calves on sale. Dressed calves in good demand, but at lower prices for country dressed. City-dressed veals sold at 8@12c, country dressed at 6@9½c, and a few choice near-by calves at 9½c; little calves at 4@5c, with most of the sales at 4@4½c, and dressed barnyard calves at 4@6c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 13 cars, or 2,564 head—3 cars consigned direct to butchers and 10 cars for the market, and 1 car was held over yesterday. Sheep were firm and 10c lower for good stock; lambs also were firmly held and a fraction higher than yesterday. Three and a half cars were held over. Inferior to prime sheep sold at 100@$4.40 per 100 lb, good to prime lambs at $5.40@$5.55; dressed mutton firm at 5½@7c, choice wethers selling at 7½c; dressed lambs in fair demand at 7½@8½c, with a few scattering sales at 9c. There was a better inquiry for country-dressed Spring lambs, and, while $7@$7 were general quotations, a few sales were made at $7.50@$8 for choice carcasses.

HOGS—Receipts, 32 cars, or 5,512 head, including 100 head to be sold. The market was quoted weak at $3.60@$3.70 per 100 lb for good to heavy to light hogs, and at $4@$4.20 for pigs. Country dressed weak at 3¾@6¼c per lb for heavy to light weights.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Charles A. Pitts, as administrator, vs. New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by Frederick Collin for appellant, James Mason for respondent.

Mary E. Ward vs. George B. Boyce, appellant.—Argued by J. Sanford Potter for appellant, O. A. Dennis for respondent.

Bank of British North America, appellant, vs. Richard Delafield.—Argued by Hugh L. Cole for appellant, John E. Parsons for respondent.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 1,044, 813, 814, 816, 817, 818, 819, and 820.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Rosa Fischer, William Simington, Abraham Mayer.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Emmons vs. Klein—Samuel B. Paul, Cummings vs. Morris—Walter C. Low, Valentine vs. Valentine—Henry W. Butler.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Peters vs. Geunnel—Augustus C. Brown.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Matter of Cedarhurst Stable Company—Ezra Haskell.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Private Contract and at Auction.

Hoffman Brothers have sold for Mrs. Bellows, the Grace Church leasehold, 151 Chambers Street, with a five-story building thereon, for about $25,000.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from Dr. Frankenberg the two five-story brick tenements, 232 and 234 West Twenty-eighth Street, 50 by 100; also, from Charles Parks, the two four-story English basement brick dwellings 345 and 347 West Thirty-first Street, 33.4 by 98.9; also from the Woodcock estate, the four-story brick warehouse, 30 Gold Street, 28 by 88. They have also sold to a Mrs. Simonson the four-story brick building 782 Eighth Avenue, 18 by 60 by 100, and a plot on the south side of Seventy-seventh Street, near Madison Avenue, 100 by 102.2, to a builder, who will improve the property by the erection of flats.

A. E. & E. A. Karelsen have sold for Emma L. Jaquelin, the five-story tenement 115 East One Hundred and Fifth Street. She takes in part payment the four-story English basement house 143 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.

Charles M. Kaeppel has sold for Theodore Mix the two-story frame dwelling 892 Tinton Avenue, at about $6,000, to Bauer Brothers.

William Picken has sold the three-story brownstone-front private dwelling house 81 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, at about $21,000, to Dr. Nicoll. The building is one of a row of new houses recently completed.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, for Mrs. Mary S. Cowen, to James A. Picken, who will erect a row of three-story and basement houses.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Bernard Cohen three lots on the east side of Fifth Avenue, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, to Henry Rothschild, who will erect three five-story flats.

Michael F. Lyons, the restaurateur, has bought of W. M. Pritchard the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, a four-story stone-front dwelling, 16.9 by 81.

Michael Lapp has purchased of T. L. Bayaud of Bordeaux, France, 68 Prince Street, a three-story brick tenement, 20 by 53.3, for $13,500.

Archibald D. Russell has sold to the Gansevoort Freezing and Cold Storage Company, for immediate improvement by the erection of a six-story building for storage purposes, &c., 105 and 107 Horatio Street, 50 by 100.

John M. Linck, builder, has sold the recently completed five-story flat on the northeast corner of St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 95 by 100, to John P. Indorf, at about $30,000.

A. H. Vreeland has bought of Henry Pefter, as a site for three two-story frame dwellings, two lots on the north side of Elsmere Place, 75 feet west of Marmion Avenue.

The more important sales announced for yesterday at the Trinity Building Salesroom were all adjourned, and only three properties of little value were disposed of.

No. 11 East Sixty-first Street, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; Almeric Paget of 852 Fifth Avenue, owner; McKim, Mead & White, architects; Michael Reid & Sons, 15 East Twentieth Street, builders; cost, $10,000.

No. 14 East Fifty-eighth Street, alterations to a five-story brick dwelling, by Mrs. Mary Crosby Brown of Cedarhurst, Queens County, L. I., owner; John Du Fais of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $9,000.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 250 feet east of First Avenue, alterations to a two-story stone and brick stable and dwelling; Charles Mayer of 1,052 Park Avenue and Clara Levy of 230 East Fifty-first Street, owners; Chris F. Lohse of 651 Robbins Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 5 Essex Street, alterations to a three-story and basement store and dwelling; Moritz Waisman of 5 Essex Street, owner; William Graul of 58 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

Bellevue Hospital, Twenty-sixth to Twenty-eighth Streets, and East River, alterations by the city to a one-story brick insane pavilion; cost, $23,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Feb. 5.

DELANCEY ST, n s, 100.1 ft e of Goerck
Christopher H. Koster $1
COLUMBIA ST, e s, 66.3 ft s of Delancey St, 16.10x100x irregular; Eugene Durnin, referee, to Elsie Weser 7,750
RAILROAD AV, e s, 2500 ft s of Fletcher St, 73x150; Otto Wagener and wife to J. J. Brady 1
LOTS 18 and 19, 6 and 8, Block 3,343, map of farms, etc., Maria L. Travers; William C. Mulligan and wife to R. J. Lyons..... 1
LOTS 27, 28, 37, 38, Block 3,357; also Lot 23, Block 3,353, same map; Agnes K. Mulligan to same..... 1
5TH ST, s s, 136.8 ft e of Green Lane or Av, 38.4x100; Adolph Offenberg and wife to Clara C. B. H. Lowry..... 1
LOTS 161, 162, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Charles F. Gorman 1,200
BYRON Av, e s, 225 ft n of Kossuth Av, 50x98.2x50.1x101, South Mount Vernon map; Oscar V. Pitman and wife to Thomas Norris 900
179TH ST, n s, 242 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16x100; Robert Wheelan and wife to Union Real Estate Company..... 1
WOODY CREST AV, w s, 175 ft n of Devoe St, 47.8x186.2x47.5x174.2; Euphemia S. Coffin to William H. O'Hea..... 100
ST. ANN'S Av, e s, 275.4 ft n of 141st St, 25x90; William C. Oesting and wife to Charles J. Wacker 10,000
5TH AV, 103; Samuel Hirsh and wife to Thomas Docner 1
132D ST, 39 West; Adolph Balschun and wife to Charles C. Nunnenkamp..... 26,500
FRONT ST, n s, 132.2 ft w of Jackson St, 18x70; Mendel Alterman and wife to Betsy Fagenson 1
20TH ST, 45 West; 64th St, n s, 475 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5, and 35th St, s s, 191.5 ft e of Lexington Av, 22.2x97.6; Thomas Dooner to Josiah S. Lindsay..... 1
HESTER ST, n s, Lot 3, map by William Bridges, 13th Ward; Charles Jacobson to Betty Jacobson 1
87TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 2d Av, 17.6x102.2; same to same 1
110TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 75x100.11; George V. Morton to Fannie M. Porter 100
133D ST, n s, 84 ft e of Lenox Av, 26x99.11; Adrian Futterer to Bernhard Mainzer 1
COLUMBUS AV, e s, 29 ft s of 124th St, 23.9x88; Bernhard Mainzer and wife to Adrian Futterer, exchange property ..... —
MADISON ST, 278 and 280; Harris Goldstein to Annie Goldstein 1
WEST BROADWAY, n e corner of Walker St, 50.2x75.2; John R. Todd and wife to Edwin B. Stanton 1
SUFFOLK ST, 172; St. Joseph's Asylum of the City of New York to Samson Lewkowitz 21,000
3D AV, n w s, 51.5 ft n e of 154th St, 25.9x117.9x25x111.5; Franklin G. Palmer and wife to Charlotte Ewald..... 1
16TH ST, 211 West; Chauncey S. Truax, referee, to Henry Schlobohm..... 11,500
91ST ST, 165 West; Mary A. Brown to James W. McElhinney..... 1
39TH ST, 342 West; John T. Farley and wife to James A. Hayden..... 1
57TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.5; Charles P. Buchanan and others to Henry B. Anderson..... 37,000
48TH ST, 324 East; Hattie Werner to Rosa Jaupole 20,000
LEXINGTON AV, 1,637; Kate Doubleday and others to Ellen O. Sullivan..... 1
114TH ST, s s, 173 ft w of 8th Av, 28x100.11; the Cameron Company to Joseph Collet 30,000
143D ST, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 86.5 ft to Bradhurst Av, x—x—x78.11; Thomas H. Bell and others to Edward B. Felschman, 1-3 part..... 10

Recorded Leases.

BRASH, Eda, to Bernard Brennan; 1,612 Broadway, 5 1-3 years..... $1,500 $1,800
ERBE, William, to Thomas Nash; w s of 12th Av, 50 ft s of 131st St, 24x102, 5 1-3 years..... 1,085
ELSWORTH, Edward, and another, trustees, to Frederick Kloppenburg, Jr.; 124 West St, 3 years..... 3,000
FAYEN, John F., to William Rubsam; 407 Willis Av, s w corner of 144th St, 5 years..... 1,080
HIRSCH, Samuel, to Frederick Warne & Co.; 103 5th Av, 3 years..... 1,800
VON GLAHN, Gustav T., to Henry W. Von Glahn and another; 235 10th Av, 5¼ years..... 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Henry B., to Charles P. Buchanan; n s of 57th St, 110 ft e of Park Av, 3 years..... $9,000
BRIDGEMAN, Catherine W., Iola B. Moore, and Emma B. Moulton, to Institution for the Savings of Merchant's Clerks; 878 Broadway, 2 years..... 7,000
BLACK, James D., to Thomas B. Hewitt and another, trustees of John L. Sleight, deceased; 1,147 Broadway, 5 years..... 37,000
SAME to United States Savings Bank, &c.; n s of 57th St, 79 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year..... 8,000
BAILEY, Thomas, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w corner of 151st St and Amsterdam Av, 3 years.... 11,000
SAME to same; n s of 164th St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 12,000
BAUR, Louisa, to Mary Bardes; Lots 1 to 7, map of 370 lots, McGraw estate, near Van Nest, 3 years..... 1,000
COSTELLO, Mary A., to John F. Steeves; e s of Jerome Av, 136.6 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 6 months..... 1,500
CHAMBERS, Ellen M., to Joseph E. Butterworth; s w corner of 13th St and Prospect Terrace, notes..... 1,200
SAME to Alfred R. Conklin; n w corner of 12th St and Prospect Terrace, notes... 1,240
SAME to Peter Schweickert; w s of Prospect Terrace, 100 ft n of 12th St, notes.. 1,000
CAMPBELL, William, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 194, Block E, map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 2 years..... 150
ELLISON, Adolph S., and wife to Abraham Goldsmith; 462 Columbus Av, 5 years..... 23,000
FARLEY, John T., and wife to the Hayden Company; 34 West 72d St, 1 year.. 8,000
FAGENSON, Betsy, to Mendel Alterman; n s of Front St, 132.2 ft w of Jackson St, 2 years..... 2,000
FITCH, Emmeline W., to the Union Dime Savings Institution; w s of West End Av, 83.5 ft n of 89th St, 5 years... 11,000
KERL, Ernst C., and wife to the New York Savings Bank; s s of 119th St, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years..... 12,500
SAME to same; s s of 119th St, 217.6 ft w of Fifth Av, 5 years..... 12,500
KRONENBERGER, Lizzie, and Jackob, to Adolph G. Hupfel; n w s of Morse Av, part of Lot 91, map of the village of Morrisania, (two mortgages,) 1 year... 5,900
KRANSLAAR, Rudolphus, and wife to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 326 and 327, Block I., map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 5 years..... 700
KRUPP, Felix, and wife to John S. Sustmann; 368 West 117th St; 1 year.. 6,000
LEON, Dorah, to Jennie De F. K. Barbour; e s of 3d Av, 25 ft s of 23d St, 5 years..... 8,311
SAME to William D. Barbour and others, trustees; e s of 3d Av, 25 ft s of 23d St, 5 years..... 5,689
LYNCH, Sarah, to the New York Life Insurance Company; w s of 8th Av, at centre line of 156th St, w 850 to Speedway x n 229.10 to 157th St x w 95.5 to Edgecombe Road, or Av, x n 275 to e s of Croton Aqueduct x n 292.3 to 159th St, x 1,021.2 to 8th Av, x 249.6 to beginning, with exceptions, contains 21 city lots, 3 years..... 100,000
LEWKOWITZ, Samson, to New York Security and Trust Company; 172 Suffolk St, 2 years..... 14,000
LICHTENSTEIN, Benjamin, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s e corner of Broadway and Bleecker St, x106, to Crosby St, 3 years..... 300,000
SAME to same; 13 Broadway, 3 years... 85,000
McEVEETY, Bernard and Elizabeth, to Sarah L. Myers; n w s of Old Boston Road, part of Lot 134, map of Morrisania, 5 years..... 6,200
MOORHART, Mary, to Diedrich Fedden; Lot 304, map of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania, 3 years..... 2,000
McGANN, Jane, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 82, Block B, map of Mapes estate, 1 year. 150
NEVILLE, Richard, and wife to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s w corner of Brook Av and 135th St, 3 years..... 20,000
SAME to same; w s of Brook Av, 25 ft s of 135th St, 3 years..... 12,000
SAME to same; s w corner of Brook Av and 135th St, 1 year..... 3,000
ORMSBY, Susie E., and Dorman L., to Robert W. Hall; w s of Jumel Place, 238.9 ft s of Edgecombe Road, 5 years.. 4,500
O'TOOLE, Elizabeth, to Hugh McDermott; s w corner of Fox and 160th Sts, notes.. 3,000
O'HEA, William, and wife to Euphemia S. Coffin; w s of Woody Crest Av, 175 ft n of Devoe St, 1 year..... 7,500
O'SULLIVAN, Ellen O., to Kate Doubleday and others; e s of Lexington Av, 50.11 and 75.11 ft n of 103d St, 3 years, (two mortgages) 5,000
O'SULLIVAN, Ellen O. and Patrick, to Morton H. C. Foster; e s of Lexington Av, 75.11 ft n of 103d St, 3 years..... 500
STANTON, Edward B., to the New York Life Insurance Company; n e corner of Walker St and West Broadway, 3 years.. 100,000
SAME to Joseph Beck; same property, (two mortgages,) 13 months..... 43,174
SCHNEER, Isaac, and wife to Emma Millus; n e corner of 135th St and Willow Av, 5 years..... 19,000
TEETS, A. Alonzo, to Philip Teets and others, executors, &c., of Louisa S. Teets; 355 West 121st St, 3 years..... 9,000
WESER, Elsie and John A., to Ann L. and Margaretta Allen; e s of Columbia St, 66.3 ft s of Delancey St, 3 years..... 6,000
WACKER, Charles J., to William C. Oesting; e s of St. Ann's Av, 275.4 ft n of 141st St, 2 years..... 1,000
WILLIAMS, Kate M., to Harry Lilly; s s of 135th St, 100 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year. 4,200

Assignments of Mortgages.

EPSTEIN, Abraham H., to Jacob F. Epstein $7,000
GALBRAITH, Andrew, to Paine Lumber Company, (Limited)..... 1
GILBERT, Frank W., to Nathan Hutkoff. 8,000
JOHNSON, Delia, to Russel S. Johnson, as guardian of Horace E. Johnson..... 1,333
LORD, Franklin B., to Elizabeth H. Sias, two assignments..... 13,300
LORD, Daniel, to same..... 1,050
LANGDON, Woodbury G., executor of Helen Langdon, to Woodbury G. Langdon 9,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to William Wetterer 27,981
SAME to Bernard Cohen..... 26,007
MANERRE, Benjamin F., to Charles E. and Alfred La Manierre..... 2,500
MULLER, Elizabeth, individually and as executrix of George Muller, to Andrew Koch 4,000
ROSE, Hudson P., to Louisa S. Upson, two assignments..... 2,425
SELIG, Isaack, to William Krals and Alice Rohkohl 10,131
SCHMIDT, Louise, to Louise Denker and others 1
SAME to Emma Sinram and Charles Schmidt 1
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Jacob H. Schiff..... 1
SAME to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York..... 12,000
THE BANK FOR SAVINGS OF THE City of New York to Friedrich Gommel. 17,500
WACKER, Charles J., to William C. Oesting 3,000

Lis Pendens.

Friday, Feb. 5.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 708 to 714; Joseph Metz and another against William V. O'Callaghan and others, (to foreclose mortgages, four actions.)
109TH ST, s s, 432 and 457 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11x irregular; F. William Helde against Matthew Coogan and others, (two actions to foreclose mortgages.)
CONCORD ST, w s, Lot 27, map of the Village of South Mt. Vernon, 25x100; Ella T. Townsend against Henry Ritjen and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
KING'S BRIDGE to West Farms Road, n e s, Lot 124, map of Union Hill, Powell estate, 61x125x50x128; Terence McGuire against Mary Lett and others, (to foreclose two mortgages.)
CLINTON AV, e s, 50 ft n of Warren St, 25x100; Camilla T. Archer against James J. Lally and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
47TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Margaret M. Macdonald against John Freidel and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 34.3 ft n of 107th St, 16.8x65; Emelie Kessler and others against Josef Cebular and others, (for reformation of a deed.)
MULBERRY ST, 106 and 108; Thomas P. Wallace and others against William A. Gillen, (warrant of attachment.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Friday, Feb. 5.

HOE ST, w s, 169 ft n of Home St, 25x100; John Cahill against William B. O'Malley, owner; S. Croce, contractor.. $40
169TH ST, s w corner of Union Av, 46x80x96x108; same against R. Duke Barnum, owner; Cahill & Powers, contractors 160
SAME PROPERTY; John Valentine against same 42
SAME PROPERTY; Frank Valentine against same 41
SAME PROPERTY; John Loder against same 10
SAME PROPERTY; Joseph Ruber against same 41
SAME PROPERTY; Christopher Geoghein against same 43
164TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x100; J. A. Tosca & Co. against Charles Fisher, owner and contractor..... 65
104TH ST, 140 and 142 West; Hugh T. Barron against Lawrence Buckley, owner and contractor 718
ACKERMAN ST, e s, 25 ft n of Varian St, 50x100; Henry G. Selleck, Jr., against Eliza Ward, owner; W. H. Hopkins, contractor 135
WEBSTER AV, e s, 450 ft s of 171st St, 50x129; John Walters against Peter Friese, owner; Connley & Smith, contractors 14
SAME PROPERTY; Arthur Ditts against same 21
82D ST, 4 East; Charles A. Pope against Otto E. Dreyfoos, owner; Max Oppenheimer & Co., contractors..... 336
91ST ST, 253 and 255 West; A. A. Griffing Iron Company against Jennie E. Sentell, owner; Dalton Company, contractors 120
72D ST, n s, 290 ft e of 3d Av, 40x100; W. H. Hussey & Son against Mary A. McNiece, owner and contractor..... 388
Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.
ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 144th St, 25x125; G. Pesciotta on German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company to New York Slate Works..... 266

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—F. E. VIRIAN BONA.—An attachment for $530.50 was issued yesterday against the property in this city of F. E. Virian Bona, at 115 Pearl Street, in favor of Fannie E. L. Story.

—MORRIS KRAUS.—Judgment for $2,136.75 was yesterday entered against Morris Kraus of the firm of Kraus Brothers, 217 Greenwich Street, in favor of John C. Potterger. Judgment for $3,014.35 was also entered against the firm of Kraus Brothers in favor of Morris Woodhull.

—WALTER, PLACE & CO.—Judgment for $3,562.77 was yesterday entered against the firm of Walter, Place & Co. in favor of the National Bank of North America. The firm, which manufactured paper bags, &c., was formed in March, 1896, and discontinued business in December of the same year.

—HANNIGAN & BOUILLON.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution for $880 against Hannigan & Boullion, dealers in dry goods, in favor of Harriet M. Vantine. The firm was burned out at 267 and 269 Grand Street, on Jan. 20, and has given a bill of sale of the stock to the H. B. Claflin Company. The stock was insured for $37,000, but the insurance has not yet been paid over. The firm has been in business since 1879, and Mr. Hannigan was in business alone several years previous to that time.

Out of Town.

—POTSDAM KNITTING COMPANY.—John B. Gulles of Amsterdam has been agreed upon as receiver by the stockholders of the Potsdam Knitting Company, Watertown, N. Y.

—DANIEL A. KELLY.—Judgment for $2,738.54 was yesterday entered against Daniel A. Kelly of 780 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, in favor of the H. C. Miner Lithographing Company.

—JOHN M. NOYES SHOE COMPANY.—The assignees of the John M. Noyes Shoe Company, Barre, Mass., have reported liabilities of $49,568 and assets by appraisal of $28,286. The assets by the books are $75,233.

—MENDEL DRY GOODS COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Butler of New York received yesterday an attachment for $243.47 against the property in this city of the Mendel Dry Goods Company of Chicago, in favor of Morris Well.

—LINCOLN ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY.—Judge Herdman has appointed William H. Traer receiver of the Lincoln Electric Street Railway Company, Lincoln, Ill. The company is bonded for $50,000, and controls six miles of track.

—DEAN & MITCHELL.—Dean & Mitchell, proprietors of the Wyoming Mills, in Norristown, Penn., have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at about $45,000; assets not known. It is one of the oldest cotton goods manufactories in that part of Pennsylvania.

—SCHUYLKILL VALLEY KNITTING COMPANY.—Sheriff Hayes of Chester County, Penn., has seized the property of the Schuylkill Valley Knitting Company at Spring City on an execution of $17,000, issued by James and William Rogers. The members of the company are W. T. Williams, H. E. Rogers, C. I. Gilbert, and Harrison Booth.

—SYRACUSE SPECIALTY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—After the filing of judgments for $43,000, the Syracuse Specialty Manufacturing Company, Syracuse, N. Y., went into the hands of a receiver yesterday. Austin R. Dickinson was appointed. The liabilities are $76,000; nominal assets, $105,000; actual, $50,000. The company manufactured hardware specialties and the Frontenac bicycles.

Failures of the Week.

Bradstreet's reports failures in the United States for the last week as follows: Middle States, 60; New England, 42; Southern, 43; Western, 88; Northwestern, 29; Pacific, 37; Territories, 6; total, 305, as against 326 the previous week and 338 for the corresponding week in 1896.

Judgments.

Friday, Feb. 5.

ASHER, Julius—S. Hirschberg..... $462
BATES, Charles A.—The Cook & Bernheimer Company 113
BATTENHAUSEN, August—G. F. Weeden, costs 113
BAUER, Moritz—H. Flint..... —
BELKNER, Paul—American Gas Control Company 220
BUSSE, Michael H.—G. Simon and another 866
BREWER, Marion—E. P. Hatch..... 110
BONWELL, Charles E.—American Surety Company of New York..... 71
BOHEIM, Fred W.—C. J. Kanapaux..... 115
BERNSTEIN, Isaac, and James Mayers—A. Safro..... 563
CUPERMAN, Samuel—A. Trudi..... 142
CARBERRY, Thomas—S. J. Hall and others 182
CODY, Richard, James, and William—S. Liebmann's Son's Brewing Company... 634
COOGAN, Matthew—J. Laird..... 213
COLLERAN, Michael J.—New York and Rosedale Cement Company..... 1,885
CONNOR, John—Metropolitan Street Railway Company 151
CAMERON, William D.—P. W. Schmitz. 140
CORNELL, Emily, and Emily L. Tryon—C. Edgar 124
CLASON, Augustus—J. C. Broderick.... 162
CASHIN, James—Manhattan Electric Light Company 177
COHN, Max—Same..... 83
CEDARHURST STABLE COMPANY and Elliott C. Smith—J. R. Smith..... 227
DOLAN, Francis—H. Held..... 110
DARRIN, David H.—F. W. Alderman.... 66
DOUGLASS, H. J.—M. Botkowsky..... 43
DOMSCHKE, Rudolph P.—G. Merck and another 137
DEAN, William G., and others—E. C. Moen, as assignee, costs..... 13
DEVEREUX, Thomas W.—G. C. Engel... 387
DESSOIR, Oliver—W. H. Treuer..... 63
DIXON, Cortlandt P.—W. P. Dixon, executor, &c 6,088
DAHLMAN, Jacob—M. M. O'Brien and another, receivers, &c..... 658
EARLE, Eugene M. and William P.—George W. Head & Co..... 542
EHRMAN, Samuel J.—M. McLean..... 542
FARRELL, John F.—The Henry Zeltner Brewing Company 185
FREEMAN, Jay A. and Herbert B.—F. N. Du Bois..... 159
FITZGERALD, William J.—W. Catherwood 1,158
GLASSE, Abram—The P. C. Watson Company 193
GEARY, David—G. Bliss..... 252
GEARY, Maurice J.—W. F. Clave..... 129
GALL, Charles F.—Amelia Gall as administratrix 1,139
GOODMAN, Louis, and Pauline Lindeman—J. Alexander..... 383
GRIFFITHS, John—Anna Wheeler..... 168
HENNESSEY, Joseph—C. Bennett..... 40
HUGHES, Owain L.—E. L. Harding..... 16
HIRSCHBERG, Herman M.—C. De Macchi 295
HAGAN, Thomas and Matthew—Spencer Trask and another, receivers, &c..... 1,089
HAGAN, Thomas—Same..... 633
HIRSCH, Edward—The Union Nut and Bolt Company..... 146
HILLERY, James M.—The Mutual Bank. 228
HAIGHT, Edward C., or E. C.—A. Wyckoff 84
HICKMAN, Joseph—R. Vom Hope..... 316
IVERSON, Ingolf, and Robert G. Thompson—J. Rosenberg..... 219
JENNINGS, Matthias—E. E. Kassten..... 33
JOHNSON, George D.—C. Grosholz..... 18
JUNEMANN, William, and John H. Otten—Malcom Brewing Company..... 417
KANER, Frank K.—J. G. Robinson..... 75
KLEIN, Jacob—E. H. C. Jacobs..... 386
KELLY, Daniel A.—The H. C. Miner Lithographing Company 2,738
KRAUS, Morris J.—J. C. Potteiger..... 2,136
KRAUS, Morris J. and Benjamin—M. Woodhull 3,014
KEISER, Samuel—New York Telephone Company 48
KELLY, Thomas—A. W. Ladd..... 45
KIRKHAM, George—Ellen C. Clayton... 114
KING, James—G. W. Jackson..... 76
LISSBERGER, Lazarus—J. Stern and others 1,641
LEICHTMAN, Frances—I. Schneider and another 162
MOMEYER, Alvy W.—I. Stern and others 175
MINTZ, Louis—S. Hirschberg..... 117
MARKS, Fannie—Jacob A. Stein, costs.. 21
MONTGOMERY, Henry—C. E. Kene..... 363
MEEKS, William F.—S. Avery and another 579
MONTAGUE, John—P. Wurtz and another 139
McBRIDE, Robert J.—Frederick N. Du Bois 147
McGOVERN, Joseph P.—P. A. McGovern 81
O'LOUGHLIN, Daniel—C. L. Wright & Co 128
O'GRADY, David—W. H. Fletcher and another 256
SAME—O. H. Durrell and others..... 118
SAME—C. Schefer and others..... 189
NOONEN, Thomas H.—The Troy Laundry Machinery Company, (Limited)..... 121
ORTON, Agnes J.—E. P. Hatch..... 1,931
PHOENIX WOOLEN COMPANY—G. B. Minor 7,670
O'BRIEN, Michael—R. J. Smith..... 130
PULLIS, Clifford W.—A. F. Cushman and others 110
PENNER, Frederick—Barbara Penner..... 54
POST, Virginia W.—E. H. Van Ingen and another 844
PERINE, Mary E.—S. C. Clark..... 1,000
PELL, Joshua I.—Lizzie Cramer..... 1,306
ROSENBERG, Alexander—L. & J. Burger 142
RAHMING, Charles H.—C. W. Frazier, as assignee, &c..... 371
REISS, August—J. F. Day..... 39
STEIN, Jacob H.—A. E. Pennell and others 500
SALETTA, Philip S.—J. P. Mones and another 951
SPENCER, Harvey—Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company..... 1,042
SACHS, Herman—J. H. Hurst..... 30
SERDOBIN, Paul M.—A. Fleushman and others 253
SCHWARZ, Louis—Rock Manuf

TO LIMIT THE COTTON CROP.

An Effort to be Made to Secure Organized Action by Growers.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 5.—Hector D. Lane, ex-Commissioner of Agriculture of Alabama and President of the American Cotton Growers' Protective Association, and Col. W. A. Broughton, President of the Association for Georgia, conferred to-day in reference to the next convention.

A question arose as to whether it would be better to call one National Convention or to hold separate State Conventions. There are no salaried offices in the association and no provision for expenses of delegates. It was decided not to call a general convention. The plan agreed upon was to call a convention to meet at Waco, Texas, about the first of March, and then in a few days afterward to meet at Memphis, the latter to be followed, if possible, by a meeting in Atlanta a few days later.

The different county Presidents will be the delegates, and a strong effort will be made to bring about an organized movement among the cotton planters to reduce the common acreage. The gentlemen at the head of the movement fear that if the present large acreage continues it will result in bankruptcy for the farmers. Col. Broughton is a planter, owning and conducting large plantations in Georgia and Alabama, and he is using all his influence to bring about an organized effort on the part of the farmers to limit production, so that they may realize more profit on the crop.

Westchester Court Clerk Dead.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The death of M. J. Mooney, Court Clerk of Westchester County and Deputy County Clerk, was announced in the Supreme Court to-day, and thereupon Justice Martin J. Keogh, ex-County Judge Isaac N. Mills, and County Clerk Levett F. Crumb made a few eulogistic remarks. Mr. Mooney had filled the office for eleven years. The court adjourned out of respect to the deceased until Monday. County Clerk Crumb has appointed Charles P. Decker to be Court Clerk.

Washington's Birthday at Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 5.—President Schurman announced to-day that Washington's Birthday would be celebrated specially at Cornell this year by an address on Chief Justice Marshall, by Henry B. Brown, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Andrew D. White will present to the university six copies of portraits of distinguished jurists, including one of Chief Justice Marshall.

LAST DAY OF THE **GAS EXPOSITION,**
Madison Square Garden, 2 to 11 P. M.
Gas Cooking Demonstrations Day and Night by **Mrs. Lemcke, Mrs. Rorer, and Miss Andrews.**
EDISON'S VITASCOPE,
OLD GUARD BAND,
A COAL MINE,
A POSTER SHOW.
The Great Tiffany Gas Tower,
with its wonderful brilliancy and thousands of lights. Adm., 25 cents. Children with adults free.

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WEST END AV., 779, CORNER 103D ST.—Charming suite (2d floor) rooms; also singly; southerly exposure; location, table, and service strictly first-class; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

129 WEST 82D ST.—Nicely furnished large front room; private house; one block from elevated station.

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Cooks.

COOK.—By Englishwoman as cook; capable of taking chef's place; can take entire charge of marketing; personal references. C. Taylor, care Mrs. Cross, 51 West 50th St.

COOK.—By a respectable person as cook in a private family; excellent city reference. Wagner, 335 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; by the day or month. Lunguist, 204 East 65th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable person as laundress in a private family; excellent city reference. McDonnell, 335 East 32d St.

Nurses

NURSE.—By a young married woman as wet nurse; baby two months old. Mrs. Russell, 141 West 60th St., basement.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Swede; first-class city reference; understands his duties thoroughly. W. T., 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

A REFINED ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIence, now living in France and speaking German and French, would chaperone young ladies desirous of traveling in Europe. Address, by details, A. V. H., care Post Office Box 2,345, New York.

MANICURE.—A refined young lady wishes few private customers, home or out. Helen Chandler, 118 West 39th St., apartment C.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes few customers; home or out. Miss Calwell, care of O'Donnell, 101 West 98th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By first-class, experienced man; age, 38 years; is North German; highest city reference; strictly sober; last position three years. Butler, Box 4, 92 East 14th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; first-class city references; is competent, temperate, and trustworthy; age 30. William, 950 6th Av.

Conchmen.

COACHMAN.—By young Englishman; personal reference; present employer going abroad. E. W., care janitor, 1,078 3d Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FARMER.—By a married man; one child; thoroughly competent to take charge of gentleman's place, having garden, farm, lawns, greenhouses, &c.; first-class reference of long duration from four last places of nine, six, two, and four years. E. H. R., 37 East 10th st., care of Bridgeman.

GARDENER.—On gentleman's place; greenhouse, vegetable; furnace; can milk; willing and obliging; make repairs; reference. John Newbold, Box 157 Times.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG MAN, LATELY LANDED, WISHES employment at any kind of work; understands horses. P. W., 948 8th Av.

WINTER RESORTS.

WHY GO SOUTH?
AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT
IS AT YOUR DOORS.
THE LAKEWOOD, AMONG THE PINES.
The finest Winter hotel in the North. Glass enclosed piazzas one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants.
MUSIC DAILY IN SUN PARLORS.
RATES REDUCED Per week, $21 and upward. Per day, $4 and upward.
T. F. SILLECK, Lessee. Lakewood, N. J.
Of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

SUWANEE SPRINGS, FLORIDA.
THE SOUTH'S FAMOUS HEALTH RESORT.
The waters of these Springs are noted for their infallible cures of Bright's Disease and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Gout, and Dyspepsia. Hotel accommodations strictly first-class. For rates and descriptive pamphlets address New York Agency, Kalish Pharmacy, 23d St. and 4th Av., or ANDREW HANLEY, Pres., Suwanee Springs, Suwanee, Fla.

BICYCLES.

PIERCE CYCLES
TRIED AND TRUE
$100. THE TRIED and TRUE KIND, 105 Chambers St. and Corner Broadway & 40th St., N. Y. Cycle Show, Spaces 53, 54, 75, 76.
$75. THE GEORGEN-PIERCE CO., Established 1865. Brooklyn, 1080-2 Bedford Av. Orange, N. J., 251 Main St. Factory, Buffalo, N. Y.
$60.

FEATURES OF MERIT
not "freak" ideas, are characteristic of
The Liberty
AMERICA'S representative Bicycle.
VERIFY this at our EXHIBIT,
Spaces 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, & 624,
Grand Central Palace, 43d St.
12 MODELS, Singles and Tandems.
LIBERTY CYCLE CO., 4 Warren St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.; Newark, N. J.; Chicago, St. Louis, Atlanta, London, Eng., and the principal cities in U. S.

AT THE CYCLE SHOW.

The various models of the Stearns bicycle exhibited at the Cycle Show are Stearns Special, $125.00; Stearns Model A, $100.00; Stearns Model C, ladies' wheel, $100.00; Stearns Model H, combination wheel for lady or gentleman, $100.00; Stearns Model B, $100.00; Stearns Racer, $125.00; Stearns Combination Tandem, $150.00; Stearns Diamond Tandem, $150.00.
A wheel for every one and every one a wheel. Ride a Stearns and be content.
E. C. STEARNS & CO., Makers, Syracuse, N. Y. | TINKHAM CYCLE CO. New York Agts., 306-310 West 59th St.

EXCURSIONS.

Matchless in Every Feature.
CALIFORNIA.
Two tours to California and the Pacific Coast, under the personally conducted system of the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Four weeks to nine months on the Pacific Coast. Special Pullman Vestibule Trains will leave New York and Philadelphia Feb. 24, and March 27, 1897. (Boston one day earlier.)
MAGNIFICENT WINTER OUTINGS
of the highest grade in every particular.
Round-trip rates from New York, Philadelphia, and points east of Pittsburg: First tour, $350; second tour, $210. From Boston: First tour, $355; second, $220.
For itineraries and all information of California, Florida, and Washington tours, apply to Tourist Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, 1,196 Broadway, New York; 205 Washington St., Boston; 789 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, DESIROUS OF FORMing a limited co-partnership, under the statutes of the State of New York applicable to such partnerships, do hereby certify as follows:
1. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is CHARLES MINZESHEIMER & COMPANY.
2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is that of commission brokers in stocks, bonds, and other securities, in cotton, coffee, grain, and in provisions, in the City of New York and elsewhere; and that the principal place of business of such partnership shall be situated in the City and County of New York.
3. That the names of all the general partners and of the special partner interested in such partnership and their respective places of residence are as follows:
ABRAHAM ROSENFELD is a general partner and resides at No. 18 East Sixty-fourth Street, New York City; FREDERICK H. COHN is a general partner and resides at No. 128 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York City; CLARENCE C. MINZESHEIMER is a general partner and resides at No. 42 East Sixty-third Street, New York City; EDWARD SALLINGER is a general partner and resides at No. 173 West Eighty-first Street, New York City; and CHARLES MINZESHEIMER is the special partner and resides at No. 18 East Sixty-fourth Street, New York City.
4. That the amount of capital which the said Charles Minzesheimer has contributed to the common stock of such partnership is One Hundred Thousand Dollars in cash.
5. That the period at which such partnership is to commence is the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and the period at which such partnership will terminate is the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
In witness whereof, the said general partners and said special partner have hereunto set their respective hands, at the City of New York, this thirty-first day of December, 1896. In presence of Walter Cox.
ABRAHAM ROSENFELD,
FREDERICK H. COHN,
CLARENCE C. MINZESHEIMER,
EDWARD SALLINGER,
CHARLES MINZESHEIMER.
City and County of New York, ss: On this thirty-first day of December, 1896, before me personally came ABRAHAM ROSENFELD, FREDERICK H. COHN, CLARENCE C. MINZESHEIMER, EDWARD SALLINGER, and CHARLES MINZESHEIMER, to me personally known and known to me to be the same persons who are described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they respectively executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.
(Seal.) WALTER COX,
ja2-lawGwS Notary Public, New York County.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS Steinway Hall, New York

PERSONAL.

MINIATURES BY ANDREW AND ARCHIBALD Robertson.—Owners of miniatures by these artists are requested to communicate with HENRY W. SHERRILL, 13 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, giving name of subject.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GET RICH QUICKLY.—Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

BICYCLES.

We could not get good spaces for the Show, but will have a fair show of our own in the
TINKHAM BUILDING,
306-310 West 59th St.
300 wheels, 5 makes, and a private track to try them on.
VICTORS, TOURISTS, STEARNS, CRAWFORDS, and TINKHAMS.
The Tinkham Cycle Company
General Offices, 306, 308 and 310 West Fifty-ninth Street, N. Y. City
We make light tricycles for men and women.

"Kimball" Bicycle.
Made in New York and for sale at factory, 307-309 West Broadway; also by
E. A. Beckwith, 300 Broadway;
H. S. Cates, 1699 Broadway;
Scharles Bros., 30 West 23d St.;
Frank T. Duttson, 556 Western Boulevard;
John Wood, 310 Lenox Ave.;
Phillips Mnfg. Co., 307-309 W. B'dway N. Y.

The Frost Gear Cases,
NEW YORK CYCLE SHOW,
SPACE 641.
On 4th Floor, Head of North Stair Case.
Main Office,
123 Liberty St., New York.

3,000 Bicycles, $5 Up.
200 second hand, all makes, great bargains, $5 up. Largest stock new cycles in city; all makes; $10 up; defy competition; old wheels traded. HERALD CYCLE CO., 114 Nassau St., n'r Ann.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Free lecture, Sat. at 11; low fee; term begins now.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

HOTELS.

BREVOORT HOUSE,
5th Av. and 8th St.
Redecorated and steam heat throughout the hotel.
Apartments for permanent and transient guests. Rooms $1 per day and upward.
Dinner, table d'hote, par excellence. $1.25. (New Public Restaurant.) Concert every Evening. CHARLES JAMES, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc.
CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.
Paris, J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 6, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, (from steamship La Champagne,* via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 5:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria,* via Queenstown; at 8:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia.") —

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take Printed Matter, &c., for Germany, and specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take Specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for Europe; American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take Printed Matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic Mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Tampa, Tabasco, Carmen, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 12 M for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Arkadia; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SUNDAY.—At 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 27 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM for on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHAS. W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1897.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Ashville N. C..Battery Park Hotel, a. p. $4 up
Atlantic City, NJ (J. H. Borton) The Dennis, ap $3up
$18 up per week. Largest House. Directly on ocean
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bournemouth, Eng. (seashore, Royal Bath Hotel.
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S.C..Charleston Hotel, a.p. $2.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col..New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
FLORIDA, East Coast System. Hotels.
St. Augustine, Alcazar, ap.
do The Ponce de Leon, ap.
do Hotel Cordova, ep.
Ormond, The Ormond, ap.
PalmBeach, PalmBeachInn, ap.
do Royal Poinciana, ap.
Miami, The Royal Palm, ap.
C. B. KNOTT, General Superintendent.
Palatka, Fla...Putnam House, a. p., $3.50 up
FLORIDA, Plant System of Hotels.
Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel, ap. Open Dec 3
Winter Park, Seminole, ap. " Jan. 15
Port Tampa, The Inn, ap. " all year
Bellair, ...Belleview, ap. " Jan. 15
Kissimmee, Kissimmee, ap. " Jan. 15
Ocala.....Ocala House, ap. " Dec. 1
Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda, ap. " Jan. 10
Jacksonville, The St. James, ap., $4 up
do The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $4
FLA. Rockledge, The Plaza Hotel, ap. $3 up
Suwanee Springs Htl & famous water
Indianapolis, Ind.....The Denison, a. p., $3
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1 up, ap. $3 up
Lakewood, N. J...Hotel Lakewood, a. p. $4 up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel } De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap. $3-$5, rooms $1 up
Mobile, Ala., Battle House, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $3 up
New Haven, Ct..Mosley's New Haven House Remodeled, up to date in every respect, a. p., $4
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles Hotel, ap. $4up
do The Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up.
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N. B. Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50
do (B'way & 11th St.)..The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do .....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn)..Hotel Empire, e.p. $1, a.p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up.
do (59th & B'way)..Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (M. J. Shea)..Grosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
do (Family Hotel)...Stuart House, e. p., $1.50
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, a.p., $4
do .....Hygeia Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep. $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-Carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Chas. E. Leland). Hotel Hanover, ap., $2.50 up
Philadelphia. Colonnade, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
The finest cuisine in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg, Pa....Hotel Anderson, a. p., $3 up
Portsmouth, N. H..The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va., Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N. Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Savannah, Ga.....The De Soto, a. p., $4 up
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, ap., $2.50 up
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep'f) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Trenton, N. J. Trenton H'se, e.p. $1 up, a.p. $2.50 up
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House.....ap., $3 up
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3 up
do .....The Riggs House, a. p., $4 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Mch. 16, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS OF FULDA.
The North German Lloyd S. S. "Fulda" will sail on Sunday, February 7, at noon; instead of Saturday, 10 A. M., the change being rendered necessary by late arrival.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Fulda, Feb. 7, Noon | †Ems, Feb. 27, 10 AM
*Columbia, Feb. 13, 11 AM | †Werra, Mch. 6, 10 AM
†Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM | †Fulda, Mch. 13, 10 AM
FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamers of Feb. 13 and March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Chertourg, Paris, and Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 AM | Columbia, May 13, 7A.M.
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10AM | F. Bismarck, May 27, 10AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10AM | Normannia, June 3, 10AM
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
NEW YORK....Feb. 10 | NEW YORK....March 3
ST. LOUIS.....Feb. 17 | ST. LOUIS....March 10
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 24 | PARIS.....March 17
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN,
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upwards. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Kens'gton, Feb. 10, 11 AM | Southw'k, Feb. 24, 11 AM
Westland, Feb. 17, noon | Noordl'd, March 3, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Delonclе..Sat., Feb. 13, 9 A.M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lecouf..Sat., Feb. 20, 5 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu. Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
DORIC .....Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 4, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....March 13, 1 P. M.
PERU.....March 23, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Saturday, Feb. 6
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, Feb. 9
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Feb. 12
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Feb. 15
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N.Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice-Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WEST INDIA TOURS.
The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. Excursion passage $125 and upward. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates passage apply to.
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, Feb. 6, 8:30 AM | Lucania, Feb. 27, 1 PM
Aurania, Feb. 13, 1 PM | Umbria, Mch. 6, 7 AM
Servia, Feb. 20, 7:30 AM | Aurania, March 13, M
From Pier 40, North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Majestic, Feb. 10, Noon | Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon
Germanic, Feb. 17, Noon | Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon
Adriatic, Feb. 24, Noon | Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 31, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. VEENDAM....Saturday, Feb. 6, 10 A. M.
S. S. MAASDAM....Saturday, Feb. 20, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MASSACHUSETTS.....Feb. 6
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday to Schuylerville, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains Illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338, 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo. Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor car to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
6:40 A. M. daily (Sunday 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car and Chair Car to Buffalo.
10:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
12:00 noon daily except Sunday
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS,"
arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.
1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for coal reports in the coal regions. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects at junction points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car

FREDERIC TAYLOR'S DEATH

WELL-KNOWN ORATOR AND FINANCIER STRICKEN SUDDENLY.

He Studied Medicine, But Chose a Business Career — Memorable Speech of Pacification at Chattanooga—Well Known in the Clubs.

Frederic Taylor, banker, financier and orator, died suddenly of heart disease at his home, 47 West Seventy-third Street, Thursday evening.

Mr. Taylor was feeling as well as usual when he sat down to dinner with his wife, but shortly after rising from the table he was seized with a pain in his back. The pain growing worse, a physician and friends were hastily summoned. Everything possible was done to relieve the suffering man, but without success, and he died a few minutes before 10 o'clock, within an hour of the time of his seizure.

Mr. Taylor was a native of this city, born Sept. 27, 1837. He went to school at the academy at Flushing, L. I., and then became a student at Yale University, and subsequently at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He received a degree at the latter institution, but, taking more interest in commercial affairs than medicine, he decided to return to New York and enter the employment of Butterfield & Co., importers. Later he was made a member of the firm and became interested in Wall Street affairs.

For a long time he was cashier of the Continental National Bank, and over twenty years ago he became one of its Directors, continuing as such to the time of his death. He was the founder of the firm of Frederic Taylor & Co., bankers and brokers of 84 Broadway. His partner in this business, William Evans, Jr., was the firm's representative on the floor of the Exchange. Mr. Taylor became interested in the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad in the early seventies, and, taking part in the reorganization of that road, became its President.

Mr. Taylor's wife, whom he married in 1863, and who survives him, was Miss Lillie Walker of Philadelphia. Two brothers, Henry Taylor of Connecticut, and Edward Taylor of Seattle, Washington, also survive him.

Mr. Taylor was a member of the Union League, and the Metropolitan, City, Players, Colonial, and Tennis and Racquet Clubs, of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the New England and Dunlap Societies.

Mr. Taylor was a frequent traveler through the West and South, keenly interested in this country's progress, and closely observant of its development, and, though a man of business, he was perhaps most widely known as a brilliant orator, of ready wit and happy humor.

The speech which completely established his reputation as an after-dinner speaker was made at the basic steel banquet at Chattanooga, Tenn., March 12, 1881, in response to the toast, "Our Country—One Heart, One Hand, One Flag, One Nation, Forevermore." Leaders of both political parties from all parts of the country and men of National reputation were at this banquet, and the speech was considered as being, in some respects, a response to the address of Henry W. Grady before the New England Society in this city, and made a lasting impression on the entire Southern country. One memorable sentence near the opening of the speech was:

"We all hear occasionally of jealousy and envy between the sections, but I stand here to aver that so far as jealousy is concerned there is no single fact which so fills the heart of the North with gladness as that the South has recovered from its so long prostration. As for envy, why, gentlemen, there is nothing of which the people of the North are so proud as of your progress in manufactures, that you are so fast coming to rival the North in everything in which it has hitherto been considered that the North would be always without a rival."

Mr. Taylor's after-dinner speeches were always in demand. He was a frequent contributor to newspapers and magazines, generally on subjects relating to finance and transportation. In politics he was a stanch Republican, but because of his fairness and probity many Democrats were his warm friends. Only a few weeks ago he received from Abram S. Hewitt a gift of a handsome picture with the inscription: "For my good friend Frederic Taylor, with the cordial regards of Abram S. Hewitt." Of late years Mr. Taylor was an advocate of a low-tariff policy. He made an effective speech at the business men's meeting in Carnegie Hall in the Summer of 1894 against the proposed income tax. During the last campaign he worked hard and well on the stump throughout New England and the Middle States, and his death adds another name to the list of orators in that struggle who have since expired.

Resolutions in memory of Mr. Taylor were adopted yesterday by the Board of Directors of the Continental National Bank. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been fully completed. In accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Taylor the interment will take place in Philadelphia.

WEBBER DIED FROM A BLOW.

Two Employes of the Elevated Railroad Under Arrest for Striking Him.

Charles L. Webber, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital Thursday night, suffering with a fractured skull, died there yesterday afternoon. Charles E. McCoy, gateman on the down-town side of the Ninth Street station of the Third Avenue elevated railway, and Charles E. Foley, ticket agent at the same place, are under arrest for committing an assault on Webber which resulted in his death. The prisoners admit they had a fight with Webber, but said they were first assaulted and struck only in self-defense.

When Weber was taken to the hospital he gave Dr. Bradbury a general idea of what occurred at the station, and upon this statement the police arrested the men yesterday morning. When they were arraigned before Magistrate Flammer, in the Essex Market Police Court, in the afternoon, Jacob Schutes and Miles Zager, who were with Webber Thursday evening, told their version of the affair. Schutes said the three of them entered the Ninth Street station platform by the gate of exit, and when the gateman remonstrated Webber went around and paid the fares. Coming out, he had words which led to a fight with the gateman. During the struggle the ticket agent rushed out and joined in. Schutes said he heard the noise of a sharp blow, and Webber fell. He could not tell which of the men struck the blow. Zager corroborated this story. The Magistrate committed the accused men without bail for further examination this morning. The two witnesses gave bonds for their appearance when wanted.

Webber came from Fort Wayne a few days ago with a string of horses consigned to Fisk, Loerr & Carroll, the auctioneers, on Twenty-fourth Street. He put up at The Bull's Head Tavern, Third Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. He was said not to be a drinking man. His brother John was at his bedside when he died, and later in the afternoon, after the autopsy, got permission to send the body to Fort Wayne.

Dr. P. F. O'Hanlon, the Coroner's Physician, who conducted the autopsy, said the fracture was very extensive, and the blow to produce it must have been powerful. The blood clot formed on the brain was as large as a man's hand.

Men Fought in Police Court.

John Mealey, the hostler who was arrested Thursday night while in the act of waylaying Miss Lilian Westberg, an operative in the Telephone Exchange, of 72 East Fifth Street, Flatbush, at Fort Hamilton Avenue and Irving Place, was arraigned yesterday in the Grant Street Police Court. He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded until Monday for examination. Miss Westberg, who was in court to prosecute him, was accompanied by her brother John. As the prisoner was led past them young Westberg sprang forward, and struck him twice in the face. Mealey grappled with his assailant, and for a few moments the men had a rough-and-tumble fight, regardless of the pounding of Justice Steers's gavel. It took the combined strength of Capt. Buckholz and Policeman McFarland to separate them.

PECULIAR LAW PROBLEM.

Conflicting Judgments for Damages Are Puzzling Brooklyn Lawyers.

Lawyers in Brooklyn are puzzling over a complication that arose in the suit for damages brought by Cornelius Hurley against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and the New York and Brooklyn Brewing Company. The plaintiff's daughter, Anna, was killed in a collision of a trolley car and a truck of the brewing company eighteen months ago.

He brought suit against both concerns, and the jury awarded him $3,000 damages against the brewing company and exonerated the railroad company from all blame. The Appellate Division affirmed the judgment against the brewing company and reversed the decision that the railroad was not responsible. A second action was brought against the defendants jointly, and yesterday a verdict was rendered in favor of Mr. Hurley for $2,000.

The questions that are worrying the lawyers now are: Can Mr. Hurley collect the original verdict of $3,000 against the brewing company and make the $2,000 apply to the trolley company only, or does the last verdict stand as an expense to each of the defendants of $1,000, or can the last verdict be ignored and the $3,000 be collected under the decision of the Appellate Court.

SCHOOLBOYS AT CHESS.

The Scores at the Tournament at De La Salle Institute.

There was some excitement at the close of yesterday's games in the interscholastic tournament going on at De La Salle Institute. Engels of Columbia announced a checkmate with his queen to Briggs of Condon, not noticing that the square occupied by the queen was covered by a bishop. Briggs was about to resign, when the scorer pointed to the guardian bishop with his pencil. Engels protested and claimed the game. Briggs calmly took the queen and asked his opponent to proceed. Referee McPeek was appealed to and decided in favor of Briggs.

Harvard captured two games from Cutler, and Columbia and Condon breaking even caused Columbia to share the lead with Harvard. Sachs won one and drew one with De La Salle. Following is the summary:

Christensen, 1; Poor, 0; Queen's pawn.
Frankel, 1; McLean, 0; Queen's pawn.
Libaire, 1; Von Taube, 0; Ruy Lopez.
Engels, 0; Briggs, 1; Ruy Lopez.
Stokes, 0; Falk, 1; French Defense.
Hunt, ½; Heimann, ½; French Defense.

The records of the schools to date are: Columbia, 9 won, 5 lost; Harvard, 9 won, 5 lost; Sachs, 8½ won, 5½ lost; De La Salle, 7½ won, 6½ lost; Cutler, 4 won, 10 lost, and Condon, 4 won, 10 lost.

Falk still retains the lead in individual standing, with a record of 6 won, 1 lost; Frankel, a close second, with 5½ won, 1½ lost; Libaire, 5 won, 2 lost; Engels and Hunt tie with 4 won, 3 lost; Stokes and Christensen tie, 3½ won, 3½ lost; Heimann, 3½ won, 4½ lost; Von Taube, Poor, McLean, and Briggs tie, 2 won, 5 lost.

A STREET SPRINKLING BILL.

Senator Page's Measure Causes Some Adverse Criticism.

The bill introduced in the State Senate by Charles B. Page of this city, "to provide for sprinkling the streets of cities of the first class," has evoked various criticisms. One correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES writes that this is a scheme "to wring more tribute from the taxpayers," and, further, that the bill is designed to "legalize a steal of almost $20,000,000 from this city, one-half of which will be profit, to pay for the pretended sprinkling of every street, road, and byway in and about the city at the modest cost of one-third of 1 per cent. per square yard per week of street surface to be sprinkled." The bill in question provides that the work is to be done under contract for ten years, and that the contract shall go to the highest bidder.

Senator Page was at his office in this city yesterday, and with reference to this sprinkling bill he said: "I introduced that bill at the request of a number of influential citizens, among whom were several physicians. Complaints have been made that the streets, especially those in New York City, are not properly sprinkled, and that much sickness has been caused from too much sprinkling as well as from neglect to sprinkle. Heretofore the sprinkling of city streets appears to have been done spasmodically and in patches. The design of my bill is to establish a uniform system which can be made to apply uniformly in every part of such a city as New York, and which can be controlled by a responsible public officer. In the plan proposed the Commissioner of Public Works is to control the letting of the contracts. If there is a job concealed in the bill I know nothing about it."

At present most of the streets of New York are being sprinkled under a ten years' contract which the city has with the Street Sprinkling Association, which pays $28,000 a year for the water used.

ON OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Excursionists to the West Indies and Passengers for Europe.

The American Line steamship Ohio starts to-day on her excursion through the West Indies, the Gulf, and the Caribbean Sea. She will be gone forty-five days, and cover a route of nearly 7,000 miles. Among the excursionists booked are ex-Gov. and Mrs. Roswell P. Flower, Mrs. George Flower, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Armour, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Huntington, Seymour L. Husted, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. J. Murray Jordan, Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Asa L. Merrick, James J. McKenna, Crosby S. Noyes, Elmer C. Packard, Mrs. Emma A. Schley, and Homer N. Lockwood.

Among other passengers booked for today's outgoing fleet are the following:

Cunard Line steamship Umbria, for Queenstown and Liverpool—Walter C. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Farmer, Lord Gough, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Lane, R. J. Price, M. P.; Miss Mary A. Robb, Hugh Woolner, and Robert Young.

French Line steamship La Bretagne, for Havre—Mrs. E. G. Ames, H. V. Bemis, Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Davis, George V. Fowler, Capt. Frank W. Perkins, and S. Singer.

North German Lloyd steamship Fulda, for Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa—William F. Fearon, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Garnsey, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Kirkham, W. C. Olds, Alexander S. Rosenthal, United States Consul at Leghorn, and Mrs. Rosenthal; Theodore Ruger, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Scharmann, Mr. and Mrs. George Herbert Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Townsend, Henry Osborn, Taylor, C. E. Tayntor, Mrs. Horace Garfield, and Col. and Mrs. Theodore Yates.

Holland-America Line steamship Veendam, for Rotterdam—H. Ansel, M. R. Boss, R. Paulig, T. H. Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stadlin, and Herbert Stadlin.

The Atlas Line steamer Adirondack, which left for Jamaica and the West Indies yesterday, had among her passengers U. N. Perry, L. A. Behee, Malcolm Graham, Capt. Ommaney, C. F. Perkins, C. F. Angel, J. D. Garrison, J. G. Garrison, H. M. Greene, E. J. Rojas, E. Allo, R. M. Straus, J. Manuel, G. Schultz, N. M. Entler, G. B. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sewell, Miss Sewell, A. de la Torre, W. S. Davis, W. T. Pooles, Mr. and Mrs. P. Hal Brown, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Pease, the Rev. John Miller, Alexander Stewart, and Col. T. S. Higgins.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamship Fulda, from Genoa, Naples, and Gibraltar, were Andrew W. B. Besse, United States Navy; Mr. and Mrs. J. Arden Harrison, Richard J. Kennedy, United States Navy and Gen. and Mrs. Thomas Wilson.

Post Office Fixtures Attached.

The fixtures in the Long Island City Post Office were attached yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Mershon, but business will go on as usual. Frederick W. Schwalenburg leased the building to the Post Office authorities, and the lease has two years more to run. Walter Scarborough, a jeweler of 9 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, obtained a judgment against Schwalenburg for $100 and got the attachment. There was no attempt to take the fixtures from the office.

From pure neglect, many a slight Cold is suffered to run into Consumption. When taken in time, DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to cure.—Adv.

LEAGUE FOR SOUND MONEY

STEPS TO A NATIONAL NON-PARTISAN ORGANIZATION.

Men Prominent in Finance and Commerce Propose to Carry On Educational Work Throughout the Land.

The formation of the National Non-Partisan Sound Money League was advanced yesterday at a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce. Those who attended it responded to a call of the New York signers, who number 106, and are men of business standing and importance. Those who were present were E. V. Smalley of St. Paul, who has acted so far as Secretary; Charles S. Fairchild, A. S. Heidelbach, Henry Hentz, L. J. Callanan, Horace White, A. B. Hepburn, Gustav H. Schwab, Herman E. Schwab, Spencer Trask, Henry Villard, Robert Maclay, Joseph Larocque, George Foster Peabody, George Haven Putnam, J. Kennedy Tod, Charles J. Canda, and Simon Stern.

Mr. Peabody called the meeting to order, and, on motion of Mr. White, Mr. Hentz was chosen to preside. Secretary George Wilson of the Chamber of Commerce kept Commerce Feb. 24, and to prepare a committee on Organization, to consist of seven signers of the call, to be instructed to call a conference to be held at the Chamber of Commerce Feb. 24, and to prepare a Constitution and by-laws, was adopted. The Chair appointed Messrs. Alexander E. Orr, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Gustav H. Schwab, Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Tod, W. J. Schieffelin, Isidor Straus, and Mr. Hentz. This committee met and appointed Messrs. Schwab and Hentz a sub-committee to draft the constitution and by-laws.

Mr. Smalley made a report on the progress of the movement, whose object is to create a strong organization with affiliated State leagues and to carry on educational work for the next four years through the Congressional and Presidential campaigns. The movement has been taken up in sixteen cities in fourteen States, and the calls in each instance have been signed by men as influential and important as those who signed the New York call.

The delegation to the conference will consist of two members from each city organization.

The following is the call for yesterday's meeting:

"The result of the Presidential election has demonstrated the fact that, while a large majority of the American people are in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard, an unexpected heavy minority indorsed by their votes the dangerous doctrines of the Chicago platform. This fact renders it necessary, in our judgment, that the united efforts of patriotic men of all parties for National honor and sound money should be continued, and we are of the opinion that this can be most effectively done through a National organization covering the whole country.

"We are therefore in favor of the immediate formation of a non-partisan association, to be named the National Sound Money League, with a central Executive Committee and auxiliary organizations in all the States."

LEGAL NOTES.

HOW INSURANCE AGENTS DEFRAUD THE IGNORANT.—An affirmance by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court of a judgment recovered by Mary C. Bernard against the United Life Association upon a policy upon the life of Elizabeth A. Kelly has been reversed by the Appellate Division. In the application for the insurance the answers, which are made warranties, showed that the assured had not previously applied for insurance upon her life, and that no physician had given an unfavorable opinion upon her application, when in fact she had applied to another company, whose physician had reported against the risk, and it was rejected. On the trial testimony was given that the agent of the company asked her the questions, which she answered correctly, but that the agent, instead of writing the answers as she gave them, inserted the negative answers, and that she signed the application without reading it or knowing its real contents. The agent testified that he wrote the answers, knowing them to be untrue. The court now holds, Justice Williams giving the opinion, that this parol evidence was admissible, and did not operate to avoid the breach of warranty and consequent validity of contract. "Applicants are under no obligation to take the policies with such provisions inserted," the court says. "The contracts are voluntarily made, and the only escape from the contracts thus made is to say that the provisions do not mean, and were not intended to mean, what in the clearest possible terms they provide. We cannot assent to the proposition that the court may thus nullify contracts deliberately made and entered into between parties. There is no reason for saying that insurance companies deliberately send out agents knowing them to be dishonest, and with intent to have them deceive and defraud innocent applicants for insurance. It should be assumed that the companies are honestly conducted and that they do not desire to issue policies which may be avoided by reason of false and untrue answers and statements in the applications, for the purpose of obtaining premiums thereon and then avoiding them. What they desire, and what by this provision in their contract they seek to do, is to protect themselves against the frauds of their agents and of applicants for insurance, and against the giving of parol evidence to avoid the breach of warrant in their policies."

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FRAUDULENT LOTTERY BONDS.—The conviction of Martin Wolff for "contriving and proposing, and assisting in contriving and proposing a lottery," has been unanimously confirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The defendant, with associates, contrived a scheme by which they proposed to sell for $80 one Servian and one each of Hungarian and Italian Red Cross Bonds, payments to be made by installments of $5 per month, and in this manner a large number of poor foreigners and others in this city have been swindled. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, who gives the opinion, says, among other things: "It is manifest that the show of fairness with which the defendant conducted his operations by the exhibition of the securities to the purchaser was a mere blind and a fraud, because, having sold the same series number, and number, to various purchasers, he would exhibit one and the same bond to all these persons, his dealings thus apparently being conducted with great fairness and honesty. And, in view of the fact that these same numbers were sold over and over again, it is clear that the statement of the witness that they always deposited a bond in the safe deposit company when one was sold to any individual was absolutely untrue. It seems to be apparent that the whole contrivance was a pretended sale to several persons of the same interest in a foreign lottery—the seller taking the risk that no number sold by him would be drawn. In fact, the defendant had on his own account contrived a lottery within a lottery—pretending that his lottery was based upon the foreign lottery; it being determined by the chance of the drawing for redemption in the foreign lotteries, whether or not he would be called upon to pay anything upon the certificates or lottery tickets issued by him. The attractive bait held out to the purchaser was the drawing of premium prizes—in which, under the terms of the certificate, he had no interest whatever, and could only get an interest by paying $80 for what he could buy in the market for $6 or $7.

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IMPROPER EVIDENCE ON DIVORCE TRIAL.—The decree of absolute divorce secured by Frederick L. Colwell from his wife, Genevieve R. Colwell, has been reversed by the Appellate Division upon the ground that the plaintiff had been improperly allowed upon the trial to testify as to some of the material facts tending to prove the charge against his wife.

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INJURIOUS TO PUBLIC MORALS.—The Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment of the Court of Special Sessions convicting John B. Doris of the misdemeanor of maintaining a public nuisance. The nuisance consisted of the public performance in a theatre in this city of a pantomime called "Orange Blossoms," which, as the information charged, was offensive to public decency. Justice Barrett, giving the opinion, says: "It is apparent that the one all-pervading feature of the performance is its suggestiveness. Take that away and nothing is left; that is, nothing which would be in the least likely to draw an audience. The story told would then become vapid and meaningless. * * * It is well settled that whatever outrages public decency and is injurious to public morals is indictable."

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BUT ONE RECOVERY FOR ACCIDENT INJURIES.—John F. Rielley, after bringing a suit in the Supreme Court against the Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company for damages for personal injuries, recovered judgment in a district court for damages to the wagon in which he was riding at the time of the accident. Then the defendants sought to set up the district court judgment in the other action by a supplemental answer, claiming that though the plaintiff might have separate causes of action for loss of property and for injuries to the person, yet, where both came from but one act of negligence, there could be but one suit and one recovery for the whole damage. The Appellate Division yesterday, Justice O'Brien giving the opinion, upheld this view and reversed an order refusing to allow a supplemental answer.

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DAMAGES FROM STREET RETAINING WALL.—Otto Goldschmidt, who owns a lot on One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, near Bainbridge Avenue, recovered judgment against the city for $800, because the retaining wall of the street, the grade of which is twenty-two feet above the surface of the ground, was so badly constructed that after the earth had been filled in behind it, on the street, it bulged out so that it projected over his lot more than a foot, and the stones were continually falling from the wall upon his land. The Appellate Division yesterday directed an affirmance, by Justice Rumsey, who says that as plaintiff had lost his tenants and was unable to let his house by reason of the location of the wall, and the fact that stones were continually dropping from it, he was entitled to recover not only for the depreciation in the value of the land, but also the actual loss of his rents.

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CONTROVERSY ABOUT COAL LANDS.—A recovery of about $49,000 by Augusta C. Genet in her suit against the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, involving coal lands in Luzerne County, Penn., has been affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The action was begun many years ago, has been several times tried, and was once in the Court of Appeals. The defendants contracted in 1864 to develop and prove the plaintiff's coal lands, for which they were to pay a rental, besides 12½ cents a ton for the coal mined, that would pass over a half-inch square mesh, and the portion which passed through the mesh, called culm, or mine waste, was not to be paid for. The plaintiff showed that in 1886 she discovered that the defendants used a five-eighth inch mesh, and converted the alleged waste product into a valuable commodity called pea and buckwheat coal, and none of this was included in the returns made upon which the defendants paid the royalty. The fine coal which, in 1864, was unmerchantable, was ten or fifteen years later developed into a valuable fuel for the creation of steam, and this the plaintiff claims to be her property, and not included in the contract. The defendants claimed that under the laws of Pennsylvania the contract they had made operated as a conveyance, devolving upon them the ownership of land and the coal. The Second Division of the Court of Appeals, when the case was before it, upheld this view, but the Court of Appeals subsequently decided that it was merely an executory contract for the sale of coal, to be paid for. No matter in what shape it eventually became merchantable or what treatment it was subjected to to make it a valuable product, it was her property.

F. C. HAIGHT SUSPENDED.

E. D. Thornburgh Expelled from the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange.

Friend C. Haight, a member of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, was last night suspended from membership for one year by the Board of Directors, who found him guilty of practices prohibited by the rules of the Exchange. The announcement of suspension came but a few hours after Chairman Peters had announced from the rostrum the expulsion, for "bucketing" while under suspension, of Edgar D. Thornburgh of Thornburgh & Co., 41 Broadway.

Mr. Haight is a member of the firm of Haight & Freese, at 53 Broadway. The technical charge against him was "acts detrimental to the welfare of the Exchange." Specifically, he was accused of having in about thirty instances violated the rule which prescribes that customers must be furnished with the name of the broker who buys or sells as part of the execution of their orders. A special committee, of which Thomas L. Watson was Chairman, made a preliminary investigation, and the case was referred to the Board of Directors for trial.

The defendant's excuse was that his employes had neglected their duty. By a vote of 27 for to 1 Director excused from voting, the board found Mr. Haight guilty. On the question of penalty 24 voted for suspension and 4 against.

In the case of Mr. Thornburgh the charge was more serious, as he was implicated in from 75 to 100 transactions with a woman customer which, in the language of the finding, made him "guilty of obvious fraud." He admitted that he had "taken some of the trades." He was suspended from membership on the Exchange Feb. 7, 1896, for failing to execute orders.

INDIVIDUAL STUDY OF PUPILS.

Dr. Groszmann Tells of Methods Employed in His Schools.

Dr. Maximilian P. E. Groszmann explained to the Public Education Association yesterday afternoon, the schools of which he is Superintendent, and which, though highly organized, have no marking system. With several hundred pupils the study of each child is attempted.

The schools are maintained by the Ethical Culture Society, one in West Fifty-fourth Street and the other at 607 Madison Avenue. They have together 450 pupils, with kindergarten, primary, elementary, and secondary grades, and a training school for kindergartners.

They take a pupil in the class he seems best likely to fit, without much regard to examination, and promote him or graduate him by the verdict of a council of his teachers. They make frequent physical examinations and measurements, by which incipient diseases are sometimes discovered.

Each child, it was declared, must be a separate study. The art of pedagogy has not become so far a science that any general classifications or deductions can be made.

Dr. Groszmann tries to cultivate an alliance between parents and teachers. The reports he gives convey no percentages, but a general idea how the pupil is progressing, with a hint at the chief fault, and meetings are held where the teachers talk over the boys and girls with their mothers for better understanding on both sides.

At the next meeting of the association Dr. Edward G. Ward, one of the Associate Superintendents in Brooklyn, will speak on "Rational Methods in Reading."

Police Detectives Transferred.

Chief of Police Conlin has transferred from the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, Detectives Callaghan, Murphy, and Shevlin, sending the first two named to the Central Office squad and the latter to the Tremont Station. These changes are the result of controversy and ill-feeling between Capt. Moynihan of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station and the men transferred.

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BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

BANKING FIRM ARRESTED.

Wayland Trask and Alfred Rankin Charged by a Customer with Larceny of Securities.

Wayland Trask and Alfred Rankin, the banking and brokerage firm of Wayland Trask & Co., 7 Nassau Street, were arrested yesterday, at the instance of Andrew J. Willets of 157 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, a member of the Produce Exchange, on the charge of grand larceny. They were arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court, before Magistrate Cornell, who held them in $2,000 for further examination Monday morning.

The allegations of Mr. Willets are that he loaned Mr. Trask $5,000 on a promissory note in 1895, and received as collateral security 1,000 shares of the stock of the Columbian Equipment Company. At a subsequent date he agreed to renew the note on the condition that 1,000 shares of the Iowa Central Railroad Company were purchased for his account. This Mr. Trask consented to do. Mr. Willets returned to the firm the Columbian Equipment stock and the note was renewed. In pursuance of this agreement, Mr. Willets alleges, 300 shares of Iowa Central were bought for him, and nothing further was done. Upon investigation the firm told him it had no more money to buy stock. But if he would put up $2,000 additional, the remaining 700 shares of the Iowa Central would be bought. Mr. Willets alleges that he supplied this $2,000 by giving to the firm two first mortgage bonds of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company. The par value of these bonds was $1,000.

From that time to this, Mr. Willets swears, he has not heard of any more Iowa Central stock, his milling mortgage bonds, of the Columbian Equipment stock, nor of his $5,000. He charges the firm with the larceny of the milling bonds and 700 shares of Iowa Central stock. He also charges false representations, whereby the Columbian Equipment Company stock was returned.

The defendants said that Mr. Willets had invoked the criminal law unjustly. He had deposited $2,000 in bonds to secure margins. The securities were hypothecated to carry on the commission. The market went against the speculation. Willets was "closed out," and he had resorted to charges of conversion. The firm members asserted that they had one equity in the bonds for $1,500 loss, and that when they failed last May the amount owing to Willets was simply the difference between what he owed the firm and the sale value of the bonds. They regarded him as a creditor, but he declined to sign a deed of composition, while but a few weeks ago he proposed to cancel a claim of about $8,000 against the firm if it would return the bonds.

Messrs. Trask and Rankin expressed confidence that Mr. Willets's charges would not harm them.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE SITE.

Members of the House Committee Expected Here Sunday Night.

Apparently there will be no official visit from the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inspect the present site of the Custom House and the Bowling Green site. A telegram has been received that eleven members of the committee would leave for New York on Sunday, and devote Monday, as individuals, to the inspection. A rumor, however, based on a telegram received by a member of the Chamber of Commerce, was that none of the committee would come.

The committee was invited by the Produce Exchange, and the committeemen were to be guests of the Exchange. Some members of the Exchange found that those who favor the Wall Street site would desire to meet the Congressmen, while a committee of the Chamber of Commerce would certainly pay attention to the visitors, despite their being guests of the Produce Exchange. In such circumstances it was suggested the committeemen from Washington would find themselves in an embarrassing position. Henry D. McCord, President of the Produce Exchange, who is desirous of having the Bowling Green site selected, said last evening that the Congressmen might arrive Sunday night. He thought it discourteous of the Chamber of Commerce to authorize a committee to call on the House committeemen who were guests of the Produce Exchange. Had they been guests of the Chamber of Commerce, the Exchange would have let them alone.

Gustav H. Schwab said that if the Congressmen came, the Chamber of Commerce committee would call on them. The committee consists of Mr. Schwab, Stephen W. Carey, ex-Judge William H. Robertson, Anson W. Hurd, Isidor Straus, John D. Crimmins, William P. Clyde, Clarence W. Brown, and Henry Hentz.

Francis B. Thurber will call on the Washington committee as a representative of the Board of Trade and Transportation, which is in favor of the Wall Street site.

Peter Conlin's Fatal Fall.

Peter Conlin, the tally clerk of Pier 56, who died Wednesday at the New York Hospital, lay at the pier from 9 o'clock Tuesday evening until Wednesday morning with a fractured skull. During that time he had no medical attention or attention of any kind other than the loan of an overcoat to spread on the floor for a resting place. He had fallen from the top of the cabin to the deck of the barge Freeman. When found by the Captain of the barge, Frederick H. Nelson, he was nearly unconscious, but was understood to answer "not hurt" to repeated questions. Later he was removed to the pier office. It was not thought that he was hurt, though he had become unconscious. It was not until morning, when he was still in that condition, that an ambulance was summoned and he was carried to the hospital, where his true condition was discovered.

Treadway Accused of Perjury.

Charles Treadway, the negro who has been one of the principal witnesses against Police Capt. Sheehan, in his trial for neglect of duty in not suppressing policy playing, was arrested yesterday on a charge of perjury. Some of the places named by him as policy shops have been found to be respectable places. Treadway testified yesterday that he had bought policy slips at 717 Eighth Avenue. The place is a cigar store, owned by Simon Klapper, clerk of the Morrisania Police Court. When Treadway left the stand he was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Mr. Klapper. He was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Centre Street Police Court, who held him in $2,000 bail for trial.

Shot His Landlady and Himself.

Frank Julio of 139 West One Hundredth Street, who was dispossessed by his landlady, Mrs. Mary Kelly of 825 Columbus Avenue, a few weeks ago, went back to his former home last night and asked to be received again. This was refused, and in the altercation that followed Julio shot the woman seriously and then himself. He died instantly. Mrs. Kelly was removed to the Manhattan Hospital, where it was said later that her chance of living was slight.

Ladies' Gloves.

4 Button Piqué,

Paris point embroidery—
Colors:—Tan, English red, pearl and white.

95 cts.

pair,
value $1.25.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Valentines tend to realism this season. One which may be considered a "comic" or not, as individual taste suggests, utilizes an old-fashioned brimstone match and a little blue ribbon bow to express "Your matchless beauty will bring you many a beau." Another, which has an artificial forget-me-not fastened to it, reads: "Without a (s)cent 'tis sad to see that this fair flower should be like me. But I'll be contented with my lot if you'll promise to forget me not." Another, which bears a little miniature wooden potato masher, says: "I send you this, don't think me rash, it only supposes a little mash." Small tin spoons, knives, artificial daisies, and brilliantly colored hearts connected with real chains help to fill out other equally appropriate rhymes.

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There was an act of courtesy performed in a down-town office the other day which the doer had reason perhaps to regret. It was a large office, and at one desk stood a good-looking, well-dressed man engaged in earnest conversation with the proprietor of the desk. There was no chair near, and another man, in passing, noticed the fact and handed one over for the stranger. There is nothing to mark a book-agent from any other man often, and this man happened to belong to one of the much-dreaded fraternity. The act was courteous, but there were two standpoints from which to view it before it could be appreciated.

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There was a surprised young man on the Brooklyn Bridge Thursday night. It was about the time when the people of Brooklyn are going to New York to the theatre. It was a little late, and every one was in a hurry. Just as one lot of passengers from an incoming elevated train reached the bridge, the bell rang for the bridge train to start, and the door on the last car was closed. The last man to come down the stairs saw that, and also that the official had gone inside. It did not take him a second to vault over the gate and enter the car. The other left-behind passengers on the platform saw a blank look come over his face as he entered the car, only to look through and see the train he thought he was on speeding around the curve, while a polite official gently wafted him back out to the platform again. The car had been uncoupled a minute before the train started.

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Women traveling on the bridge and elevated trains are talking of starting a petition asking the officials of the different roads to make it compulsory for the men employed by them around the trains to refrain from chewing. There is great danger to pretty gowns of women going to theatres, luncheons, and teas, to say nothing of ordinary street gowns, from the pools of tobacco juice around the ticket boxes and exits and entrances to the trains where the men are standing.

***

The most homelike theatre in New York is the Irving Place German Theatre. It is probably that here more than to any of the other theatres the same people go regularly. Every one seems to know every one else, and it is more like the opera, from the calls that are made between acts and the general exchange of smiles and bows all over the house. A stranger reaching the theatre some time before the play began would be inclined to think that many women had come without escorts. A woman will come in alone, quite as often without an usher as with one, seat herself, take off her hat, and make herself comfortable for the evening, and look around to find her friends. Occasionally two or three women will come in together. But before the curtain goes up the male half of the population comes in, one man after the other, from the foyer of the theatre.

***

The Workingwoman's Protective Union has more trouble with debts contracted by women dressmakers than by any other class of people. These dressmakers hire women, keep them on week after week, and then discharge them as incompetent, or say they are short of money, or give any of half a dozen reasons why it is impossible for them to pay. One woman was engaged by a dressmaker to work for her occasionally for $1.50 for each day's service. The bill finally reached $90.50, and the dressmaker would not pay it. In the meantime, the woman had been running in debt to her butcher and baker on the strength of the money she expected to receive, and could be trusted no longer. Finally she begged her employer for money for bread to last her over Sunday, and it was refused. Some of the cases are extremely pitiful, and the society, with its great resources for making collections of bad debts, does a wonderful amount of good.

***

The Ohio Society has an interesting relic, framed and standing on one of the tables of the long parlors which form part of its suite of rooms—a five-dollar bank note. This note is dated December, 1813. It is from the Farmers & Mechanics' Bank, Cincinnati, and has the word "Ohio" across one end. It bears the names of William Irwin and Samuel W. Davies. There is a picture of the old bank upon it. It was presented to the society by Homer Lee, one of its members.

***

A policeman, going through the street the other day, attracted many glances that might be said to be almost affectionate. He carried in his arms a baby, asleep—a rosy-cheeked little fellow, two or three years old—a lost boy, evidently. The officer was carrying him so tenderly and the child sleeping comfortably, implied so much confidence that the sight of the two seemed to touch the sensibilities of every one who passed them.

To Commemorate Lincoln's Birth.

The Armstrong Association has arranged to commemorate the anniversary of Lincoln's birth Friday by an entertainment at the Berkeley Lyceum at 8 P. M. The proceeds will be devoted to Hampton Institute. Joseph H. Choate will preside. There will be songs by the Hampton Singers and Mrs. Waldo Richardson will read selections from "Hiawatha," which will be illustrated by tableaus by the Indian students. Harris Barrett will give a representation of Uncle Remus. Tickets will be $1.50 each, and may be obtained from Miss Bryce, 40 West Fifty-fourth Street; George McAneny, 54 William Street, or at the Berkeley Lyceum, 53 West Forty-fourth Street.

No Idiot May Land Here.

Regarding the case of the detained immigrant Magidson, who is an idiot, and the other members of his family, who must return to Europe with him or be separated, Commissioner

The New York Times.

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A NEGRO POET.

Paul Lawrence Dunbar's "Lyrics of Lowly Life."*

Surely there is a poet born to us, a man whose lines are singing ones, who throws in words all aglow with rich colors, who interprets human passions, who counts heart throbs, and, incomprehensible as it may seem, has a subtle humor, is keen, abounding in mother wit, and, to sum it all up, has an originality quite his own. Paul Laurence Dunbar is the poet's name, and Mr. Howells says of him: "As far as I could remember, Paul Dunbar was (or is) the only man of pure African blood and of American civilization to feel the negro life aesthetically and express it lyrically." There was, however, a colored woman who, before the Revolution, really did write good verse, and whose book, principally on religious subjects, was printed.

As for the story of the life of the author of "Lyrics of Lowly Places," his father was a runaway slave from Kentucky who fled to Canada. His mother, freed by the civil war, came to Dayton, Ohio, where her son was born. Paul taught himself to read, and delighted in history. The mother was fond of books and shared her son's "special love for poetry." When the father, who was a plasterer, died there was a hard fight for both the boy and his mother with poverty. Then Dayton learned that there was a colored boy who wrote poetry, and at first it wondered, and then it admired, and, to the credit of Dayton, the lad found many warm and kind friends. The reputation of the lad kept growing. There was, as Mr. Howells writes it, "cordial appreciation, critical recognition," and then, most kindly, Mr. Howells obtained work for Paul Dunbar more congenial to his tastes.

Now, what has the fact that Paul Dunbar is a colored man to do with the subject? Give over any surprise which might arise from a false prejudice. To put it in the most commonplace manner, there is Paul Laurence Dunbar's semblance opposite the title page, showing in photogravure the portrait, and, to use an old Southern expression, it is that of "a likely field hand." But no Röntgen ray will fill the fibre of that brain the man possesses. You are conscious of its power, even of its subtlety, when you read the verses.

There may be divisions as to taste and as to the quality of the verse. You compliment his pure English verses when you compare them with those of the great ones, for they hold their own with many a poet of to-day who has a reputation. In his pure negro songs and those in what may be called a half dialect Dunbar is simply incomparable. He catches the peculiarities of his own people, not in language alone, but in their thoughts. His verses have the singular quality of fixation. You remember them with scarce a mental effort, and that is one indicative stamp of what is really good poetry. Extracts from the "Lyrics" might be endless. Here is one, with a bit of moral to it, which is capital, and note the banter at the end of it:

THE DILETTANTI: A MODERN TYPE.

He scribbles some in prose and verse,
And now and then he prints it;
He paints a little—gathers some
Of nature's gold and mints it.

He plays a little, sings a song;
Acts tragic rôles, or funny;
He does, because his love is strong,
But not, oh, not for money!

He studies almost everything,
From social art to science;
A thirsty mind, a flowing spring,
Demand and swift compliance.

He looms above the sordid crowd,
At least through friendly lenses,
While his mamma looks pleased and proud,
And kindly pays expenses.
—From Lyrics of Lowly Life.

There is one called "Curtain," which is a quick analysis of a play and a criticism on the melodrama of to-day:

CURTAIN.

Villain shows his indiscretion,
Villain's partner makes confession.
Juvenile, with golden tresses,
Finds her pa and dons long dresses.
Scapegrace comes home money-laden;
Hero comforts tearful maiden;
Soubrette marries loyal chappie;
Villain skips, and all are happy.

You might fancy the swell, who has been in the parquet and bored, knocking of this octet at his club. In graver manner is this:

CONSCIENCE AND REMORSE.

"Good-bye," I said to my conscience—
"Good-bye for aye and aye,"
And I put her hands off harshly,
And turned my face away;

And conscience smitten sorely
Returned not for that day.

But a time came when my spirit
Grew weary of its pace,
And I cried "Come back, my conscience,
I long to see thy face."
And conscience cried, "I cannot;
Remorse sits in my place."

If ever there was a negro who was the eater of the lotus, Paul Dunbar in his "Song of Summer" shows him. We have no room to quote in full the deliciously lazy lines. They begin:

Dis is gospel weathah sho'—
Hills is sawt o' hazy;
Meddahs level ez a flo'
Calling to de lazy.

And the ending:

Breeze is blowin' wif perfume,
Jes' enough to tease you;
Hollyhocks is all in bloom,
Smellin' fer to please you—
Go 'way, folks, an let me 'lone,
Times is getting dearah—
Summah's settin' on de th'one
An' I'm a laying near her!

Those musical lines in this bleak weather make you long to be "dreamin' by de rivah's side." "Accountability" has its funny catch at the end of it. Some negro is discussing the ways of nature. The idea is that we have no right to censure folks "about dey habits." The "squir'ls have bushtails and the rabbits bobtails." We have our likes and dislikes. You are firmly convinced that everything is wisely ordained. The ending reads:

Nuthin's done, er evah happens, 'dout
Hit's somefin' dat's intended;
Don't keer what you does, you has to,
An' it sholy beats de dickens—
Viney, go put on de kettle, I got one
O' mastah's chickens."

Thanksgiving is near and the "tu'key" is unconscious of his fate, and Paul Dunbar describes the coming festival in "Signs of the Times." Appreciate the wind-up. Do you not see and smell the preparations for the feast?

Choppin' suet in the kitchen,
Stonin' raisins in de hall,
Beef a-cookin' fu' de mince meat,
Spices ground—I smell 'em all.
Look hyeah, Tu'key, stop dat gobblin!
You ain' luned de sense ob feah;
You ol' fool, yo' naik's in danjah.
Do you know Thanksgibbin's hyeah?

There is the keenest satire in "An Ante-Bellum Sermon," where the old colored preacher talks of "Pher-oh" and Moses, who "comes and sets the Israelites free," and the recurring refrain is "I'm talking about ouah freedom in a Bibleistic way," and

Now, don't run an' tell yo' mastahs
Dat I's preaching discontent.

No New Englander, not even Lowell, could have written better the longing some ancient people have for a return to the old style of singing in the choir which Paul Dunbar treats of in "Deacon Jones' Grievance":

* * * The loose an keerless way
'At the young folks treat the music,
'Taint the proper sort o' choir;
Then, I don't believe in Christuns
A-singing hymns for hire.

The poet's comic vein is at its best in "Deacon Jones' Grievance," and especially in "The Party." There could not be a jollification written in more engaging rhyme, and then the by-play of the listener who hears the story of that party! The chorus is inimitable, for the story teller says:

* * * We danced dat way an'
capahed in de mos' redic'lous way,
'Twell de roostahs in de barnyard
chleahed deir th'oats an' crowed for day.

A true singer of the people, white or black, it makes no matter, has been found.

High Prices for Antique Lace.

There are many amateurs of old lace in New York. Women having an intuitive liking for such light tissues are far cleverer in their judgment than men. Here are some of the prices antique laces brought in London lately: An old Venetian rose-point flounce, 6½ inches wide and nearly 3½ yards long, 70 guineas; an antique Venetian rose-point berthe, 20 guineas; three panels and sprays of antique Venetian rose-point lace, mounted on cambric, 3 yards long, and two narrow slips of the same, 15 guineas; a rare old Flemish point lace flounce of exquisite design and finish, 4 yards 4 inches long by 24 inches deep, and four pieces of Flemish point lace bodice trimming, nearly 6 yards long, 4 inches deep, 38 guineas. Real old Irish point lace, with its beautiful and elaborate design, is expensive, and so a flounce of Irish lace, 15 inches wide, 3½ yards long, brought what in American money is $285.

Furniture That Sold Well.

The furniture in one of the Baroness Hirsch's London houses has been sold at auction, and among the 256 lots, which fetched £3,188, were the following pieces: A Louis XVI. tulipwood kneehole writing table, massively mounted in chased metal gilt, five feet three inches long, 96 guineas; two Louis XVI. open armchairs, stuffed and covered in floral silk brocade, and two shaped back chairs en suite, £74; a carved and gilt Louis XVI. shaped settee, covered in green and white striped flowered silk, 50 guineas; a Louis XV. kingwood writing table, four feet nine inches, with massive chased metal gilt mounts, 65 guineas; a gilt Louis XV. screen, four leaf, with blue flowered silk and beveled glass panels, 40 guineas; a pair of blue and white Oriental cisterns, decorated with carp and floral designs, twenty-one inches high, £41; a Louis XVI. tulipwood and rosewood bookcase, metal gilt mounts, and a handsome Louis XVI. rosewood and inlaid tulipwood bookcase, with finely chased metal gilt mounts, in figures and trophies, the two together, £330; a Louis XVI. bracket clock, by Delorme, Paris, with massively chased metal gilt mounts, £80, and a carved mahogany writing table, six feet six inches, £100.

Mrs. Fanny Schmid, in The Century for this month, gives reminiscences of her father, Samuel Lover. Few know that Lover had dual talents, or, rather, triple ones, for he was an artist, an author, and a good musician. It was a miniature of Paganini which first attracted attention to his work. Before Lover painted him, Nicolo Paganini always was made to look like a Mephistopheles. Some years ago there was the miniature of a New York lady painted by Samuel Lover, to be seen in New York, and if this were obtainable now it would be worthy of reproduction. It is for his songs, "Rory o' More," "Molly Bawn," "The Low-Backed Car," and "The Bowld Sojer Boy," that Lover stands a chance of never being forgotten, for, as his daughter writes, "his songs are sung wherever the English language is spoken." Mrs. Schmid's interesting article will bring back to elderly people pleasant recollections of the past. There are some ancient playgoers who will insist that when Tyrone Power went down in an ill-fated steamer, the stage lost its greatest interpreter of Irish character. "My father," Mrs. Schmid writes, "Naturally delighted in Power as the man who could play his Irish parts best, and Power delighted in my father as the man who wrote him his best parts." And she tells us that Power was not an Irishman, but a Welshman.

The following is the list of art exhibitions to be held this year on the Continent: At Antwerp, from the 27th of February to the 28th of March; Bordeaux, to open on the 17th of February; Brussels, from the 24th of April to November. This is the Exposition Universelle. There is another one, that of the Royal Academie, which, beginning on the 1st of June, closes in October. At Dresden the exhibition opens on the 1st of May, and closes on the 30th of September. The Florence exhibition, which opened on the 19th of December of last year, closes on the 31st of March of this year. In Paris the Society of Artistes Français opens on the 20th of April and closes on the 8th of June. The Stockholm show begins on May 15 and closes on Oct. 1. There is even an art exhibition proposed in Tunis for 1898. The Venice exposition opens on the 22d of April and closes on the 31st of October.

In The Engineering Magazine for February Col. George E. Waring, Jr. has a capital article, entitled "The Relations of Good Paving to Street Cleaning." From his recent studies abroad he is satisfied that asphalt makes the best street covering, and he adds that if it were generally adopted half a million of dollars would be saved in the street sweeping of New York City. There are no advantages in stone pavements for public streets, and Col. Waring says: "As a matter of fact, a perceptible portion of Manhattan Island works up through the crevices of our stone pavements, and is daily sent out to Sandy Hook Lightship, at a cost to the city."

Booksellers who know must be right when they insist that a romance sells all the better because it is well printed on good paper, and by this statement the disposers of literary wares refer not alone to present romances, but to those which have had a reputation in the past. It is those having little money to spend who buy the comparatively cheap books, but for the purchase they make, they want to keep it and give it to other members of their family to read, and so they seem to want well-made-up books.

That highly popular book, "Krieg und Sieg," or War and Victory, which has been in such demand in Germany, has been translated by Major Gen. Maurice and Mr. Sonnenschein, and will be published at a near date in England.

THACKERAY.

Ancestors of His Who Were Fighters and Administrators in India.

An interesting volume pertaining to the family of Thackeray is "The Thackerays in India and Some Calcutta Graves," which Sir William W. Hunter has just published in England through Henry Frowde. As The Athenaeum remarks, every one knows that Thackeray was born in Calcutta, but before the publication of this work "probably few beyond Anglo-Indians had realized how widely and deeply rooted in the services of the East India Company, and intimately associated with its history, was the manly Yorkshire family of which the great novelist was the culminating genius. The Thackerays formed a typical Anglo-Indian family during the most active and glorious period of the company's administration. They threw out branches into every one of the company's services—civil, military, and medical—and by the network of their intermarriages created for themselves a ruling connection both in India and in the Court of Directors at home." In describing the circumstances in which he prepared his book, the author says:

"While wandering over the three Presidencies, I noted down some of their [the Thackerays'] many appearances in their old manuscript records, from the Malabar coast, on the extreme southwest, to the Sylhet Valley, in the far northeast of India. No published account exists of them, but I have been allowed to make use of a private family book of the Thackerays, compiled chiefly by an aunt of the novelist. The two sets of materials, when brought together from the Indian archives and the domestic papers, furnish a curious picture of one of those powerful and compact, but now almost extinct, family corporations which did so much to build up British rule in the East."

William Makepeace Thackeray, grandfather of the novelist, who bore his name, was the first of the Indian Thackerays. He was the sixteenth and youngest son of Dr. Thomas Thackeray, Head Master of Harrow from 1746 to 1760, and was sent out to India in the Bengal Civil Service in 1766, in his seventeenth year, and rose to distinction as the first British Resident in Sylhet. In 1776 he married Amelia, the daughter of Col. Richmond-Webb and the sister of Mrs. Peter Moore, the novelist's guardian, and one of the three originals—the other two being Richard Becher, his mother's kinsman, and Sir Richmond Shakespear, his chivalrous cousin—from whom, so Sir William Hunter conjectures, Thackeray "touched off with so tender a pathos" the noble bearing of Col. Newcome under the loss of fortune in old age. The author describes the grandfather of the novelist as a picturesque figure, what with his skill as an elephant catcher and as the first Resident of the district of Sylhet.

"The serious business of the Resident of Sylhet, or 'Collector,' as he began to be called in 1772, was to hold the district against the frontier tribes and rebellious chiefs. Each Autumn the hillmen burst out upon the valley. Murderous affrays still took place between the Hindu and Mussulman cultivators. At the greater festivals of the rival religions temples were sacked, cows were slain within the holy precincts, mosques were defiled, and bloody reprisals followed on both sides. It must be remembered that when Thackeray went to Sylhet in 1772 it had only been under nominal British control for six years. He found it as it was left by centuries of native rule."

Thackeray's grandfather reduced this wild region to order, and received for his entire service of ten years "less than a single year's pay of a Bengal Collector of the lowest grade in the present century." But it is explained that those were the days when Indian civilians drew only nominal salaries, which were regarded as retainers rather than pay, and made their competence by private trade. Young Thackeray made his fortune in Sylhet by furnishing the well-known limestone of the country for building the fort and rising City of Calcutta and by supplying Sylhet elephants for the Government troops. He finally rose to be a provisional member of the Madras Council in 1820, but died at sea in 1822, greatly lamented, as the author says:

"The whole Presidency lamented his loss. Sir Thomas Monro recorded a last tribute to 'his integrity and long, zealous, and able services.' The Government went into public mourning for fourteen days. A 'Gazette Extraordinary' ordered 'that the flag of Fort St. George be immediately hoisted half-staff high, and continue so until sunset this evening, and that minute guns, forty-

*LYRICS OF LOWLY LIFE. By Paul Lawrence Dunbar. With an introduction by W. D. Howells. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

seven in number, corresponding to the age of the deceased [he died in his forty-fifth year] shall be fired from the ramparts of Fort St. George.' William Thackeray's true memorial is to be found in the great state papers which he wrote and in the prosperity of the provinces to which he brought justice and peace."

An uncle of the novelist, Webb Thackeray, was appointed to the Madras Civil Service in 1806, but died almost immediately on landing in India, and a third, St. John, sent out to the Madras Civil Service in 1809, was killed, together with the nephew of Sir Thomas Monro, in a rural riot at Kittur, in 1824. The Government dispatch to the Court of Directors speaks of his death as a public calamity. A fourth son, Thomas, was appointed an infantry cadet in 1808, and became locally famous as an elephant hunter in Sylhet, but within eleven years of entering the company's army was slain while gallantly covering the retreat of his regiment from a Gurkha stockade. "Justice to extraordinary valor," wrote the Marquess of Hastings, as Commander in Chief, "demands from the Commander in Chief the recorded expression of his unfeigned regret at the loss the service has sustained in the fall of Lieut. Thackeray." Amid all these adventures of the family, every Thackeray, says the author, proved himself a sturdy Englishman, with his "roots deep down in the manly life of the Yorkshire moorlands."

Writing of the father of the novelist, Richmond, second son of the Resident of Sylhet, the author deals with the western frontier of the Ganges Valley, in which he himself served and which he has described from the local manuscript records in his "Annals of Rural Bengal." He was appointed to the Bengal Civil Service in 1798, and married the beautiful Anne Becher in 1810, leaving her a widow in 1815, with an only child, the future novelist, then just four years old. She found a home among her relatives in India, and later married Capt. Carmichael Smyth.

Thackeray left Calcutta in 1817, when six years old, and forty-four years afterward, in one of his "Roundabout Papers," refered to his parting from her, "remembering in long distant days such a ghat or river-stair at Calcutta; and a day when down those steps, to a boat which was in waiting, came two children whose mothers remained on shore." The two children were Thackeray and his cousin, Sir Richmond Shakespear. The memory of his mother was Thackeray's refuge from his harsh treatment at school in England. "I remember," Thackeray wrote, "kneeling by my little bed at night and saying, 'Pray God I may dream of my mother.'" Sir William Hunter says:

"The greatest single influence of Thackeray's life-work was still his mother. My earliest portrait of him is that of a little child clinging to his mother, her arm around his neck, and the father sitting close by. At any rate, it is something that the best of Bengal civilian families in the last century furnished the mother of Thackeray. The lofty tenderness for women which he learned from that mother he lavished on his wife until parted from her by her dark malady; it overflowed to his daughters, and breathes in his works."

The final words in the author's title, "Some Calcutta Graves," give occasion for the introduction of interesting matter pertaining to other Anglo-Indians besides the Thackerays, with striking reference to the fierce conflicts amid which the earlier founders of British rule in India did their work. He describes Admiral Watson, "who turned the sea entrance to Bengal into a British highway"; his gallant little midshipman "Billy" Speke; the patriotic Surgeon Hamilton, who would only accept as a fee from the Mogul Emperor "a grant of privileges to his countrymen"; Job Charnock, the founder of Calcutta, "who stands forth in the manuscript records as a block of roughhewn British manhood," whose hard destiny it was "to make, unloved, an empire." Sir William Hunter adds:

"In the fierce struggles of the pent-up settlement no reputation was too high, no fate too tragic, to escape the raving tusk of slander. How these poor people hated their great men! They stoned their prophets; to be mentioned was to be defamed. It is with a sense of relief that we turn from what was said about the founders of the British power in India to what they did. Whatever their failings or their falsehoods, the libelers and the libeled dwell very quietly with each other now. The defamed lie as cool as their defamers. If our Calcutta graveyards are not temples of reconciliation, they are, at least, sanctuaries of silence. And alike for some hard, mean ambitions which they cover, and for some noble names done to dishonor by slanderous tongues, perhaps silence is most merciful."

The story of Job Charnock, the founder of Calcutta, is a sad one, and the author tells us how four times he tried to found the future capital of England's Indian Empire—now at Hugli, one hundred miles from the sea, now at Ulabaria, "the abode of owls," half way down; then at Hijili, near the mouth, and finally over the long pool at Cotton Mart, the final resting place of the great city—for Calcutta is built on a swamp. "On Jan. 10, 1693," says the author, "they buried him in a grim inclosure, destined in the next century to become the site of the old Cathedral of Calcutta." Here, too, in this city, miscalled the "City of Palaces," lies Rose Aylmer, the poet Landor's early love, whose beauty and sweetness for a time brought calm to that stormy man of letters' troubled spirit. The Calcutta Gazette of the first week of March, 1800, records her death, aged twenty, and of her wrote Landor the well-known elegy which enshrines her name and which Charles Lamb never tired of quoting, the first stanza being as follows:

"Ah, what avails the sceptred race?
Ah, what the form divine?
What every virtue, every grace?
Rose Aylmer, all were thine."

The author declares that, "while his grandmother's ancestry touched his imagination with the wand of romance," Thackeray "derived the strong fibre of his nature from the grandfather's side." Of sixty-nine kinsmen and collaterals whom he has been able to trace, twenty-four entered the army and navy, nineteen were churchmen, nine were barristers, eight were Indian civilians, seven were medical men, and two were masters at Eton. Every Thackeray for nearly 200 years had to earn his living in some profession—by his sword, tongue, or pen. In the generation immediately preceding the novelist at least four uncles and one aunt had literary gifts. "Thackeray's genius was the flowering of a century and a half of family culture."

A Heroine with a Biceps.*

It is a Balzac touch that Mr. George Paston gives in this story when Candida's old grandmother dies. The young curate, prayer book in hand, is present by the old woman's bedside, and he is ready to administer consolation, and he reads "may the sense of her weakness add strength to her faith and seriousness to her repentance." The grandmother's mind is wandering far away. She dreams of her triumphs half a century or more ago. "I'm afraid I am laced tight. But I told my maid that she must draw me in to seventeen inches, because the Leveson girl is eighteen. I hope the lace won't break; it might injure my prospects for life." "Consider her contrition," intones the curate. "The settlements are all that could be wished for, the family diamonds are to be reset, and all the other girls are mad with envy," murmured the grandmother, and then quietly and pleasantly breathed her life away.

Candida St. John, a strong, healthy girl, with a sound mind, asks her father, the Squire, how he explains worldly conditions. She is referring to her grandmother. "Will she want a looking glass in the future?" she inquires, rather irreverently. The Squire's answer is: "She, like most other women, was the purely artificial product of a lopsided civilization, which has been built up by one sex, and of an age in which one sex reigned supreme. It may be that in another existence these victims of society may have a chance of continuing the growth that was checked and stunted in life. Here they never get beyond mental childhood; there they may be allowed to attain their full stature."

You see from this that neither the Squire nor his daughter is in touch with his or her surroundings. The St. Johns, with agricultural depression, are barely able to hold their own. The Squire has rather brought up Candida as a boy than a girl. She delights in all athletic exercises, but is sweet and modest. When she is eighteen she must find a career. She suggests that her mission is to become an "acrobat." Her athleticism, however, she makes use of. She becomes a most proficient teacher of gymnastics in London and makes her living. Long before this she has liked Ted Ferrars, a plain-minded and scholarly lad, but Candida, with a career to make, will not think of love. Her mind is set on vaulting, climbing ladders, and trapeze swingings. Setting up a little household in London, she has for chum Sabrina Romney, a young and pretty actress. Mr. Paston draws the strongest contrast between the two girls. Sabrina is silly, given to dress, flighty, and extravagant. Candida, strong minded, is prudent and hard working.

The conditions are that Candida has a worthless husband and Ted a silly wife. It is evident that a better assortment should have been made. After a time Adrian leaves Candida and Sabrina Ted. In the one case, Adrian, who is a born scamp, follows Sabrina, and Ted, if he had not restrained himself, might have wished that both Sabrina and Adrian would have met with sudden death, so that he might have married his first love, Candida.

The reader will allow the author all the romance maker's privileges as to the finale. Mr. Paston accentuates what are social conditions, and does so in a most clever manner. A type of woman like the heroine of "The Career of Candida" has been before this sketched, but not often as strongly or with such excellent effects.

*THE CAREER OF CANDIDA. By George Paston. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

ANECDOTES.

Literary in Kind and Pertaining to This Century.*

Messrs. Nicoll and Wise, in their "Literary Anecdotes," are literary specialists. Disraeli the elder followed a bent of this kind, but he generalized very much more. If the authors or the books here mentioned are not numerous, still the information given is singularly precise. The volume is a contribution toward a literary history of the nineteenth century in a limited sense. You may find much of interest if you are a student of Tennyson or want to follow Swinburne bibliographically. You get smaller glimpses of other distinguished ones. The authors have found many rare volumes, some printed for private circulation and difficult to obtain, and have republished them.

When Mr. Ruskin's "Notes on the Construction of Sheep Folds" was published, Dr. F. J. Furnivall issued a reply in the guise of a tiny volume of thirty pages, which Messrs. Nicoll and Wise declare contained "matter of greater interest and higher importance than is to be found in any one of the many pretentious volumes of 'Ruskiniana' which have made their appearance during the past decade." The book contained two letters of Ruskin's addressed to the Rev. F. D. Maurice, and had an introduction or "Forewords" by Dr. Furnivall. Maurice declares that Ruskin, "deserting the Scriptural method, had been obliged to make the most frightful and detestable misrepresentations." There is much about the "visible and invisible Church," and this little bit of Maurice's is clever: "We are somewhat surprised and grieved to find that the qualities which he [Ruskin] thinks necessary in order to determine the relative merits of Claude and Turner may be cast aside when the question at issue is only how the Church of the Living God shall be restored to efficiency," which on the part of Maurice is a gentle reminder to Ruskin that "a cobbler should stick to his last." Mr. Ruskin's reply is exceedingly vigorous. He makes the charge that the clergy of the Church of England wink at the profligacy of their flock, and he is not afraid to point out certain notorious examples. The differences of opinion did not sever the amicable relationships existing between Ruskin and Maurice, and the two labored together in the organization of classes for the education of working people.

In Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Brontë" a list of Charlotte's writings is made up to 1830. There was one of that year which escaped Mrs. Gaskell's inspection, though it is mentioned by her, and has been cited more recently by Mr. Shorter. The title is "Adventures of Ernest Alembert." It is written throughout by Charlotte Brontë, and is a most extraordinary production for a girl of fifteen. We reproduce some extracts from it below. It abounds in superlatives, and is wonderfully luxuriant.

A chapter is devoted to Elizabeth Barrett Browning and her scarcer books. The authors say that there is no authoritative bibliography. Two "aves rarissimae" are "The Battle of Marathon" and "The Runaway Slave at Pilgrim's Point," separately issued for private distribution after its appearance at Boston in The Liberty Bell. "The Battle of Marathon" was issued when she was thirteen years old. Only four copies are known. Originally her father had fifty copies printed for private distribution. As to the "Sonnets from the Portuguese," there is nothing of Portugal in them. "They are the love utterances of the greatest of English poetesses—of the greatest poetess since Sappho—to the greatest poet of her time, or one of the greatest." Why should we wonder that the lady stole out one day, accompanied by her maid and her dog Flush, met Robert Browning, and went to Italy with him as his wedded wife. In the volume may be found Mrs. Browning's essay on Carlyle—in which is found this true criticism: "He sometimes overleaps his own fences, and sets us wondering whither he would be speeding." Then follow three letters of 1843, which supposably give some idea of what were her religious opinions.

Passing over "Two Poetical Epistles by Crabbe," which will be novel to many, we come to "George Eliot on George Meredith," written by George Eliot for The Leader in 1856 on Meredith's inimitable "The Shaving of Shagpat"; and relative to this book, a learned man said the other day: "If I am ever sent to prison with one book of romance only, let me have "The Shaving of Shagpat." How quick George Eliot was to appreciate its merits—and how she understood Khipil and Shahpesh.

Emerson, when he came from paying a visit to that noble savage Walter Savage Landor, wrote a hasty reminiscence of him in his "English Traits." Landor did not exactly like the brief summary of himself, and wrote, not a defense, but an explanation. A brochure was printed, and it is one of the rarities of Landoriana, mostly absorbed by American collectors. It has been reprinted, however, by the Rowfant Club. Emerson thought Landor's taste in art was in a measure restricted; his limitations were narrow. Landor hardly liked that, but, for Landor, he was exceedingly polite and circumspect in his reply. The following was written at a time when it was deemed a dreadful heresy, but it is an opinion which many of the greatest art critics hold to-day: "I do prefer Giovanni da Bologna to Michael Angelo, who indeed in his conceptions is sublime, but often incorrect, and sometimes extravagant, both in sculpture and painting. I confess I have no relish for his prodigious giblet pie in the Capella Sistina, known through out the world as his 'Last Judgment.'" Landor disliked Wordsworth, and he writes of "his unbraced and unbottomed impudence," and concludes: "Accept this memorial, which your name will render of less brief duration."

"The Building of the Idyls," a study in Tennyson, deserves careful study, for it is full of bibliographical and critical interest. What is the connection between the various poems? How was the work brought about? Was it conceived as a whole, or was it a mosaic afterward arranged and set?

We take less interest in the bibliographical list of the uncollected writings of Swinburne, which would begin in 1857-8 with his "Undergraduate Poems." The true "Angel in the House," who was Emily Augusta Patmore, is tenderly described. Sometimes we think this exquisite poem has more devoted admirers and readers in America than in England. "An Old Commonplace Book of Edward Fitzgerald," descriptive of a kind of notebook kept by him from 1831 to 1840, has nothing remarkable about it save to show his inclinations toward the widest information. This notebook was given to its present owner as waste paper.

The "Tennysoniana," containing recollections of the family and of the poet, possess some interest, showing that the poet was very particular in his business transactions with his publishers, and that the sales of his books were very great and the remuneration large. At the conclusion are ana, some novel and all amusing. The extracts which follow are taken from the volume:

Landor to Emerson.

"When Hazlitt was in Tuscany he often called on me, and once he asked me whether I had ever seen Wordsworth. I answered in the negative, and wished to know something about his appearance. 'Sir,' said Hazlitt, 'have you ever seen a horse?' 'Assuredly.' 'Then, Sir, you have seen Wordsworth.' When I saw him some years after at a friend's on the Lake of Waswater I found him extremely civil. There was equinity in the lower part of his face; in the upper part was much of the contemplative, and no little of the calculating. This induced me, when at breakfast where many were present he said he 'would not give five shillings for all Southey's poetry,' to tell a friend of his that he might safely make such an investment of his money and throw in all his own."

From Charlotte Bronte's First Story, "The Adventures of Ernest Alembert."

"They proceeded along on a straight course till they came to the borders of the lake, when the guide stopped, saying, 'We must cross this water.' Ernest gazed at him a moment and then said: 'How can we? We have no boat, and I lack the power to swim for so long a time as it would take to cross the lake.' * * * Around lay the dark desert heath, unenlivened by a single streak of verdure; its beautiful pink flowers were withered, and their fragrance had vanished. The mellow hum of the bee was no longer heard about them, for he had gathered his honey and was gone. Above rose the tremendous precipices whose vast shadows blackened all that portion of the moor and deepened the frown upon the unpropitious face of nature. At intervals from the summit of the rocks shrill screams, uttered by some birds of prey which had built their nest upon them, swept through the arch of heaven."

An accusation [against Owen Meredith] not disproved so far as we know concerned his "National Songs of Service." "Whether they be weeds or wild flowers," said Owen Meredith, "I have at least gathered them on their native soil amidst the solitude of the Carpathians and along the shores of the Danube." It was shown, however, that they were translated from a French translation of Servian songs collected by Stephanowitsch in 1824, these selections, however, being translated avowedly not from the Servian originals, but from the German translations of Fraulein Jacob. It was shown that Owen Meredith was so ignorant of Servian that he scarcely ever wrote a Servian word without misspelling it to an extent not possible to any one acquainted with the merest elements of the grammar of the Servian tongue. These exposures had many damaging effects on the poet's reputation—the complete change of tone on the part of critics generally, and the comparatively limited sale of his books.

There was a last note of Newman's, and it contained the following curious sentence: "Paley, in his Philosophy, supposes that the happiness of the lower and sedentary orders of animals, as of oysters, periwinkles, &c., consists in perfect health. I should prefer to say it consists in the silence they enjoy."

An old woman who was once a servant in the house of one of Tennyson's relative:

*LITERARY ANECDOTES OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Contributions Toward a Literary History of the Period. Vol. II. Edited by W. Robertson Nicoll, M. A., LL. D., and Thomas J. Wise. London: Hodder & Stoughton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

observed, in speaking of Lord Tennyson to a friend of the writer, "that Mr. Alfred was very quiet, but he often said 'Thank you' for any service I had to do for him, such as 'taking a candle into another room when he was going to study.'" She also remarked: "He be used to screw a little glass into his eye when he had his dinner, a sort of thing I never see nowadays, but they say some folks wears them in some places. You see, Miss, I remember all this very well; but then when I was there I didn't know at all 'at he was tryin' for to be a poet."

One marked characteristic of the Laureate's mother was the loyalty with which she stood by all her children. An enthusiastic hero worshipper once said to her: "How proud you must be of Alfred!" "Yes," replied the gentle little lady. "But Charles and Frederick have written very beautiful verses, too."

A Book That Shakespeare Knew.

Occasionally, after years of disappearance on the musty shelves of some book antiquarian, a forgotten volume finds its way through some auction room, or by some less conspicuous route, to the stock of the rare-book seller, when it becomes again an article of commerce. When this happens, it is more than likely that the years have added at a marvelous ratio of accumulation to the value of the book, and the bookseller, being the first man to find this out, derives from it the reward of his peculiar knowledge and discrimination.

In 1606 Edward Aude, a London publisher, printed for Edward White, then "dwelling at the little north doore of Saint Paul's Church," a book which has had that kind of a history, since it came the other day, laden with a value many hundreds of times above its original publication price, into the hands of George D. Smith. It is called the "Paradice of Dainty Devices," an important volume of early English poetry, from which William Shakespeare derived at least one idea and one form of poetical expression.

Describing the volume, the editor speaks of the work "as containeing sundry pithi precepts" and "excellent inventions," and as being "a learned counsailer, and right pleasant and profitable for all estates." It was, says the editor, "devised and written for the most part by Mr. Edwards, sometimes of Her Majesty's Chappll; the rest by sundry learned gentlemen of honor and worship, whose names hereafter follow, whereunto is added sundry new inventions very pleasant and delightful." In the succeeding pages there follows what critics with four centuries of wisdom subsequently acquired say is really delightful reading.

One leaf of the volume, lost somewhere many years ago, has been supplied in manuscript by Brand, a former owner; the title has been mended, and the last leaf inlaid. Otherwise it is in good condition and legible throughout. Corser, the authority on rare books, says: "It seems remarkable that, notwithstanding the editions which were published so few copies should now occur, not more than seven or eight being known, and about half of these being imperfect. Of some editions only one copy is known to exist, and yet few of our earlier collections of poetry are more valuable." The rarity which Corser describes is even better attested by the fact that an example of the edition of 1577, in which one leaf was supplied in fac simile from a later issue, was sold a few years ago by a New York dealer for $2,000.

This resurrected copy varies from the preceding and other impressions, according to Corser, in having two fresh poems inserted in the place of the ninety-seventh, "He Bewaileth His Mishappe." Three others are added at the end, one of them being "Maister Edwards His 'I May Not.'" In Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," Act IV., Scene V., the poem No. 58 in this volume of "Dainty Devices" is quoted and used in the action of the play.

Nobody knows where this little volume has traveled in the past 400 years, though part of its movements have been traced by the experts in early English literature, and its genuineness established by the descriptions published from time to time. Some rich collector of New York will perhaps get it, and then it will disappear for perhaps another century to accumulate with age additional value to another collector.

Mark Twain Easily Reached.

"The Rambler," in the February Bookbuyer.

Mr. Brander Matthews and Mr. Francis Wilson tested the Post Office system of the whole world lately by addressing a letter thus:

MARK TWAIN,
God knows where.

It reached the person for whom it was intended after traveling from San Francisco to Australia, before finding Mr. Clemens in London. This story suggests another told by a classmate of Robert Lincoln at Cambridge. When Abraham Lincoln was running for President numberless portraits of him were published in newspapers all over the country. Robert cut out one of these pictures and pasted it on the outside of an envelope which contained a letter to his father. The letter reached Abraham Lincoln without losing a mail, so familiar was the Post Office clerk with the face represented in the wood cut.

THE HAZLITTS.

Memorials of Four Generations That Have Not Been Well Received in England.

The Hazlitt memoirs, which have just appeared in London from the hands of Mr. Carew Hazlitt, with the title "Four Generations of a Literary Family: The Hazlitts in England, Ireland, and America; Their Friends and Their Failures, 1726-1896," have not made a good impression. There is too much plain speech, not to say original speech, and the writer's tone is too often that of superiority. The Standard says of them:

"Though few people will agree with Mr. Carew Hazlitt that his grandfather, William Hazlitt, was 'one of the foremost intellects of the age,' the family has secured for itself a sufficiently enduring place in the history of modern literature to make personal gossip of the kind collected in 'Four Generations of a Literary Family' acceptable to a wide circle. Mr. Carew Hazlitt cannot, however, be congratulated upon an invariable exercise of discretion and good taste. If it may be said without offense, he appears to have inherited some of the peculiarities of manner and temperament that did not add to the distinction of his best known ancestor.

"He writes with too much freedom—we had almost said ill humor—of persons living or but lately dead, and sometimes gives us the impression that in these two volumes he is paying off old personal grudges. They are not to be excused by the author's profession of a love of plain speaking. He declares at the close of the second volume that there has not been on his part any desire to give umbrage to any one. 'I think,' he says, 'that my references to living contemporaries, as well as to those whom we have lost, are, as a rule, neither unjust nor intemperate.' We do not always agree with him in this. For example, of his father, who in 1854 was made Registrar in the Court of Bankruptcy, he says that he became, though at first ignorant of the duties, one of the most efficient officers in the building. Then follows this gratuitous remark: 'Of his successor I hear on all sides a very poor account. His Honour seems, so far, to know as little as my father did, and to be unable or unwilling to learn.'

"Nor can the following reference to Mr. Ruskin, who seems to have left a letter of Mr. Carew Hazlitt's unanswered, be justified for a moment: 'I have always thought that in Mr. Ruskin's literary vein was to be detected a trace of his physical conditions, which so influentially operated on his life.'

"The author's attitude toward many of his contemporaries is that of the superior person. He was a clerk in the War Office in the fifties, and it is in this strain that he writes of his fellow-workers: 'Of course, my colleagues were individuals infinitely various in their ideas and qualifications, and the majority struck me as having little enough of one or the other. Many were grossly ignorant; hardly one possessed a considerable degree of gentlemanly culture, save Mr. Wheeler, who published the book on Herodotus. The reply to a letter from a noble Duke was addressed by one of these luminaries to "Messrs. Buckingham and Chandos," but it was luckily intercepted. If I had pursued my official career, I might be at present a richer and more dignified member of society, but I should not be writing these memorials.'

"Again, what are we to say of the attack on Canon Ainger in the second volume? Mr. Carew Hazlitt accuses the Canon in general terms—but does not convict him in specific particulars—of literary theft. Equally unpleasant are some of his references to the late Mr. Alexander Ireland. Nor do we think he should have printed the scandalous insinuation about Mitford, nor have written many other passages which might easily be cited as evidence of a certain waspishness of mind. His book would not have lost in interest, and would have been entitled to more respect than it can now command, had he shown more self-control. It should have been severely edited. Compression would have been a great gain, for, like most books of its class, it contains too many pages of matter that scarcely rises above the level of wearisome chatter.

"Yet the volumes, taken as a whole, are well worth reading, and are not without value as a contribution to literary and social history. Their worth is of a supplementary rather than an original kind. There is little that is new to be told—or, rather, little that is worth the telling—about William Hazlitt, but it is interesting to have the history of the entire family of Hazlitts. William Hazlitt's father, who stands for the first literary generation, was a Unitarian minister, who in 1783 thought he would enjoy more freedom of thought and action in America than in Ireland, where he was settled with his wife and children. We should judge that he was the sort of man with whom it would be rather difficult to get on, at least in days less tolerant of unorthodoxy than ours. He was certainly one of those who protested most energetically against any other human authority than his own in matters of religion. His controversial writings have scant interest for this generation, and his chief claim, if any, to be rescued from oblivion is that he was the father of an author who made a more enduring name. The family staid four years in America, the minister seeming to have no better there than in these islands. The impression one obtains of him is that of an able but rather cross-grained man."

William Hazlitt had a sort of quarrel, or what almost amounted to one, with Leigh Hunt, and it drew from Hazlitt a letter, which is described aptly by The London Daily News as "perhaps the most frank adoption of the principle of what is now called 'log-rolling' ever penned by a distinguished man of letters." Here is part of the letter:

"I praised you in The Edinburgh Review, and when in a case of life and death I tried to lecture, you refused to go near the place, and gave this as a reason, saying it would seem a collusion if you said anything in my favor after what I had said of you.

"2. I got Reynolds to write in The Edinburgh Review, at a time when I had a great reluctance to ask any favor of Jeffrey, and from that time I never set eyes on him for a year and a half after.

"3. I wrote a book in defense of Godwin some years ago, one-half of which he has since stolen without acknowledgment, without even mentioning my name, and yet he comes to me to review the very work, and I write to Jeffrey to ask his consent, thinking myself, which you do not, the most magnanimous person in the world in the defense of a cause.

"4. I have taken all opportunities of praising Lamb, and I never got a good word from him in return, big or little, till the other day. He seemed struck all of a heap if I ever hinted at the possibility of his giving me a lift at any time.

"5. It was but the other day that two friends did all they could to intercept an article about me from appearing in the said 'E. R.,' saying 'it would be too late,' that 'the editor had been sounded at a distance, and was averse,' with twenty other excuses, and at last I was obliged to send it myself, graciously and by main force, as it were, when it appeared just in time to save me from drowning.

"Coulson had been backward and forward between my house and Bentham's for between three and four years, and when the latter philosophically put an execution in my house, the plea was he had never heard of my name, and when I theorized on this the other day as bad policy, and felo de se on the part of the Radicals, your nephew and that set said: 'Oh, it was an understood thing—the execution, you know!' My God, it is enough to drive one mad. I have not a soul to stand by me, and yet I am to give up my only resource and revenge, a theory—I won't do it, that's flat."

Southern California.*

Southern California is a place of infinite possibilities to Eastern invalids, and they have been profusely encouraged to follow their impulses westward. This little book of warning as well as of guidance seems to us a step in the right direction. Miss Harraden (who writes the first and fourth chapters) has lived two and a half years in Southern California, and Dr. Edwards (who writes the rest) has lived there eight years. They know the faults of the country as well as its virtues, and are frank about both. They agree in thinking it the wrong place for invalids without means sufficient to procure luxuries, and Miss Harraden especially deprecates camping out for those who are neither strong nor rich. Of ranch life, she says: "There is no doubt whatsoever that it is a mistake, if not a cruelty, to bring delicate women out to ranch life, unless there are ample means to pay the very large sum asked and given for household help. It is absurd to talk of the advantages of any climate from Dan to Beersheba itself, if a woman is to be weighed down by hard physical work, such as housecleaning and washing and baking, for which she has not been trained, and which hitherto has probably never come into her horizon." And Dr. Edwards adds the information that what an invalid requires is much more expensive than in the far East. Miss Harraden also speaks of the barrenness of the comparatively new civilization in artistic and intellectual satisfactions. "These wants make themselves felt," she says, "however gallantly one may contend with them, and there is a starvation of the soul just as possible as the starvation of the body."

The one great luxury within the reach of all is outdoor life; it is a land where other months than June "may be had by the poorest comer," Dr. Edwards estimating that at Los Angeles one may spend on the average 316 days out of the year in the open air. He gives a number of tables of statistics concerning the temperature, the percentage of sunshine and of rainfall, the velocity of the wind, &c., during the different months in the various localities, and a careful study of these will greatly aid the would-be pilgrim in forming an intelligent conception of his Mecca. Dr. Edwards also begs his readers to remember that one of the peculiarities of Southern California is the range of climate to be found within a very limited area of space. If one place does not suit the invalid, it is quite possible that ten miles away will be found another place that is the right one. There are the seashore, the plains of the interior, and the mountains to choose from, and "the mail carrier in his shirt-sleeves" may leave the semi-tropical valley of El Cajon, almost at sea level, and in a few hours arrive, "wrapped in two overcoats, at Julian, five thousand feet above the sea."

The aim of the book is sufficiently indicated by Dr. Edwards's opening proposition—that the simple truth about California of the South is good enough; and, while the expression of "the simple truth" is apt to be a pretty complicated business, we are convinced of the sincerity of these two authors, and, what is more to the point, we are also convinced that they have arrived at fairly sound conclusions.

*TWO HEALTH-SEEKERS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. By William A. Edwards, M. D., Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, &c., &c., and Beatrice Harraden, author of "Ships That Pass in the Night," &c. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Anna Katharine Green's New Story.*

Anna Katharine Green writes what Stevenson would have called "a staggering narrative," but she writes it without an atom of pose or pretense, with the single purpose of interesting her readers, and in the accomplishment of this purpose she is well known to be eminently successful. Her readers do not care for literature—at all events, they are not in the mood of caring for it while they are reading "The Leavenworth Case" or "Behind Closed Doors." What they do care for is a neatly complicated problem, with the answer at the back of the book, and this they get. It is of very little consequence to a reader in this mood (it is sometimes a chronic mood, and then he dies of it) whether the problem has the delicacy of a Chinese puzzle in ivory or the crudity of the "fifteen game," so long as it teases the mind.

The present book is pretty sure to be a tale to please the million, although it may fail to reach the inner circle of Conan Doyle's large public. There are the usual attractive murder and tangled thread of circumstance, there are the self-complacent old detective and the maiden lady who with judgment and penetration puts two and two together, making sometimes four and sometimes five, there are three individuals under suspicion, (this author is always generous in the number of her personages,) and there is the unobtrusive villain revealed at the end in a blaze of ignominy. There is no unseemly flourish of gruesome details, and there is no indecency. One wishes that the author's own interest had not quite so suddenly lapsed at the point of culmination, and that she had felt equal to spending some of her ingenuity upon the details of the explanation instead of disposing of them so summarily. But "That Affair Next Door" is upon the whole a very fair example of the better class of detective stories, and may safely be recommended to convalescents and travelers and all others who may wish to murder time.

*"THAT AFFAIR NEXT DOOR. By Anna Katharine Green. (Mrs. Charles Rohlfs.) New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

American Orations. Edited, with Introductions, by Alexander Johnston. Re-edited, with Historical and Textual Notes, by James Albert Woodburn. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Vol. III. $1.25.

The History of Greece. By Adolf Holm. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. Vol. III. $2.50.

The History of Economics. By Henry Dunning Macleod. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.50.

Wagner's Heroines. By Constance Maud. 12mo. New York: Edward Arnold. $1.25.

Life of Philip Melanchthon. By the Rev. Joseph Stump. 12mo. New York: Pilger Publishing House. $1.25.

Early Correspondence of Hans von Bülow. Edited by His Widow. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Juvenile Offenders. By W. Douglas Morrison. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Pennsylvania: Colony and Commonwealth. By Sidney George Fisher. 12mo. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

Historic Bubbles. By Frederic Leake. 12mo. Albany: Riggs Printing and Publishing Company.

POETRY.

The Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations. By J. K. Hoyt. 8vo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

Addresses and Fragments in Prose and Verse. By James Sager Norton. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $3.50.

FICTION.

Contes Tragiques et Sentimentaux. Par Armand Silvestre. 12mo. Paris: Ernest Flammarion. 3f. 50c. Paper.

A Fatal Secret. By Josephine E. Barry. 12mo. E. A. Weeks & Co. Paper, 50 cents.

On the Red Staircase. By M. Imlay Taylor. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

Madame Tellier's Girls. Including the Inheritance and Butterball. By Guy de Maupassant. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham & Co. Paper, 50 cents.

The Career of Candida. By George Paston. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.00.

The Sign of the Cross. By Wilson Barrett. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

Miss Ayr of Virginia. By Julia Magruder. 16mo. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

A Harlot's Progress. By Honoré de Balzac. Translated by James Waring. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. Vol. II. $1.50.

Every Man in His Humour. By Ben Jonson. 18mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 45 cents.

That Affair Next Door. By Anna Katharine Green. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Christmas Masque of Saint Roch. By M. E. M. Davis. 16mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

Physiology for Beginners. By M. Foster and Lewis E. Shore. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75c.

Girls Who Answer "Personals." By Dr. Arthur MacDonald. 12mo. Washington, D. C. Paper.

Notes on Assaying. By Pierre de Peyster Ricketts and Edmund H. Miller. 8vo. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $3.

Two Health Seekers in Southern California. By William A. Edwards and Beatrice Harraden. 16mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

The New-York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

It is of the greatest importance to you not only for art's sake, but for all kinds of sake, in these days of book deluge to keep out of the salt swamps of literature and live on a little rocky island of your own, with a spring and lake in it, pure and good.—Ruskin.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 6, 1897.

Tennyson and His Publishers.

In the "Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century" (Dodd, Mead & Co.) are many curious minor notes relative to Lord Tennyson's publishers. The "Poems by Two Brothers," the joint work of Alfred and Charles, was published by the Jacksons of Louth, who were fairly well-to-do country printers. How came it that these printers, who were "shrewd" but not educated, having not the faintest knowledge of what was poetry, bought and published the "Poems by Two Brothers"? They paid £10 for the volume, and later another £10.

Mr. Robert Roberts gives an explanation. The Tennyson lads had for grandfather "the Rev. Stephen ffytche, Vicar of Louth, one of the richest and most influential men in the place." The Jacksons had done work for the vicar, and so Mr. Roberts writes that "partly out of good feeling and partly out of policy the Jacksons behaved liberally to the two youths with such influential connections." Then, too, the expense of printing the book and the risk could not have been great, for the vicar and the Tennyson family would be certain to take many copies. The value of the little book has of course been considerably advanced since 1827, and a clean copy is worth to-day many pounds.

When the Tennysons were boys they made verses as they were walking, and so as not to distract their attention each would keep on one side of a hedge. On one occasion Alfred called out to his brother, over the hedge: "Charles, I have made such a splendid line. Listen. 'A thousand brazen chariots rolled over a bridge of brass.'" There is an amusing story about Tennyson stopping at some country inn in company with Woolner and Palgrave. Dinner was ordered and the bill of fare made up when Tennyson insisted on having potatoes. The host had no potatoes, nor were there any in the village. But apparently the poet could not or would not dine without potatoes, so the landlord had to send a man and a cart in search of the potatoes, and finally "the indispensable root was at last served, after many hours of delay and at no inconsiderable expense."

There is no reason why Tennyson should not have been careful as to his money arrangements with his publishers. Whatever he wrote was the most valuable of literary properties. After Moxon had been his publisher, Tennyson, for certain reasons not explained, took his books to Strahan. The contract agreed upon with Strahan was £5,000 a year for five years "for the right to publish the books which had already appeared at the date of the contract," and for any new books a commission of 10 per cent.

While Strahan held this contract there were three books issued by them, "The Holy Grail," (1869,) "The Window; or, Songs of Wrens," (1870, dated 1871 on the title page,) and "Gareth and Lynette," (1872.) Moxon had sold 40,000 copies of "The Idylls of the King," published in 1859, and of "The Holy Grail" the same number. Lord Tennyson's royalty on "The Holy Grail" was £6,000, leaving a very handsome profit for the publishers, because the manufacture of the book did not cost more than 8d., and it was sold at 7s. 6d. "In Memoriam," published by Strahan, had a wonderful sale. It is worth while mentioning that for setting to music "The Window; or, Songs of Wrens" Sir Arthur Sullivan secured £500.

Later on came the transfer of Tennyson's works to Mr. Henry S. King. The terms were £4,000 a year for the rights to the old books and the privilege accorded to Mr. King to make an entire edition of all the poems, the price to be 7s. 6d., and of this complete edition not less than 100,000 copies were sold.

Americans Who Paint in London.

When in 1894 Mr. Sargent was made an Associate of the Royal Academy English critics thought he was somewhat of an impressionist. In France his portrait of Carolus Durand had made a strong impression, and then Mr. Sargent was about twenty-three years old. It was the purchases made on account of the Chantry trust in 1886 which made him a reputation in England. Sargent had no longer what the French call "a success of esteem." He had now a fixed money value. It may seem a coarse way of quoting the merit of an artist in pounds sterling or dollars, but money is the accurate gauge.

The "Carmencita" of 1891 (we think that was the date) did very much to enlarge people's acquaintance with Mr. Sargent, and it is strange but true that the choice of a subject has much to do with making an artist popular.

Then arose something like a cabal in Paris, and many stupid things appeared in the French papers about Mr. Sargent. The Frenchman, great as he is in art, will never allow that there can be anything done worth while by the world outside of Paris. The Englishman, insular as he is supposed to be, does not carry his London wherever he goes, but the Parisian always has his only city in his pocket.

There are some errors in regard to Mr. Boughton, who is an Associate Academician of 1879. Mr. Boughton was born in England, and came to the United States when he was four years old. He had a brother established in Albany, N. Y. It is because of his pictures of Puritan life that many think he is a New Englander.

Mr. J. J. Shannon's career in England has been a remarkable one. Mr. Shannon, as the portrait painter à la mode in London, has passing before him in his studio the fine fleur of English dames, and so by this time he has a very handsome account to his credit with his bankers. Mr. Shannon was born in New York. He studied in England, and worked away at the South Kensington School. At nineteen he was so far advanced, his work so excellent, that he painted a picture for the Queen. To-day Mr. Shannon is a great painter, and deserves all the success he has met with.

Sometimes one wonders what are the influences which induce the American artist to prosecute his calling in England or set up his atelier in London. Does the old adage hold good that no one is a prophet in his own country? Are we dull of appreciation? This much is positive. There are certain artistic surroundings in foggy London which do not exist in New York. In some respects the social standing of the artist in London is better than in Paris.

Again, there comes in once more the dreadful Philistine money business. If the artist has merit, irrespective of nationality, there are more English people who come to London as buyers, not as the "patrons of the fine art," but as buyers. Then the American who buys supplements the English, and so in the picture fair there is a bigger crowd.

The question of prices has nothing to do with the matter, because the picture painted by a distinguished artist never is paid more for than it is worth, whether in London, Paris, or New York.

Japanese Ceramics.

In the Kokumin-No-Tomo, a monthly published at Tokio, Japan, Mr. Negishi Yoshitaro writes interestingly about "The Ceramic Art in Japan." Vaunting the beauty of Japanese porcelain, he writes, "Without fine china, tea would taste insipid. * * * Various kinds of soup, which characterize our gochiso, (entertainments,) would lose much of their savor were they not served in proper dishes." According to the most learned of Japanese archaeologists, the art of making pottery was known prior to 660 B. C. The Japanese call this, our prehistoric, the "divine period." What seems to be authority, according to Japanese chronicles, is that in the third century B. C., Corea was invaded by a Japanese Empress, Ginko Kogu. On her return, having been victorious, she brought with her Corean artisans, "who settled in Japan, and founded factories in various places." And, the author adds, "what a great contrast to our present mutual relations! Many that are first shall be last, and the last first."

Some time in the thirteenth century a Japanese went to China to study the art of making pottery, and, returning, settled at Seto, where he made a glazed stoneware. In Japanese, porcelain is called "Setomano," a word probably derived from the place. From that time on, for beauty of material, form, and decoration Japanese ware became foremost.

"Thus we find," writes the author of the article, "that, although we were once behind these two nations, now we have caught up with them, nay, are in advance of them." There are now more than fifty different kinds of pottery made in Japan. They are divided into (1) common pottery, or stoneware, of which Yumanda Noryuki was the chief inventor; (2) cream-colored wares, often called crackled wares; (3) hard wares. The three finest varieties of Japanese porcelain are, as amateurs know, the Ninsei, the Kenzan, and Satsuma. Perhaps the finest is the Ninsei, and then the highest period of ceramic art was reached, and the great master was Nonomura Musei. True, Satsuma is very hard and smooth, of glaze, ivory-colored, and its gilding is faultless.

Mr. Negishi Yoshitaro states that we already know, that the Satsuma, Hizen, and Kyoto wares are imitated to a very great extent, and that the making of porcelain faience has degenerated in Japan ever since 1868. "It is no longer an art, it is a trade." Some of the suggestions the author makes in order that the Japanese ceramic art may regain its former high standard, are as follows:

(1.) Japan must show more interest in this subject and encourage the potters. (2.) Japan must take care not to leave them in poverty and want. Some attribute the decline of the art in the present century to a want of perseverance on the part of the Japanese, but when they work for bread, how can they be expected to produce fine specimens of their art? (3.) The potters must be helped to realize how sacred their occupation is. (4.) They must be educated. (5.) They must widen the scope of their work, and not confine themselves to their own country alone. (6.) They must be taught to keep a sharp eye upon the changes in the public taste.

Book Covers Queen Bess Made.

Why might not expert women—those endowed with needle skill and good taste—try their hands at the embroidering of book covers? Mr. Cyril Davenport shows in The Portfolio the most noted of all embroidered book covers, the work of Queen Elizabeth. The volume so decorated was Matthew Parker's "De Antiquitate Britannicae Ecclesiae," and was possibly a presentation copy from the author, who in 1572 was Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Queen chose a dark green velvet, for green was a Tudor color, and she embroidered in gold. The design has its peculiarities. The idea conveyed is that of a park, and the Queen tries to indicate by a wooden inclosure the name of the author of the volume, Matthew Parker. Decorations of book covers with what is called in heraldry "a canting device" are very old. There is a kind of paling running round the four sides of the book cover. There are five deer, and the royal needlewoman has made them all does. An antlered stag the Queen did not fancy. There are two snakes, possibly a "noli me tangere" whim of the great lady's. As for flowers, there are many nondescript ones, supposably heartsease, daisies, and carnations. It is conventional work. One deer has broken down the paling, and the head of the animal browses through a gap. On the other side of the book there are four panels with the Tudor roses.

This embroidery was not the coup d'essai of the Queen's, for when she was eleven years old she worked a cover for a book. "The Miroir, or Glasse of the Synneful Soul," for Queen Catherine Parr. It is in braid work, of gold and silver, embroidered on blue silk. Elizabeth's favorite flower being the heartsease, she embroidered four of these flowers at the corners.

Queen Elizabeth may have been toward the end of her life a hard old woman, but she was a highly educated one, for, when a child, she had translated the "Miroir, or Glasse," telling how she did it "out of Frenche ryme into English prose, joyning the sentences together as well as the capacitie of my symple witte and small learning coulde extende themselves." The dedication is pretty. "To our most noble and virtuous quene Katherin, her humble daughter wisheth perpetuall felicitie and everlasting joye."

Elizabeth was better educated than most women of her day, and knew her Latin and Greek, and had the faculty of not forgetting. Hume says that on one occasion the Polish Ambassador was apparently wanting in respect to her, thereupon she rated him in choice Latin, and "when she had finished she turned about to her courtiers, and said: 'S'death, my Lords, (for she was addicted to swearing,) I have been obliged to scour up my old Latin that hath long lain rusting.'"

English Sales of Books.

That excellent authority, Mr. L. H. Slater, gives in the Athenaeum the notable books disposed of last year in England. In almost all cases there has been appreciation, not depreciation, in the value of rare works. The Tudor Frère collection disposed of early in 1896 consisted of 1,074 volumes, which sold for £3,748, a fairly high average per volume. A copy of Ames's "Typographical Antiquities," additionally illustrated, Mr. Quaritch's paid £248 for. A first edition of Bloomefield's "Norfolk" (1739-75) fetched £36, Nicholas Breton's "A Poste with a Madde Packet," (1602,) £77; a bound volume of tracts, having in it Robin Greene's "Groatsworth of Wit," (1592,) and his "Ghost-Haunting Coney Catchers, (1626,) £80. Ovid's "Metamorphoses," figures by Sandys, Oxford, 1632, £31, and a curious volume, the forerunner but by no means the first of books on needlework, Adrian Poyntz's "New and Singular Patternes and Workes in Linnen," 1591, £120. Daniels's copy of "Pericles" brought £84. Going backward, book buyers will remember that at the Roxburgh sale in 1812 a copy of this same volume brought 36s. One volume containing "The Merry Divel of Edmonton," with scarce tracts, by Middleton Rowley, Nat Field, and other playwrights, brought £122.

There were two fine copies of Burns disposed of last year. One was Burns's "Poems," Kilmarnock, 1786, (8¼ inches by 5,) which sold for £121. Another copy, with some soiled leaves, brought £80. This volume had, however, a peculiar interest. Burns probably gave his poems to the daughter of the landlord of the Gardeson Arms Inn, which hostlery the poet frequented. The landlord's name was Cream, and on the title page is the young woman's name, written unquestionably by Burns. A copy of Forster's "Life of Dickens," "additionally illustrated," with inserted engravings, and containing thirty-six letters of Dickens, brought the handsome sum of £252. Goldsmith's "Traveller," first edition, 1764, bound by Rivière, sold for £96. This is a very rare volume, because it has been generally accepted that 1765 was the year of the first edition. The only other known copy of 1764 was in Mr. Locker-Lampson's catalogue, and was described as "unique." The great book with the great price was an imperfect copy of the "Canterbury Tales." The date of this book is uncertain, but it is probably of 1478. The copy brought £1,880.

In the Atkinson collection there were many Bibles, but the drawback was their imperfect condition. A Coverdale Bible of 1535, the title a fac simile with leaves missing, sold for £165. A complete copy of the Wicked Bible, (1631,) mention of which has been made in THE NEW YORK TIMES, brought £10 10s. The printers of this Bible, or the proofreaders, disgraced their calling. It is worth mentioning that the Star Chamber did its best to recall the issue, and the entire edition of 1,000 copies it was ordered should be destroyed, but many escaped the fire. Of block books sold last year, one was the "Historia Conceptionis B. Mariae Seu de Generatione Christi," 1471, small folio. There was some discussion in regard to this folio as to whether or not a leaf of it was a fac simile, whereupon it was disposed of "as it was," or "with its faults," and it brought £320.

A rare book was a Caxton of 1482, Higden's "Polychronican," but not complete. It brought £166. Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, printed by Pynson, 1493, sold for £200. This is the fifth edition. Of first editions, possibly of 1478, there are two perfect copies only, one in the British Museum, the other in Merston College. Of the second edition there is only one copy known. Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," a first edition (1770) with a Bedford binding, fetched £45. The Grolier motto was "Portio mei Domino sit in Terra Viventium," and on de Maumont's "Works of St. Justin," in French, printed in Paris, 1559, that motto appeared, and it was bound by that famous master, Nicholas Eve, and decorated with scroll tooling by him. This volume was sold for £92. The "Epistolae" of St. Jerome of 1470, with the arms of Fust and Schoiffer, brought £80. A "Paradise Lost" of 1667, having on one fly leaf "Presented unto me by the Author, to whom I gave 2 doubl Souveranges," and on the other, "From my loving ffriend Mr. Francis Rea, Booke binder in Worcestershire," brought £85. A collection of statutes printed by Machlind, of 1480, which sold for £85 in 1893, brought last year £275.

Early editions of Lord Byron brought high prices last year, as "Poems on Various Occasions," 1807, £45; "Hours of Idleness," £20; "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," 1811, £29, and "The Waltz," 1813,

£55. A "Robinson Crusoe" of 1719, with Defoe's "Farther Adventures," 1719, and "Serious Reflections," 1720, in three volumes, went for £75. The rarest volume among modern authors is Shelley's "Oedipus Tyrannus," the first edition of 1820. There are only three other copies known. It seems likely that Shelley destroyed the edition. This book brought £130. The Tennysons brought good prices: "At the Window," 1867, £52, and "The Victim," of the same year, £75.

In June of last year there was sold a Second Folio Shakespeare, 1632, for £75, a Third Folio, 1664, for £43, and a Fourth Folio, 1685, for £34. A First Folio, imperfect, brought £170. A copy of Stevenson's "The Charity Bazaar" brought £15. Its value was enhanced for the reason that it had the signature of Stevenson while in Samoa. A notable book is Smith's "Historie of Virginia," of 1625. This Historie, in fine condition, with the genuine maps, brought £240.

The fact that a first edition of Walton's "Complete Angler," in the original sheep binding, was sold last year for £415, has been widely heralded, but what is not so well known is that a copy, precisely like it, was sold in 1891 for £310, the advance of £105 being a notable one.

Regarding years of possession of a book in a family, the tenure of it seems to be less than fifty years, even when the son inherits from the father a prized treasure, and England is the most conservative of all countries.

THE WATER COLOR EXHIBITION.

North Gallery.

A tour through the rooms of the National Academy of Design, where the 500 water colors which compose the thirtieth annual exhibition of the American Water Color Society, now open to the public, are hung, can be begun with propriety in the North Gallery, which the visitor enters after ascending the main stairway through the wide doorway, so well and charmingly decorated by Mr. Walter Satterlee, and which, with its mediaeval hangings and gilded figures and vases, suggests a passageway in an old church.

The numbering begins also in this gallery, which contains ninety-seven pictures, for the most part in gilt frames and mats, although a few in white frames are hung at the east end of the room. The North Gallery at the water color exhibition occupies a somewhat indefinite place, not only in the minds of the exhibitors, but of the public and evidently of the Hanging Committee as well. As a rule, it is devoted almost entirely to landscape, with here and there a marine, but this year the committee has given space on its walls to several figure painters with happy results. Some of the best artists are represented on its walls, and the general average of merit of the pictures it contains, like that of the entire exhibition, is a high one.

Beginning with the lowest number, the first canvases to attract attention from an individual viewpoint are Glenn Newell's clever little study "Winter," George H. Smillie's carefully painted and good landscape "Somes Sound—Mount Desert, Me."; Thomas B. Craig's "Close of a Winter Day," which runs Bruce Crane very close in color and sentiment, and Harry Fenn's "Bab Tuma, Damascus," a strong and carefully painted study of a gateway in the old Eastern city, excellent in composition, delicate in color, and almost photographic in details. F. Hopkinson Smith, in "Breakfast for Two," tells a little story in his clever vein—a long tree-shaded esplanade in an Italian city, bordering canal, and far in the distance a man and maiden, the only human figures visible, seated at a white-covered table. In "Fishing on Lake Erie," by E. C. Volkert, there are strong drawing and fine action. A tender little landscape is "Late Afternoon," by Kruseman Van Elten, while E. L. Henry, in a "West Virginia Post Office—Waiting for the Mail," shows one of those paintings of country far from the lines of travel which are so accurate in detail and charming in their quaint stories as to be always fascinating. "An Autumnal Wood" and "Spring Meadows," by the lamented Hamilton Gibson, one of the truest interpreters and fondest lovers of the American landscape that this country has produced, show him at his best. Arthur Parton also sends a good landscape in "The Woods in Spring." "A Gray Day," by Will S. Robbinson, has good tonal quality and delicious sentiment, and his "Watching the Boats Go Out" tells well a good story.

L. C. Earle, in his study of a flock of quail standing on the frozen, snowy surface of a field with no sign of human life visible, entitled "Away from the Haunts of Men," has produced a clever picture, and on that appeals not only to the lover of nature, but to the sportsman as well. George W. Edwards shows a good study of fisherman's life on the bleak Maine coast in his "Village of Monhegan," and L. E. Van Gorder sends a bright and glittering study of the French coast, very charming in atmosphere and feeling. The water in J. C. Nicoll's "Surf at La Jolla, Cal.," is that of the ocean, filled with air and movement, and W. C. Fitler's "In the Month of May" is one of those delicate bits of color and sentiment which he always paints so well.

"After the Snow," by H. Bolton Jones, is richer in color than usual for this artist, and "A Winter's Dawn," by Walter L. Palmer, has that remarkable and delicate color which gives the impression that it will melt as would the natural snow in warmer airs. In "The Romance of the Rose" Léon Moran shows a figure picture well drawn and delicate in color and charmingly refined. W. T. Smedley's "Afternoon Spin on Riverside Drive," originally drawn for the centre picture in the famous bicycle number of Harper's Weekly last year, is hard in color, but its composition, action, accuracy of detail, drawing, and spirit combine to make it one of the notable pictures of the exhibition. Léon Moran's "A Daughter of the Revolution" is gracefully drawn and most artistic in pose and expression. The costume of the fair maiden might well be copied by one of the fair guests at the coming Martin ball. H. F. Farney's "Advance Guard" is notable for its clear air and sentiment, and Thomas Moran's "Outskirts of Venice" is one of those Turneresque pictures, beautifully colored and romantic in conception, which his brush alone can produce. There is a good study of a "Street in Seville, Spain," by Henry P. Smith, a reminiscence of Millet, the "painter of the poetry of toil," by Charles Mente, entitled "Farm Life—Weeding," and a rich-colored little landscape, "Late in October," by George H. McCord. Harry Fenn's "Carpet Bazaar, Damascus," is notable for its fine color and the remarkably faithful painting of detail, and "The Pond," by W. H. Drake, well completes the list of landscapes in this gallery.

There are several other pictures which might be mentioned, but this hasty review has dealt with those which are most prominent, and which seem to be the most meritorious. Next Saturday's review will be devoted to pictures in the East Gallery.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

The Purchase by Augustin Daly of the Manuscript Records.

Early in January Bangs & Co. sold, at their auction rooms in Fifth Avenue, an extensive, valuable, and altogether remarkable collection of the original manuscript records of the old and new Drury Lane Theatre, London. For the most part, the records extended from 1766 to 1852, and were contained in 174 volumes, chiefly folio. They comprised ledgers, journals, cash-books, diaries, nightly accounts, salaries books, property books, stage-door signature books, &c. After spirited bidding the volumes were purchased by Charles Scribner's Sons, the actual buyer being Augustin Daly. The records will thus become a part of the richest and largest dramatic library in this country. The price paid per volume was $1.25—a total of $271.50. Some years ago, when these manuscripts were in the London market, Mr. Daly offered $3 per volume for them, but his offer was refused.

In going hastily over the records one had constantly to resist, and not always successfully, the temptation to indulge in miscellaneous browsing. Though heavy to handle, and despite the difficulty of reading faded and vague writing, the many volumes possessed a magical attraction, and were full of actuality. To glance over them was to assist, as it were, at the making of a history, not elsewhere accessible in its entirety, of nearly a century of theatrical events. On every page one came across items of odd and interesting information associated with the Drury Lane stage during the period embraced. Throughout one particular volume ran a series of gossiping chronicles, satiric and humorous, on things dramatic, the more pertinent of which are reproduced below.

A night-to-night record was given in the thirty-four volumes of nightly accounts, and checkbooks of the various receipts taken in from the sale of boxes, the pit, and the two shilling and one shilling galleries. In this manner was shown most graphically the successes and failures of the different seasons, indices of the plays and summaries of the receipts being presented in many instances. These account books illustrated entertainingly the popularity of such noted players as the Kembles, Kean, Macready, Elliston, Bannister, Wallack, Liston, Dowton, Munden, Oxberry, Cooper, Young, Farren, Harley, Carr, Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Jordan, Mme. Vestris, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Edwin, Mrs. Bland, Miss Tree, Miss Foote, Miss Mellon, and Mrs. Glover. The first production of note in these volumes is the five-act comedy "The Clandestine Marriage," by George Coleman and David Garrick, performed in 1766, with Tom King as Lord Ogleby. For the season of 1779-80, (Sept. 18 to May 31,) when Drury Lane was under the management of Sheridan, Linley, and Ford, the receipts were £24,762 3s 11d. Sheridan, Linley, and Ford were the managers, who, in June, 1776, paid David Garrick £35,000 for his moiety of the patent of Drury Lane. Garrick, who had managed the theatre and acted in it since April, 1747, died on Jan. 15, 1779. He last appeared on June 10, 1776.

As Hamlet, John Philip Kemble made his first appearance at Drury Lane on Sept. 30, 1783. In the season of 1788-9 he was appointed manager of the theatre, King having been his predecessor. He retired from the management Oct. 23, 1790. At Drury Lane, in 1796, George Coleman's famous drama "The Iron Chest" was first played, Kemble impersonating Sir Edward Mortimer. In the subsequent productions noted in the account books Elliston and Edmund Kean were performers of the principal part, the character proving one of Kean's great successes. On March 24, 1798, that oppressive and turgid play, Kotzebue's "The Stranger," had its initial performance at this theatre, John Philip Kemble being the original Stranger and Mrs. Siddons the Mrs. Haller. Its astonishing success is a matter of dramatic record. In after years "The Stranger" provided Kean, Macready, and Phelps with effective opportunities for the display of virtuosity, but nowadays it is a trifle archaic. In March, 1808, Kenney's comedy, "The World," was seen at Drury Lane, with Elliston, Bannister, Mathews, and Mrs. Jordan in the cast. The melodramatic "World," by Merrit and Pettitt, (1880,) is quite another play, the resemblance being only in title.

On the first page of the volume of nightly accounts for 1812-13 the following was entered: "The Third Theatre Royal, in Drury Lane, was opened on Oct. 10, 1812, to a cash receipt of £850, with an address written by Lord Byron, spoken by Mr. Elliston. The play of 'Hamlet' and the farce of 'The Devil to Pay.' All went well. Over at 12 minutes past 12." Elliston, who, in 1819, became lessee and manager of Drury Lane, performed on this occasion the part of Hamlet. The bill for the second night of the season, Monday, Oct. 12, was "The Duenna" and "The Irishman in London," the latter being a favorite piece at Drury Lane. The performance was "over at a quarter before 12." On the fourth night, Wednesday, Oct. 14, while Isaac Bickerstaff's "The Hypocrite" was being played, with Liston, Dowton, Mrs. Harlowe, and Mrs. Orger in the cast, there occurred an incident of much notoriety. "Dr. Busby's son disturbed the audience by demanding to read his father's address, written for the opening of the new theatre, and was taken into custody." Arrest, apparently, did not affect Dr. Busby's son, for on the fifth night he "again disturbed the audience." Reference to the author of the rejected address is made in the second volume of Moore's "Life of Lord Byron." Two lines from the address apply curiously to young Busby's action:

"When energizing objects men pursue,
What are the prodigies they cannot do?"

During the performance of "The Castle of Andalusia" and "How to Die for Love," on Friday, Oct. 30, 1812, "a riot was caused by the obstinacy of a lady who persisted in keeping her shawl over the front of a box, in defiance of an equally foolish audience. The play was much retarded." The following season, 1813-14, opened on Saturday, Sept. 11, with "The School for Scandal" and "The Review." In the volume for this season a record was given of the most popular plays of the year, "Othello" heading the list with £673 18s. 6d., "The Woodman's Hut" being performed on the same night. "Hamlet" comes next, with £660 2s., the after-piece being "The Prize." "Richard the Third" follows with £655 13s. 6d., the remainder of the programme being the ballet and "The Mayor of Garratt." Accompanied by other plays, "Richard the Third" drew on different nights £648, £643, £625, and so on down to £609. "Hamlet," with "The Grandmother," drew on one occasion £608 19s., while "The Merchant of Venice," with "The Woodman's Hut," played to £477 13s. The smallest receipts of the season—£74 18s.—were taken in on the night when the attractions were "The School for Prejudice" and "The Farmer."

Sheridan's "The Rivals," with "The Beehive," opened the season of 1814-15, Tuesday, Sept. 20, being the date of performance. The season of 1815-16 began on Saturday, Sept. 19, with "John Bull" and "The Adopted Child." The receipts were £326 11s. On Friday, June 28, 1816, the season ended with "The Jealous Wife," "The Interlude," and "The Mayor of Garratt," the receipts for 218 nights having been £58,017 16s. "The School for Scandal" and "Who's Who" was the bill for the first night of the season of 1816-17. The date was Saturday, Sept. 7, and the house contained an audience that represented £374 19s. 7d. The farce of "The Maid and the Magpie" was much in favor during the season, and was performed repeatedly. The rarely played "Timon of Athens" was produced on Monday, Oct. 28, 1816, and drew £275 14s. 6d.

"Amoroso, King of Little Britain," J. R. Planché's first attempt at dramatic composition, was played at Drury Lane on Tuesday, April 21, 1818, and had in all seventeen representations. The cast included Harley, Knight, Oxberry, Smith, Mrs. Orger, and Mrs. Bland. As Planché wrote many years later, the success of the piece prevented the premature closing of the doors of "Old Drury," England's national theatre being at that period in a sad financial state. In other volumes of the nightly accounts were noted the productions of a number of Planché's works, such as "Abudah," "Charles XII.," "The Partisans," "The Legion of Honor," "The Compact," "Secret Service," "The Travelling Carriage," "Chevy Chase," "The Child of the Wreck," and the once popular "Follies of a Night." The latter comedy—one of the best of Planché's many adaptations—had Charles Mathews and Madame Vestris for its principal performers. John Howard Payne's tragedy of "Brutus" had a successful career at Drury Lane in 1818, Edmund Kean's Lucius Junius Brutus being one of his greatest creations. "Brutus" did not outlive the season, however, and was not revived for some years.

Lord Byron's tragedy of "Werner" was one of the few noteworthy plays mentioned in the more recent volumes of accounts. It was first acted at Drury Lane in 1830, with Macready as Werner, a part that became a favorite with him. From 1830 to 1852 the other new productions of importance were chiefly those of opera, farce, and pantomime, the theatre being occupied occasionally by stars of prominence. In 1830 the operas of "The National Guard" and "Hofer" were given; in 1831 the opera of "The Love Charm," in 1833 "The Students of Jena," in 1834 "The Red Mask," in 1836 "The Bronze Horse" and "The Siege of Corinth," in 1837 "Norma" and "Joan of Arc," in 1838 "The Magic Flute," and in 1843 "The Bohemian Girl." Under the management of Alfred Bunn, the latter opera was first presented in England on Nov. 27, 1843, the receipts for the evening being £452. In 1845 John Maddison Morton's "The Princess Who Was Changed Into a Deer" was produced at Drury Lane. This was a version of the Countess D'Aulnay's fairy tale, "La Biche du Bois."

The forty-seven volumes of journals disposed of at the sale extended from 1766 to 1816, and under the titles of the plays gave the gross receipts and detailed the expenditures, including the records of payments to authors, actors, and actresses. The salaries books, twenty-five volumes in all, ranged from 1789 to 1850, the volumes for several years having opposite the entries the receipts of the players. On one page Kean, Dowton, and Mrs. Bartley acknowledged the payments of £25 each; Munden, Mrs. Davidson, and Miss Kelly those of £20 each; Wallack the payment of £12, Mrs. Glover that of £10, and "Tippy" Cooke that of £6. The vastly popular days of "Long Tom, the Pilot," had not then come to Cooke. A book of fines (1812-16) showed that during one season the Drury Lane Company was punished to the extent of £56 4s 5d. Lee was fined £1 5s, cause not stated; Miss Kelly had her salary decreased by 3s, and one item said: "The two Misses Scott, 5s." The stage-door signature books comprise fourteen volumes, and dated from 1813 to 1837. They contained hundreds of autographs, principally theatrical, though the signatures of well-known characters of the day were occasionally included. The book of "Subscribers For the Rebuilding of the Drury Lane Theatre" showed that the account ran with Messrs. Thomas Coutts & Co., and that the subscriptions amounted to £15,985 12s 5d. The list of subscribers was most select and imposing, few persons of prominence in the United Kingdom being omitted.

Six volumes were filled with the inventories of the wardrobe, furniture, and other properties, the dates of the volumes ranging from 1812 to 1841. The tradesmen's delivery book (1814-15) described the different goods delivered for the wardrobe of the company. For his Hamlet, Kean was charged with "10 yards of black velvet, 8 yards of black satin, 1 purple galoon, and 12 gross of black glass buttons." The registers of renters, subscribers, nominees, and free admissions (1775 to 1852) were in fourteen volumes; the ledgers (1790 to 1835) were also in fourteen; the cash books (1815 to 1851) were in six, and the box books (1812 to 1817) in five. The collection included, too, an order book, (1807-8,) a ticket book, (1841-3;) the journal of Miss Rennie, (a stage dressmaker, 1803-4;) a book of claims and compositions, with numerous claims of noted authors; four rolls of original drawings, by Benjamin Wyatt, for the new theatre; a parcel of builders' receipts for the same, a portfolio of drawings, a diary, (1812-18,) and a cast book, which was not dated. The latter volumes contained lists of the rôles played by the Drury Lane actors and actresses.

These volumes closed with the records of 1852—a year of decadence in the drama in England. Anderson, a man of little talent and no culture, had blundered through one season of failure at Drury Lane, and was preparing to face another disastrous year. The greatest of English theatres was a vast, profitless house of memories; time-honored traditions it had in plenty, but little else. The venturesome and enterprising Chatterton (of "Shakespeare-spells-ruin-and-Byron-bankruptcy" notoriety) was yet to appear upon the scene; and after triumphant seasons of "Formosa" and the like, was finally to be forced to give up the lease, a revival of "A Winter's Tale" (even with Phelps) not being sufficient to pay a rent of £6,000. Nor could any one in 1852 anticipate the coming of Chatterton's successor, the late Augustus Harris, with his successful productions of violent melodrama and Christmas pantomime. The gigantic and gloomy theatre was "Dreary Lane" indeed, as George Henry Lewes said mockingly. But that its manuscript records should have been permitted to leave England is a fact so remarkable that comment is almost unnecessary. However, the United States surely equals her sister country in enlightened and delicate appreciation of dramatic literature, and it is a foregone conclusion that the records of the greatest home of a fascinating art will be valued adequately by their American owner, and classed among the most precious treasures of his collection.

HERE AND THERE.

A lady who must have known Thackeray and Mrs. Brookfield gives this happy reminiscence of them in The Gentlewoman: "I was a little girl when I first saw Mrs. Brookfield; it was at a Christmas-tree party at Mr. Thackeray's house in Onslow Square. Our host looked like a Brobdingnag among the Lilliputians. I can distinctly recall his fine presence, his white hair, rosy face, and delightful smile, as he handed the toys to the merry party of boys and girls. Mrs. Brookfield and her pretty daughter, Magdalen, were present. I was fascinated by the beauty of the soft gray-eyed lady, by the tones of her sweet voice, and the charm of her dignified manners. A few months later, as I was walking with my father in Knightsbridge, we met her, her little girl, and Mr. Thackeray close to a pastry cook's shop. Mr. Thackeray exclaimed, 'They must have tarts,' and disappeared into the shop, shortly after reappearing with a couple of paper bags filled with raspberry puffs." One can almost fancy Trackeray's magistral and positive way when he said "They must have tarts." What a pretty story that is of his seeing a sleeping child and carefully loosening its little fingers and putting into the palm of a chubby hand a half crown. Thackeray then went out on tiptoe and chuckled, for in his fancy he saw the amazement of the child, who on awakening found a treasure within its grasp.

The Literary World tells of two sisters, joint authoresses, (one of whom had "a reputation for good work on the periodicals,") who made a business of writing penny dreadfuls, and they do so for the "comfortable salary they receive for supplying a family story paper with so many words a year." So far, the sisters have produced a dozen novels. The stories are run off on a typewriter. "It pays us," said one of the sisters, "well enough to enable me to give nearly all my time to doing really good work—or trying to." We may remark that Mr. Grant Allen does this kind of thing, and has so coarsened his hand that in making "submerged literature" he has been swamped in a flood of his own creation.

That was a comic epithet which Carlyle gave to a great poet—"that banjo Byron." This came late in life, for in his youth he admired the poet. It must be confessed that at the beginning Carlyle had a dislike for Tennyson. The philosopher of Cheyne must have been either out of his favorite tobacco or badly dyspeptic when he asked some one, Tennyson having been mentioned, "Is that young man still going about vomiting forth blasphemy and the fires of Tophet?"

There is yet preserved a "table of interest," the one Lamb used, at the India office, and what is more remarkable is that this table is in such good condition as to be still consulted. On it Charles Lamb wrote three mock reviews. He expatiates on the "interest of the work" and how that "interest rises to the end."

In The Publisher's Weekly there is a businesslike article, entitled "Dealing with Customers," and here is an admonition to the salesman: "The books purchased by the customer should never be piled up where he can see them, as it is a constant warning to him, and he is apt to stop." Per contra, to adopt the businesslike phraseology, what the customer ought to do is to note down on a slip of paper exactly what he buys. We might add that the true art of the salesman is to sell to the customer the books he does not want.

Some one writes in England about an American author who "owed his success to British enthusiasm." We should say that a case of this kind was exceptional, and, in fact, quite contrary, to the usual conditions. Our taste is as good as is that of the English, and we are even a trifle quicker in appreciation.

How to keep house in the region of the arctic circle, Emma Shaw Colcleugh explains in The American Kitchen Magazine. Whitefish is the staple food, and is dried for Winter use, but it not unfrequently happens that the fish are tainted. As Bishop Reeve of Fort Simpson wrote: "We have been living for some time upon fish, low in price but high in flavor." In The American Kitchen Magazine there are many topics having to do with domestic science, and all intelligently treated.

In The Review of Reviews is a "Sketch of Rudyard Kipling," written by Charles D. Lanier. As we know, Kipling's literary apprenticeship was passed in an East India printing office. He tells himself how his "Departmental Ditties" were constructed. "They were born out of the life about me." His ardent admirer in the composing room was a native foreman, Ruku Din, who would say when a poem was presented: "Your poetry is good, Sir. Just coming proper length to-day. You giving more soon? One-third column just proper. Always can take one-third page." As in many a paper, Indian or American, it is the length of the article, not its quality, which makes it "just proper."

Sotheby's and Christie's, the well-known London auctioneers, where most of the great pictures and great books must go, have both changed their quarters. English conservatism is shown in the fact that Sotheby's has been a bird of passage only three times in a century and a half, and Christie's only once in 130 years.

Some interesting papers concerning Lord and Lady Byron have been threatened with publication in England. The Athenaeum prints the following notice of warning concerning any such step: "The legal representatives of Lord Byron and Lady Byron, from family reasons, acting in concert, desire to make it known that they have decided to exercise their rights of controlling the publication of all letters and documents to which those rights extend. They therefore give notice that they will take such legal steps as may be necessary to prevent the unauthorized publication of any papers by or relating to George Gordon, Lord Byron, and his wife, Lady Byron."

The Saturday Review has found a mare's nest. When Stevenson was at Davoz (1881-2) he made some humorous verse, illustrated it, printed it, and sent a few copies to his best friends. These things are now rarissimae. The Review says: "But there has just come into our hands from America what seems at first sight to be a complete set of these Davoz books; examination shows, however, that on the left-hand side of the title-page of each the words 'fac simile' have been printed in faint, minute letters, which a little healthy rubbing would erase. This seems a deliberate temptation to fraud, and buyers should be careful." But there was no intention to defraud. A single glance will show the difference between the original and the copy.

It was Coventry Patmore's wife who was his "Angel in the House," for with "the sweetest of tempers she had a well-informed mind." In Nicoll's "Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century" her personal appearance is described. She had classic features, large eyes, a brilliant complexion—but her nose was a little too high. Thomas Woolner made a marble medallion of Mrs. Patmore. Mrs. Carlyle, who was at times acrimonious, once said with "characteristic tartness" that "Mrs. Patmore was always trying to look like a medallion."

The Messrs. Birch & Sons of Philadelphia will sell at auction on Thursday next, Feb. 11, a collection of the Col. John Trumbull letters and papers. There are letters of George and Martha Washington, of many Generals of the Revolution, and of signers of the Declaration of Independence. In the catalogue is a letter of Paul Jones's on the cockade in the navy, with Trumbull's account books, letter books, together with many rare documents and engravings.

Stories of Man's Best Friend.*

Maria Louise Pool must be one of the elect "who have lived and loved with dogs," for she shows in "Boss and Other Dogs" her respect and affection for them. Her account of how she made Laddie's acquaintance is true to nature. The collie, of all dogs, can tell intuitively who is who. Laddie did not force himself on the author. He had too much self-respect. He just took up with her, for a collie understands situations at once. He had a polite reception, and maybe the lady smiled at him, and that was sufficient. That was precisely the introduction Laddie was waiting for. Just as friendship began, there came along the road a tramp. Then Laddie raised "his tail high" and gave a deep growl. At once the lady and the dog became intimate, and when the intruder was out of sight, naturally Maria Louisa Pool hugged the dog.

The first story (for there are eight of them) gives the title to the volume. It tells how Boss, an old and worn-out water dog, gave up his life to save his mistress, who was a gatherer of seaweed, and how Boss forgot his rheumatism and stiffness as he dragged his old mistress out of the sea. If the story is not true, it ought to be. "After Coffee" (Coffee is a light-brown dog) is just as pretty as can be.

Suppose all these stories do centre around dogs? After human beings, it is the dog which is the very nearest approach to us, and he has a heart brimful of love for us. The question arises whether nature did or did not make an error in giving him so short a time to live, for just when one's friendship is the most closely knitted, then he dies. Then you think you will never waste your affection on another dog, but you are pretty certain to try it all over again with a successor, and so you renew your companionship. When in "After Coffee" the country lad gave his cherished dog to a blind girl, the daughter of some fine, rich, city lady, what the boy said, hoarsely, was, "If you ever get sick of him, let me know." There is pathos in that speech.

*BOSS AND OTHER DOGS. By Maria Louise Pool. New York: Stone & Kimball.

Able Stories of the West.*

Mr. William Allen White's short stories are vigorous and some of them startling in their effectiveness. The author has, above all, the power of concentration. He is not given to verbiage. You might fancy that the inventive power was held under restraint and that the sketches were drawn for the main part from actual observation. "The Real Issue," an excellent example of Mr. White's stories, is the expression of regrets on the part of Wharton, "the Western member," who is leaving Washington for his home. He compares his first entry into politics with his present condition. His ideals are gone. He is disgusted, and will have nothing more to do "with a lot of mercenary impecunious thieves at home and log-rolling with a lot of shrewder shysters of the same sort in Congress at Washington." In the cars he reads scurrilous newspaper attacks on him, and these slanders he is perfectly indifferent to, but he remembers how a dozen years before, when he was elected to Congress, he had shed tears, honest tears, for he thought he was "going to be worthy of the honor."

And now? It would cost a large sum of money to buy his way back to Washington again. There were so many Bills and Dicks and Harrys who wanted to work for him, but it was not to be expected that they would do it for sheer love. "I am out of the fight," he said when he got home. He would no longer pay for his own slavery. "I've thought it all over, and I've decided." And—and the very next day he went to the bank and drew his check for $2,300, payable to himself, certainly, and he had the cash for it. And the Bills and the Harrys and the Dicks shared the proceeds. The moral of this truthful sketch is: "Most men do not know what it is to worship an idol for a lifetime, and they cannot understand how a man can love his idol even when he knows to his bitter sorrow that it is only of clay."

"The Story of Aqua Pura" is a purely local one. It is the name of a little settlement founded by fairly well-to-do and educated people, who tried to build up a town in Kansas. They had a hotel, a public library association, and strove to make Aqua Pura a decent Kansas town, and a moral one. Barringer was the leading spirit, and in 1887 there were 2,000 people in Aqua Pura. The boom came, and "electricity and modern plumbing," but that very year came, too, the drought, and the money lent on the prospective crops was not returned. From bad things went to worse. Barringer did his best, but the people were starving, and Aqua Pura shriveled away. Still, Barringer fought it out for his town. In five years he became aged, and then at last he was the only male inhabitant. God moved the rain belt west. Having lost his wife, who shared her husband's privation, Barringer died, and beside his bed were his balanced books and his legal papers. In his dead eyes were a thousand dreams.

"The Beasly girl," who worked in the overall factory, is "the prodigal daughter." Her father loved her, and could see no sin in her, and when she left him and joined the "Comedy Company" he still worshipped her. She came back to Jersey Creek, unhappy, miserable, full of remorse, and there was only one thing which made her willing to live—her father's unsuspecting love for her. Why would her poor old father vaunt her looks, sweetness, and honesty to others when she knew how degraded she had been? The conclusion is dramatic. It is to be read on a police blotter: "John Beasly, aged sixty. Held for the murder of Alice Beasly, his daughter. Confessed to the Captain in charge." In the pistol the father had found there had been one load fired, but Alice had killed herself. For happier sketches of Western life, "The Home Coming of Colonel Hucks" and "The Regeneration of Colonel Hucks" are to be particularly mentioned. That Mr. William Allen White's "The Real Issue" has been understood and appreciated is evident from the work now being in its second edition.

*THE REAL ISSUE. A Book of Kansas Stories. By William Allen White. Chicago: Way & Williams.

A Long Stretch of Wives.

From "Travels in West Africa," by Mary H. Kingsley.

I know myself one gentleman whose wives stretch 300 miles of country, with a good wife base in a coast town as well. This system of judiciously conducted alliances gives the black trader a security nothing else can, because naturally he marries into influential families at each village, and all his wife's relations on the mother's side regard him as one of themselves, and look after him and his interests. That security can lie in women, especially so many women, the so-called civilized man may ironically doubt, but the security is there, and there only, and on a sound basis, for remember the position of a traveling trader's wife in a village is a position that gives the lady prestige, the discreet husband showing little favors to her family and friends if she asks for them when he is with her; and then she has not got the bother of having a man always about the house, and liable to get all sorts of silly notions into his head if she speaks to another gentleman, and then go and impart these notions to her with a cutlass or a kassengo, as the more domestic husband, I am assured by black ladies, is prone to.

Who Pieced Together Gibbon?

Frederic Harrison in the February Forum.

All readers of the "Decline and Fall"—that is to say, all men and women of a sound education—have long known, as Milman and Morison told them, that Gibbon did not write his own autobiography; that is, in the form in which we have it. Lord Sheffield very truly told the world in 1795 that the "Memoirs" he published "had been carefully selected and put together." But the world never knew the method of the "selection," or the astounding freedom with which they had been "put together." We never suspected that the editor had cut about the manuscript of the "luminous historian" as if it were a schoolboy's theme; that sentences, descriptions, and distinct essays had been clipped from one draft and soldered into another in the middle of a paragraph; that delicious bits of satire had been expunged, so as not to awaken prejudice or to dim the solemnity of "history"; that much of the fun, nearly all the scandal, and most of the inner personal life had been eliminated from the "Letters." We now see that Gibbon's literary carcass was treated some such way as a hog is converted into ham.

But the mystery remains. If Gibbon did not compose his own autobiography, who did? No one can read these seven sketches of the historian without admiring the unknown literary hand which so wonderfully wove them together and reset them into one harmonious piece. That hand, I cannot doubt, was mainly the fair hand of a young girl. I have seen an original letter of Lady Maria Holroyd, Lord Sheffield's eldest daughter, in which she says that she and her stepmother, the second wife of Lord Sheffield, "are working busily at the Memoirs, and are excellent devils."

American Hotels.

From Scribner's Magazine.

American hotels are so taken up with the desire to dazzle us that they sometimes make us uncomfortable. It is very fine and impressive to have one's card handled by two men and a big boy and then a little boy when calling upon friends at a great hotel, but it is fatiguing, nevertheless, to wait thirty minutes and then have the little boy come down and tell you they are not at home. Though most of us cannot abide some of the petty nuisances of the foreign system, such as being charged extra for soap and service, yet many traveling Americans, who are sufficiently unpatriotic, say that our big glittering hotels are not quite up to the standard of the best ones on the other side in the small details of making one peacefully and restfully happy. The inn-keeper's instinct for knowing exactly what is wanted without being told is more highly developed over there. They have been at it for so many more generations.

The Myths of Spreewald.

Charles de Kay in The Century.

Here in the Spreewald exist many of the superstitions common to Ireland and Scotland—the changeling, the whirlwind, will-o'-the-wisp, kobold, leprechawn, and good little people generally. Here is the crafty spirit of the lake and the demon that springs on men's shoulders at night. Here especially is the banshee; indeed, no less a family than the Hohenzollerns have a private and particular white lady who appears in the unsentimental vicinage of the Schloss in the heart of Berlin and wails round the battlements when a death is to occur in the family. Connection between the British Islands and the lands drained by the Elbe and the Vistula has been constantly renewed by migration and conquest. In remote periods the race seems to have been alike in both countries.

Washington Irving's Blessing.

From The Bookman.

A house in William Street, New York, was Irving's birthplace, on April 3, 1783. The British were soon to evacuate the city, and Washington to take possession of it. Mrs. Irving, a warm-hearted woman of English birth, and an ardent patriot of the new land, said: "Washington's work is ended, and the child shall be named after him." The child was still in the care of a Scotch nurse, when one day she saw the President, as Washington then was, enter a shop, and after him she went. "Please, your Honor," said she, "here's a bairn was named after you." The President laid his hand on the boy's head and gave him a blessing, which he never forgot.

Women Just the Same the World Over.

From "Travels in West Africa," by Mary H. Kingsley.

Many times when walking on Lembarene Island have I seen a lady stand in the street and let her husband, who had taken shelter inside the house, know what she thought of him in a way that reminded me of some London slum scenes. When the husband loses his temper, as he surely does sooner or later, being a man, he whacks his wife—or wives.

The Robert Clarke Company of Cincinnati has ready a new edition of "Benner's Prophecies of Future Ups and Downs in Prices," which contains a forecast for 1897 beginning with these words: "I predict a revival in business and higher prices next Spring and Summer; also predict that 1898 will be a prosperous year, and that moderately good times will prevail until 1899."

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

It is announced that the Messrs. Putnam will hereafter be the publishers of the Half Moon Series, those excellent leaflets devoted to the early history of New York City. The series is published under the editorial charge of Mrs. Maude Wilder Goodwin, Mrs. Alice Carrington Royce, and Miss Ruth Putnam. The first three numbers are now ready, and comprise: "The Stadt Huys of New Amsterdam," by Alice Morse Earle; "King's College," by John B. Pine, and "Annetje Jans's Farm," by Ruth Putnam. Other numbers have been arranged for as follows: "The Fourteen Miles Round," by Alice Bishop Mason and Mary Murdoch Mason; "Wall Street," by Oswald Garrison Villard; "The Bowery," by Edward Ringwood Hewitt and Mary Ashley Hewitt; "Old Wells and Water-Courses," by George E. Waring, Jr.; "Governor's Island," by Blanche Wilder Bellamy; "Defenses of Old New York," by Frederick D. Grant; "Old Greenwich," by Elizabeth Bisland; "Tammany Hall," by Talcott Williams. The numbers are published monthly. This first group of the series will probably be completed before the close of the year.

Miss Mathilde Blend's executors are looking through the papers the lady left with the view of finding material for a biography. One famous poem of Mathilde Blend's was "St. Oran."

The daughter of the late Dean Church is preparing a volume, made up of her father's contributions to journals and periodicals. Miss Church's "Life and Letters" of the Dean, published a year or so ago, was a clever book.

Dr. A. Conan Doyle's "Uncle Bernac; a Memory of the Empire," is to appear in The Queen.

The Looker-on for February contains well-considered criticisms on musical art. There is a sketch of Verdi by William Foster Apthorp; "The Outlook of the American Artist," by Arthur Hoeber; "The Song of Wales," by Helen Marshall North; "The Picturesque in Music," by Charles M. Skinner; analyses of various symphonies, and, last, and not least, a touching story called "Griffonello's Benefit," by William D. Moffat.

The Dodsworth Publishing House of New York have ready Octavia Coulson's "What Would the World Think." The story is of a young girl who has to face the world. It deals with social conditions in New York. Mrs. Coulson's former romance, "A Title Rejected," has been well received.

Mr. R. P. Falkner's publication, the No. 190 of the "American Academy of Political and Social Science," is entitled "Crime and the Census."

The Educational Review for February contains numerous papers of special interest to teachers. Among the articles may be cited "Child Study for Superintendents," by H. T. Lukens; "Recent Centralization Tendencies to State Educational Administration," by William C. Webster, and "School of Organization," by Elwood P. Cubberly.

Godey is now in its sixty-seventh year. It will have new departments, one to be called "Successful Women," and one devoted to "Music in America." One article, entitled "Modes and Manners of Seventy Years," to be found in the February number, brings down the history of fashion to the year 1850.

The Publishers' Weekly will have its annual literary index earlier this year than usual. This index covers the periodicals as in Poole's Index, and has at the same time an "Essay Index," with an "Index to General Literature," a list of bibliographies of the year, and a necrology of authors. The volume, the fifth annual one, is a supplement to Poole. For all libraries and those who follow a literary calling, and for the reading public, this index will be found invaluable.

A Swede and an Englishman—Jonas Stadling and Will Reason—have written a volume, with the title "In the Land of Tolstoi." The book is the result of a journey to the home of Tolstoi, and of a study of the man and his surroundings. The work, which is to be profusely illustrated, will be published shortly by Thomas Whittaker.

The leading papers in Appleton's Popular Science for this month are: "Herbert Spencer: The Man and His Work," by Prof. William Henry Hudson; "The Racial Geography of Europe," by Prof. W. Z. Ripley; "Principles of Taxation," by the Hon. David A. Wells; "Indian Wampum Records," by Horatio Hale; "Some Primitive Californians," by Mary Sheldon Barnes; "How Plants and Animals Spend the Winter," by W. S. Blatchley; "The Interpretations of Automatism," by Prof. W. B. Newbold; "Tendencies in Athletics for Women," by Sophia F. Richardson; "The Scientific Work of W. D. Gunning," "The Animate World a Unity," "Condemnation of Criminals Not Punishment," "Plural States of Being," and "Sketch of Maria Mitchell."

Miss Molly Elliot Seawell's "Crying Tommy" will appear in the forthcoming number of Harper's Round Table.

In Leslie's Weekly appears a well-written sketch of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, the financier and philanthropist.

Thomas Whittaker will publish Dr. Hugh Macmillan's "The Clock of Nature." The book teaches the law of nature and order.

Outing for February contains: "Way Beyond de Saskatchewan," "The Wheel in Cuba," "Grouse Shooting in the Snow," "Horn and Hound in Louisiana," "A Bohemian A-wheeling Thro' Middle England," and a novel topic, "Recent Experiments in Infantry Bicycle Corps," by Lieut. J. A. Moss.

The "Heart of Nature Series," published by the Macmillan Company, takes its name with Mabel Osgood Wright's charming juvenile "Tommy-Anne and the Three Hearts." The second volume will contain "Native Animals," "From Moss to Tree," "The Insect Brotherhood," and "When the Earth was Young." One article will be written by Dr. John S. Billings, with the title "The House People," and will treat of sanitation.

Poet-Lore, a quarterly, has for contents "The Guest of Summer," by Dr. Richard Burton; "The Shadow Hunter," by H. E. Lower; "Old-time Christmastide Poems," and "The Eclipse of Seriousness in Contemporary Literature," with an appreciative study of Shakespeare.

The contents of the February issue of The Ladies' Home Journal are remarkable for excellence and variety, and here are only a part: "When Kossuth Rode Up Broadway," Parke Godwin, (drawings by T. de Thulstrup;) "The People of Dickens, (Dick Swiveller and the Marchioness,)" Charles Dana Gibson; "A Quilting Bee in Our Village," Mary E. Wilkins; "The Woman by the Railway," John Lambert Payne; "The Burglar Who Moved Paradise"—III., Herbert D. Ward, (drawings by W. L. Taylor;) "Woman Pensioners of the Revolution," Clifford Howard; "The Most Famous Cook in America," Mrs. Talcott Williams, (illustrated by recent photographs;) "A Page at the Berlin Court," Max von Binzer; "This Country of Ours," (the Legislative Branch, the Senate and House of Representatives,) Hon. Benjamin Harrison, (drawings by H. B. Wechsler;) "Daughters of Our Presidents," various contributors, (illustrated by the most recent photographs;) "The Origin of Our Popular Songs," William George Jordan; "A Pair of Lovers in Mexico," Edward Page Gaston, (drawing by Irving R. Wiles.)

Paul de Longpré's floral prize of violets and roses is one of the colored illustrations of The Art Interchange for February, with a Holland landscape in Delft blue. The other prints are a "Head of a Young Woman," by Greuze; Kalowski's "The Infancy of Christ," and the fine Mauve, "Sheep on the Dunes." Another print is Hovenden's "The Founder of a State." There are designs for embroidery and china painting. The text is devoted to those engaged in art work.

The Overland for this year will be most attractive, and the contributors to its pages include leading Western authors, legislators, and versemakers. The illustrative portion of The Overland will be furnished by the cleverest of Western artists and designers.

The Macmillan Company has ready Mrs. Steel's romance "On the Face of the Waters." The novel treats of the mutiny in India, and the story is attracting marked attention in England.

For the February Chautauquan, Mr. Horace Townsend has written the introductory paper for "Masterpieces of French Painting." In the article are reproductions of the most famous French paintings.

In Donahoe's Magazine, a leading article for the February number relates to the "Sacred Heart Order," which is fully illustrated with pictures and portraits.

The Monthly Illustrator in the February issue changes its form and name, and will appear as Home and Country. It will be enlarged, and is to be illustrated.

Dr. Weir Mitchell, the author of "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker," The Century's serial story, now appearing in the pages of that magazine, hears frequently from the Friends regarding his novel. They feel that for the first time the Quaker is having justice in fiction. Here, at least, he is neither caricatured nor made untruthful or ridiculous. Theodore Roosevelt read the manuscript of "Hugh Wynne," and this was his opinion: "I do not know when I have read a more interesting novel than 'Hugh Wynne.' I am almost tempted to say that, with the exception of Cooper's 'Spy,' it is the only successful Revolutionary novel that I know. After finishing it I took it on a long railway journey to read over again, rather than take a new book; so I need hardly say how much I liked it. It is more than a merely interesting and powerful book—for it has in it the element of permanence."

In Harper's Weekly, Mr. John Kendrick Bangs will begin his new serial, "The Pursuit of a Houseboat," to be illustrated by Peter Newall. For Harper's Bazar, Lillie Hamilton French will write "Spinster Homes" and Helen E. Smith "The Widow of Pierre." That much-expected book, Nansen's "Farthest North," the Messrs. Harper announce for the first day of March.

This is the era of new departures. The past of Scribner's Magazine has been excellent, but now the publishers will strive to make the magazine even better. The first issue occurred in January, 1887, and now ten years have elapsed. It was two years ago that methods and means were devised toward the perfecting of the publication. There is hardly anything more difficult than to change the material part of a large and extended publication. It has its serious mechanical obstructions, such as presses, type, and paper. Then there are new topics to be devised, which are to interest the reader, and new schemes of illustrations. The choice of writers, too, presents numerous difficulties, and so Scribner's, like any other magazine, always must believe that it is on the eve of a discovery. The January number was excellent, and the February issue is just as good. Beginning with the first number of this year, there will be carried out for each month, for frontispiece, the leading scenes in the great romances of the world. We are then to expect, after the Ivanhoe episode—the Rebecca and Rowena one—in the present February number, "The Three Musketeers," by Daniel Vierge; "David Copperfield," by L. Raven-Hill; "Pickwick Papers," by A. B. Frost; "Henry Esmond," by Howard Pyle; "Lorna Doone," by William Hatherell; "Romola," by van Schaick; "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," by William Hole; "Hypatia," by A. Castaigne; "Scarlet Letter," by Douglas Volk; "The Last of the Mohicans," by C. D. Gibson. In fiction, there will be Mr. Howell's "Story of a Play," a romance by Mr. Davis, and a group of stories by Octave Thanet.

The announcement is made that Queen Victoria's book will be published in America by The Century Company. There will be 100 copies on Japanese paper, at $50, and 600 on fine paper at $15. Each edition is strictly limited.

James Whitcomb Riley has written of Miss Lucy S. Furman's "Stories of a Sanctified Town," recently published by the Century Company: "In this region [Indiana] the book is a success and a most wholesome and delightful one. All of us here are very proud kith-and-kin of both author and her characters."

The subjects treated in the February number of The Metaphysical Magazine are "Quality of Man and Nature," "Intuition," "The Kabbala and Being," "Analysis of Anger," "The Subjective and Objective Realms," and "Church Science and Natural Healing Methods." Mr. C. H. A. Bjerregaard believes that "the Kabbala is a Theosophy that reveals Being in Nature, rather than in Man," and that "in the Kabbala we see Being humanized in Nature." But then it is only "the like that seeks the like," and probably Mr. Bjerregaard is very wide awake.

Marie Corelli's "Ziska" is to be out in London on the 15th of this month, and whether this writer is or is not "the greatest of romance-makers of to-day," her book will sell by the tens of thousands.

Cassimir Stryenski, the best authority on Stendahl, has ready for "Memoires de la Comtesse Potocka," a lady who flourished under the First Empire.

Messrs. Sampson Low publish the new volume of the "English Catalogue," the fifth of the series. It covers the last six years. The entire volumes, beginning with 1835, give the enormous total of 300,000 titles.

Byron's "There Let Him Lay."

A correspondent recently wrote to John Murray, stating that, having learned he was about to publish a new, complete, and carefully revised edition of Byron's poetical and prose works, he thought the time had come to correct what admirers of the poet considered must be a misprint. He advised the omission of the period after "lay" in the line which terminates with "there let him lay," in that stanza of the apostrophe to the ocean in the fourth canto of "Childe Harold," and so do away with what many felt to be a reproach to the author, as hitherto printed. Mr. Murray, in reply, said:

In answer to your inquiry, I write to inform you that the well-known passage in the fourth canto of "Childe Harold," "There let him lay," is no misprint. I have the original MS. in my possession, and the word and the full stop are as clear as can possibly be.

Moreover, the stanza beginning, "The armaments which thunderstrike the walls," was not in the original draft, but was added last of all.

As originally written, the word "lay" was followed by: "Thou glorious mirror," &c. So that it could not have been Byron's intention to run on the sense from one stanza to the next.

He uses the word "lay" in an incorrect way elsewhere.

Von Bulow and His Pupils.

From "The Early Correspondence of Hans von Bulow."

"From 9 till 11 I have to give two 'music' lessons, and to instill into my pupils Czerny's studies, Döhler's Tarantelle, and Willmer's 'Schwalben Etude.' That is a tiring 'robota,' (labor,) a torture analogous to the national punishment in Persia, for the wrong notes drip into my ears as constantly as the drops of water on the skull of a Persian criminal. The middle 'Countess,' I must say, takes much more pains and shows more intelligence and energy than Fräulein Elisa, whom I have to-day reproached with her 'mollesse Slave,' (Slavonic indolence.) She has, without doubt, the most decided want of talent. Boundless are my troubles with the youngest, thirteen years old, into whom I am drubbing a quadrille on airs from 'Martha' for a birthday treat for her papa. To a certain extent Fräulein Marie is really the most sensible. She openly avows she has no vocation for piano playing, and, indeed, a very great disinclination for it, considering her conviction of her utter want of talent, and in spite of the absurd way her parents insist on her learning she is comparatively willing, but she has no ear, no sense of rhythm, nor of melody."

Secret Senate Sessions.

Ex-President Harrison in The Ladies' Home Journal.

In the Senate the use of the secret session is frequent and familiar. The Senate rules provide that on a motion made and seconded to close the doors on the discussion of any matter, the doors shall be closed and remain closed during such discussion. So when Executive nominations or treaties are under consideration, the galleries are cleared and the doors closed—only Senators and certain necessary officers who are sworn to secrecy being allowed in the chamber. There has been an earnest attempt made to abolish the secret sessions of the Senate, but it has been ineffectual. These sessions are called "executive sessions," because they are almost wholly devoted to executive business—namely, the consideration of appointments to office and foreign treaties. It seems to me that it is quite as necessary and appropriate that the consultations in the Senate as to appointments, and especially as to treaties, should be confidential as that the conferences between the President and his Cabinet, or between the President and others whom he may consult about the same matters, should be so.

Art.

Said Life to Art, "I love thee best
Not when I find in thee
My very face and form expressed
With dull fidelity;

"But when in thee my craving eyes
Behold continually
The mystery of my memories
And all I long to be."

—CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS in the February Century.

HENRY HOLT & CO.,
29 WEST 23D STREET, NEW YORK,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

TELEPATHY AND THE SUBLIMINAL SELF.

An Account of Recent Investigations Regarding Hypnotism, Automatism, Dreams, Phantasms, and Related Phenomena. By Dr. R. Osgood Mason. With phototype from a Portrait made in a trance by a person who had never painted before. 12mo, $1.50.

A book accurate enough for scientists, and simple enough for lovers of "ghost stories." On a thread of theory and discussion Dr. Mason links many startling examples from his own professional experience and from the Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research.

A DIPLOMAT IN LONDON. LETTERS AND NOTES (1871-1877.)

Translated from the French of Charles Gavard. 12mo, $1.25.

M. Gavard left Paris in 1871, just before the entry of the Prussians. He was in the French Legation to the Court of St. James for seven years. He took part in many "functions," and visited many great houses, and his account of the every-day life of the English Aristocracy is most intimate, and brightened by humor and satire. He also met, among others, the Rothschilds, Gounod, the Empress of Germany, and the Czar. He writes much on Bismarck. He describes a meet, a coaching party, many receptions, dinners, and balls, a great fire, a sham battle, the dissolution of Parliament, the theatres, the slums, the review of troops from Ashantee, Livingstone's funeral, Moody and Sankey, the Athenæum Club, &c., &c.

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ART AND ARTISTS.

A loan exhibition of 100 masterpieces is the coming Boston art event. The proceeds are to be given to the Boston Art Students' Association. Numerous committees have been formed. There is nothing so troublesome as the bringing together of pictures for a loan exhibition, but the results always are in proportion to the hard work done. It is hoped the collection will be ready this Lent. Copley Hall will be the place of exhibition.

Saverio Altamura, an artist best known in Italy as the painter of "The Dream of the Exile," is dead. Altamura was conspicuous as a patriot and friend of Garibaldi, and he made a fine portrait of his chief, which is now sacredly preserved in Capua. Of the innumerable portraits of Garibaldi, it is thought to be the best.

L'Exposition des Femmes Artistes is the fifth one held in Paris where only works of art executed by women are on exhibition. Pretty generally, though some special work is highly commended, the critics do not write favorably of the exhibition as a whole. In certain directions the French woman is more emancipated than others, and her prowess in literature and art is acknowledged, but the general idea of the masculine critic seems to be that in painting her province has certain limitations. There are, then, moods and phases of art for which she is best suited. In Le Journal des Arts, M. Pierre du Mont expresses it in this way: "Women who are professional artists have their specialties. They can paint flowers, graceful or fantastic subjects, still nature, occasionally a landscape and portraits, but they lose their time when they attempt historical painting or greater decorative work."

Qustions of legitimacy have never, that we know of, been settled by a painter expert in court. But once Kneller, the painter, heard some one question whether the old Pretender had royal blood in his veins. Kneller, who took no part in the heated politics of the day, said: "His fader and moder have sate to me about thirty-six times a-piece, and I know every line and bit in their faces. By —— I could paint King James now from memory. I say, the child is so like both that there is not a feature in his face but that belongs either to fader or moder; this I am sure of—I cannot be mistaken. Nay, his nails are his moder's, the Queen that was. You may be out in your letters, but I can't be out in my lines."

When Russell Smith died he founded a prize of $100 at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts for the woman artist whose subject should be original and its treatment judicious. This prize is known as the "Mary Smith Prize," in memory of a daughter of Russell Smith's. To Miss Margaret Bonsall has been given the prize for a water color called "Hot Milk." Cats are grouped around a bowl of milk, waiting for it to cool.

The Corcoran Gallery, in Washington, is to be free to the public on Sundays. The hours are to be from 1 to 4 P. M. during Winter and from 1 to 5 P. M. during other seasons of the year. As soon as the new gallery is in order, the free Friday night exhibitions will be resumed.

Canon Harford thinks he has a Cimabue. The picture has been in his family thirty-four years, and came from the Di Balgano family. The subject is a Madonna. The old priests might make restoration, but are believed to have considered it a sacrilege to touch the face of a Madonna. After strata of old pigments had been removed, there was found on the picture a head of the Holy Mother. But, we should question all such discoveries, for there are many Cimabues, and the word "supposed" is usually found in connection with them.

The first annual exhibition of the American Academy of Rome was opened in Philadelphia on the 30th of January and will close on the 7th of this month. There are many prizes, which have been offered by our own citizens, for distinctive mention, and the opportunity has been given for study abroad. In 1895 the American School of Architecture in Rome, the National Societies of Sculptors and of Mural Decorations, took steps for the establishment of an American Academy in Rome. This American Academy is on the Villa dell 'Aurora, adjacent to the French school. Having now all the branches of the fine arts combined, it is fully worthy of the name "Academy." The first exhibition in Philadelphia was made up of architectural designs, principally of the great monuments found in Italy and Greece. The Philadelphia papers all speak in praise of the excellence of the first exhibition. Certainly in the not distant future we shall understand fully what the French artist strives for, which is the "Prix de Rome."

That the Brontës had artistic ability is well known; also that the family believed that Patrick Branwell had a career before him as a painter. In the "Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century" Mr. Eyre Crowe, A. R. A., writes his views on the three Brontë portraits, upon which he says: "The color is good, and as studies of family character capital. * * * I should say the drawing, which in the heads is good, is in other portions strongly out of drawing. The cleverness was evidently innate and would have developed into culture. But probably bread winning was more important than severe drudgery over the rudiments."

THE METAPHYSICAL MAGAZINE for February contains: "Duality of Man and Nature," "Intuition," "The Kabbala and Being," "Analysis of Anger," "Religious Science," "The Subjective and Objective Realms," "Church, Science, and Natural Healing Methods," "A Psychological Study of Delirium," "Power of the Imagination," and other articles on occult, philosophic, and scientific lines. Departments of Mental Healing and Psychic Phenomena. All news stands, 25 cents.

Papers by Edward L. Pierce.*

Mr. Pierce's memoir of Sumner is so well known that it makes any comments on the ability of its author as an introduction to this column unnecessary. Mr. Pierce was Sumner's lifelong friend as well as his biographer. The best part of his life was given to writing the memoirs. When, in April, 1861, President Lincoln made his call for 75,000 State militia, Mr. Pierce at once responded to the summons. On the 18th of April he joined the New Bedford City Guards as a private, his company forming a part of the Third Regiment of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. The regiment went at once into active service, and was sent to Fort Monroe and Hampton, where it remained during its three months of service. Mr. Pierce's first letters describing camp life were published in The Boston Traveler, and at once attracted general attention.

Mr. Pierce, in beginning his professional life as a lawyer, had entered Mr. Chase's office in Cincinnati in October, 1853. While his principal was in Washington, in 1854, he acted as the Senator's secretary. In July, 1861, when Mr. Pierce was mustered out of service, he visited Washington, and the reputation he had made by his letters describing the negroes at Hampton, Va., prompted Mr. Chase to offer him a mission to study conditions relative to contrabands and cotton at Beaufort, S. C. In January, 1862, Mr. Pierce was at Port Royal, and made a report which was widely copied throughout the United States. The Secretary of the Treasury, on Feb. 19, 1862, having highly commended Mr. Pierce's services, sent him again to Beaufort as United States agent of the department, his principal duty being to give "all suitable support and aid to any persons commissioned or employed by the associations for the religious instruction, ordinary education, or general employment of the laboring population." In June of the same year Mr. Pierce wrote his report on the condition of the Sea Islands. Then there was a transfer of the work from the Treasury to the War Department, and Mr. Pierce was offered a commission, with the rank of Colonel, a staff appointment under Gen. Rufus Saxton, which position he declined. In 1863 Mr. Pierce was made supervising agent of the Treasury Department for the Department of the South, and, proceeding to South Carolina, was a witness of the assault on Fort Wagner, in July, 1863. Familiar then with all phases of the rebellion, and having studied most thoroughly the status of the negro in South Carolina and Virginia at that time, Mr. Pierce's letters on the subject are among the most valuable communications relating to the period.

Mr. A. W. Stevens, as the editor of these addresses and papers of Mr. Pierce, has made a judicious selection, and the volume throws an additional light on the duties of an American citizen. In his study of the negro when in slavery Mr. Pierce's views are never intemperate, but show clearness, directness, and proper moral enthusiasm. The style of his addresses is excellent, whether they are appeals to patriotism, or are devoted to the study of historical subjects. His tribute to Carl Schurz in 1881, on the completion of his four years of service as Secretary of the Interior, was one of Mr. Pierce's most effective efforts, and so was his address (1892) on the occasion of the death of George William Curtis. The paper on the "Conclusion of the Sumner Memoir," and his "Recollections as a Source of History," are among the most striking of Mr. Pierce's contributions.

The extracts which follow will help for a better understanding of the volume:

"The first two volumes of the memoir, which only brought Sumner to July 4, 1845, the day when his public career began, were published in 1877. It seemed proper to fill so much space with this early period, as it covered his foreign journey in the years 1838-1840, and his association with the European jurists and scholars of that time. The last two volumes were not published till 1893, just nineteen years after his death. The task was on my mind for the entire period, though for three or four years after the publication of the first two volumes I mostly suspended my work in order to finish my law book. For about fifteen years I devoted my time chiefly to the memoir, except during such vacations and excursions to Europe as seemed necessary for health and relaxation. It is difficult to comprehend the labor in such research before composition began—40,000 letters to Sumner from correspondents to be examined, and notes made from them; thousands of his own letters collected from every quarter, and selections to be made; files of newspapers for thirty years to be turned over, with more or less to be copied; histories, biographies, public documents, the Congressional debates for a quarter of a century to be studied; a large correspondence to be conducted, and interviews to be sought with all contemporaries who could illustrate or freshen a narrative with their recollections.

"The 'Boston Tea Party' took place Dec. 16, 1773. The date and general features of the transaction are well ascertained; but no one of its members is known by satisfactory proofs. In order to identify them there should be some contemporaneous record, diary or letter, or at least testimonies of responsible individuals, made independently of one another, substantially concurring, and given at least within fifteen or twenty years after the event. There were obvious reasons for reticence until the recognition of American Independence in 1783, but they ended with that date. When the contest with Great Britain had been successfully terminated, an avowal of connection with the destruction of the tea could entail no loss, and would insure honor, perhaps pensions, to the participants. Nevertheless, no one, as far as my researches have gone, confessed to any connection with it till about half a century after the affair—when he had become so old as to be unable to distinguish between what he had seen and what he had only heard."

*ADDRESSES AND PAPERS by Edward L. Pierce. Edited by A. W. Stevens. 8vo. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

Indian Life Idealized.*

The author tells a largely imaginary tale of the birth and education of Massasoit, chief of the Wampanoags, and continues her history of New England Indian warfare until after the death of King Philip. The story is told graphically, with a sufficiently careful account of the North American Indian's domestic life to make an astute youngster wonder whence he derived his customs. Not all of them, surely, were originally a part of a nomadic life in the fragrant forests and on the airy plains. He seems to have inherited from obscure ancestors, whom he represented degenerately, many of his ideas and habits.

Massasoit is shown to be an upright hero from his youth, and his prowess, faith, and kind-heartedness are well set forth. But while the Indian is somewhat idealized, the author does not hesitate to point out firmly that there was no place for him in the European civilization brought here in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. There are some agreeable and truthful pictures of Puritan life in Massachusetts Bay, and the battle scenes are very stirring.

A Startling Story.*

It is the ingenuity which M. Hamilton shows in this story that is remarkable. All is done in a natural way, and yet there are many pages in "McLeod of the Camerons" which are simply horrible, and, strange to say, it is just where the agony is piled on the thickest that the author shows his restraint and his literary skill. A word too much or an inflated sentence and the entire effects of the story would have been vulgarized. You ought not to have much pity for Christina, who was at the best a silly, headstrong young woman, and yet, she has your condolence, surrounded, as she was, with all kinds of extenuating circumstances. You ought not to forgive her and yet you do. It is special pleading all the way through for Christina, and the cleverness of Mr. Hamilton pretty nearly clears her.

Christina's start in life was a miserable one. Lord and Lady Lorimer, her father and mother, were cruel idiots, and so, to break from an unhappy home, she ran away with the first man who seemed to want her. He was an engineer in the English Navy, George Stoddart. George was a good enough kind of fellow, but not of her class—he was without a single idea in common with her. Then, just after that clandestine marriage, George had to leave Christina and take to his ship, and there was a separation for some years.

When he was stationed at Malta, on the Dauntless, in duty bound, she left by steamer for Malta to join him, and on board the P. & O. ship she met Andrew McLeod of the Camerons, an officer in the Queen's service. On McLeod the author, though it does not seem so, devotes infinite pains. You suspect that there is something uncanny about McLeod, though he is loyal, true, and a perfectly well-bred man. It is later that you catch the secret of McLeod. He belongs to a family with a dreadful tendency to madness, who are prone to homicidal insanity, and McLeod has already killed the friend he loved best. George Stoddart will inopportunely trim his nails with a penknife and do things which horrify his wife, but she tries so hard to love him. Still, his wife is forced to acknowledge his many good traits—but—why, oh, why, did he smack his lips so when eating? Then he dressed so badly—and his trousers rode up his legs. She tried and tried to forget that she was the niece of a Marquis, and she succeeded—for never was there less of a snob than was Christina. Do as she would, in the fast and aristocratic set at Malta it was on account of her husband's manners that she was snubbed, but even that did not annoy her, for she had her own quiet dignity.

Then there sprang up certain sympathies, principally literary ones, between Andrew McLeod and Christina. It was a long time before George's wife found out that McLeod had his days of wild insanity, and that, perfectly sane at intervals, it was the fearful dread of his going mad which made earth a hell to him. Perhaps in fiction there never has been more strongly told the saddest of mental conditions. Does not pity engender love? McLeod when in a fit of madness tried to kill Christina, and she was saved from death by a miracle, and next, when there was on his part some return to reason—for he had forgotten all about his murdering attempt—then Christina visited him in the hospital.

Very clever romances are not to be mapped out, and "McLeod of the Camerons" we leave to the reader to unravel. It is as painful a story as ever was written, but worked up with wonderful cleverness as to situations, and with extraordinary literary ability.

*MASSASOIT. A Romantic Story of the Indians of New England. Alma Holman Burton. Illustrated by George W. Bardwell. New York: The Morse Company.

*McLEOD OF THE CAMERONS. By M. Hamilton. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A Chinese Apothecary Shop.

From St. Nicholas.

One side of the shop was taken up by a long counter, and shelves and drawers extended all around the room. These were covered and filled with a great and miscellaneous collection of strange and rare herbs and roots. Deer horns, in their velvet stage, were suspended from the ceiling. These, after being sliced as thin as wafers, are boiled, and produce what is supposed to be a valuable medicine. Dried lizards, neatly spread on thin bamboo sticks, occupied a basket at one end of the counter. Dried toads, sharks' tails, and many other curious objects used in the preparation of Chinese medicines, littered the shop from end to end, and a richly carved and gilded open-work screen, with two dragons in the centre, extended across the middle of the ceiling.

The Chinese are very much behindhand in their knowledge of medicine. Their methods, which are based on ignorance and superstition, are quite as absurd and primitive as were those of the Europeans of the Middle Ages.

Valuable New York Land.

From The Century Magazine.

Probably the most valuable spots on the face of the earth (as the burial sites in Westminster Abbey cannot be bought with gold) are the four corners where Wall Street touches Broad, and the two where it meets Broadway. I cannot guess how large a price any one of these might bring in the market now; but a million dollars and half a million more were recently paid for five lots on Broadway opposite Bowling Green. This was the value of the land alone, as the old buildings it bore were at once to be torn down; yet, says Philip Hone, a lot in just this place sold in 1829 for only $19,500. As late as 1840 lots on Cortlandt Street could be had for $1,000, or even for $700. But a year or two ago the corner of Liberty Street and Nassau, measuring 79 feet along the one, 112 along the other, and about 100 feet in depth, brought $1,250,000, and this, again, for the sake of the land alone.

The Overland Monthly Publishing Company sends out a handsome pamphlet, which shows how well press work is understood in California. The brochure, which is elegantly made up, is entitled "Reminiscences of the Crumbling Past," and is descriptive of what is left of the old missions of California. The text is of the best. Bret Harte in 1868 wrote for The Overland his "The Angelus," and this with other contributions is to be found in the pamphlet.

To an Artist.

Dear: I'll gie ye some advice
You'll tak it no uncivil:
You shouldna paint at angels mair,
But try and paint the devil.
To paint an angel's kittle wark,
Wi' Auld Nick there's less danger,
You'll easy draw a weel-kent face
But no sae weel a stranger.

—ROBERT BURNS.

My Books.

These are my books—a Burton old,
A Lamb, arrayed against the cold;
In polished dress of red and blue,
A rare old Elzevir or two,
And Johnson, clothed in green and gold.

A Pope, in gilded calf, I sold
To buy a Sterne, of worth untold,
To cry, as bibliomaniacs do,
"These are my books!"

What though a Fate unkind hath doled
But favors few to me, yet bold
My little wealth abroad I strew
To purchase acquisitions new,
And say, by love of them controlled,
"These are my books!"

NATHAN M. LEVY.